

## HUFS commemorates the fiftieth anniversary

On April 20, the foundation day of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, HUFS commemorated its fiftieth anniversary. Numerous events were inaugurated for a week. Especially, the highlight ceremony, so called "The eve of the 50th anniversary," brightened HUFS half a century history. Alumni of HUFS, Song Seung-hwan (A-76) and Jeong Eun-ah (KE-84), conducted the event. HUFSSans including alumni, faculty and students gathered at specially built outdoor amphitheater, shared the vivid chapter of campus together. Indeed the first ever held voracious half a century ceremony ended up successfully.

"The school administration did not have difficulties to plan this holy event since alumni were very cooperative. It seems like a long prepared and well harmonized symphony orchestra now gives a concert," Kim Heung-gyu, a professor of Department of Journalism & Mass Communication Division, one of the staff of fiftieth project said. He also added "We, somewhat felt the power of HUFS alumni is prospering ever before."

Later that evening, the HUFS student rock band for the past 20 years, the Foreign Legion, rock the opening stage. Then, all past and present members of the HUFS

community shared a big-screen video presentation of the school's 50-year history. What's more, congratulatory concert by Nanta, the popular nonverbal performance troupe, added to the amusement. FILA KOREA's president Yoon Yoon-soo (DP-66) and the Mayor of Seoul, Lee Myung-bak, who are among VIPs, gave some words to congratulate HUFS by a pre-recorded video message. Celebrities of HUFS alumni, Yoo Yeol (T-84) and Kwon Jin-won (N-82), gave beautiful concerts and a dance singer "H" whose parents were from HUFS joined the stage and showed powerful performances.

In the middle of the ceremony, president Ahn Byong-man, vice president Lee In-woong and the president of the HUFS Alumni Association Yang In-mo presented service awards to HUFS alumni who contributed HUFS' standing as one of the nation's top ranked universities, Ahn Sung-ki, Choi Jung-wha, Yoon Gang-ro, Yoon Gang-ro (H-71) who awarded the prize mentioned "HUFS' basic standing has fallen in the late 1980s. Other and I alumni have deep regrets for this fact. Therefore, I decided to donate as much contribution as I could to my dearly school. I'm proud to see this huge event. It was such an unforgettable event I've ever seen." Mr.

Yoon has contributed 2 billion won to HUFS. He said he will progress Yoon Gang-ro Scholarship Program to HUFSSans.

Darko Gasparovic, a professor of Department of South Slavic Studies, who came to HUFS last September said, "It was very impressive. The ceremony ended successfully with great combination of 50 years of live history, meeting alumni, faculty members and current students all together. This evening performance proved that the plan for the hundredth year party will also form a strong band among three groups."

The 50th anniversary festivities also raised awareness of a special fund-raising campaign that will increase the level of funds available for researches, scholarships and educational facilities. At the end of the event, HUFS development fund was reported. More than 2.7 billion won was donated from HUFS lovers in only a day. The evening ceremony concluded with a fireworks display outside the amphitheater. The event definitely improved relationship between alumni and students.

By Kim Mi-ju / The Argus

Continued on Page 8



President Ahn Byong-man and distinguished guests are revealing the new Minerva Tower on the school's birthday.

Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

## Mobile campus opens

On April 7, an opening ceremony to celebrate the adaptation of Wireless Digital Library (WDL) and mobile student ID took place at Aekyung Hall in the International Building. Various people concerned in the project attended the ceremony, including the president of HUFS, Ahn Byong-man, the head director of HUFS Computer Center, Lee Seong-ryong, and the representatives of 50 different domestic universities.

President Ahn Byong-man remarked, "We feel delighted to open the mobile services which is the core of information-oriented campus life. We thank KTF and KAIST for providing such technology and service." His address was followed by congratulatory messages from KAIST and KTF's allocates. Maeng Seung-ryeol from KAIST congratulated HUFS, asserting that the project was possible since there has been cooperation between numerous departments and people.

During the event, trial performances on how the systems function took place. Song Dong-seok, from IMINE CO. explained about the WDL and Kang Seok-huen of Iconlab, Inc. demonstrated how the mobile student ID works. Also, the attendees looked around the Campus Mobile Cafe, which was arranged in front of the Foreign Language Training and Testing Center. The Campus Mobile Cafe was held from April 7 to 9 for three days, and provided various services for HUFSSans, such as the Campus Mobile Zone, where the students could download the mobile student ID and experience WDL.

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

## Three foreign schools create Asian hub

Foreign Language University Presidents from Korea, China and Japan gathered together to discuss educational interaction on April 20 at HUFS 50th anniversary. For about 30 minutes, the presidents announced that Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Beijing Foreign Studies University, and

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies will become the educational hub of Northeast Asia. In addition, they sympathized with difficulties of learning western languages for Asians and emphasized the importance of interchange programs to overcome difficulties.

"Three countries' schooling curriculum and organization of department are alike. I hope three universities will undertake a task together as soon as possible. We have obligation to call in the best brains of Asia," said Chen Naifang, vice-president of Beijing Foreign Studies University.

"Tokyo University of Foreign Studies is planning to establish programs for exchange students to broaden cultural understanding about Japan and Japanese language. One of the most important goals we are setting on is establishing multinational environments on our campus," said vice-president of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

Cross registration system was not yet decided. However, educational system was debated that the 3+1 system makes a step forward to be 2+1+1. Through 2+1+1 program, students will acquire not only their major languages but Chinese and Japanese. For instance, a student studying in HUFS for 2 years may spend one year each at Beijing Foreign Studies University and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. All diplomas are acknowledged in each country. This system will take effect in 2005 more agreements are to be exchanged.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus



President Ahn, vice-presidents of Beijing (middle) and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (left) are shaking hands, seeking educational hub in Northeast Asia.

Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

## GSC organized rally against increased tuition

The General Student Council (GSC) of Wangsan occupied the Office of President on Wangsan campus on April 12. Last month, they occupied the Office of Students Affairs. Also the GSC of Imun campus occupied their Office of President on April 14.

Two GSC's continually have demanded for freezing tuition in this semester. However, the school authorities have never replied for their request. Eventually they exploded for indifferent attitude of the authorities. Won Jong-kwan, the president of GSC of Wangsan, said, "Departments of Greek & Balkan and Central Asian do not have a classroom up to now. The school administration is indifferent toward them and the general development of Wangsan campus. They have still neglected our opinions."

Many Wangsan students entered the Office of President, and GSC removed the goods of the office. Wee Hyun-suk, the vice student president, spoke, "The master of Wangsan is students. We will call upon them to stop increasing tuition."

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

## BRIEF



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

### Campus wall breaking down

Wall around the HUFS campus is now disappearing and 14,977 trees are going to be planted. On April 28, HUFS and Seoul City had a ground-breaking ceremony. The formation of the greenzone will be completed in December. Seoul City has plans to break down the walls of other universities in Seoul, too.

On the Web : [www.theargus.org](http://www.theargus.org)

## Mr. Lee honored doctorate

On April 19 in the Aekyung hall of HUFS there was an awarding for a honorary doctorate. Matthew Duxsun Lee was the hero of the day. Mr. Lee is the class of 1958 and majored in German. He presently is the president and CEO of the Allied Technology Group in the U.S.

President Ahn of HUFS gave the degree himself to the alumni who has achieved great success in his business and for the generous contribution to his mother school. The degree was given to Mr. Lee in the field of Business Administration. Other alumnus and professors of the school came to the scene and congratulated his rewarding in over 4 decades since he first came into HUFS.

Mr. Lee went to the U.S. in the early 60's and have given many contributions to HUFS and other institutes for the development of education and social purposes. The board of the graduate school took into account his achievements and decided on rewarding the

honorary doctor's degree.

"I went to the states when I was very young, but I had no problems of speaking English. The education I had in HUFS helped a lot. Language is essential in making dreams come true. I hope students of HUFS benefit from this merit the school has as I did. I am very proud that I have associated with HUFS."

Mr. Lee also gave a very inspiring speech for HUFSSans at the rewarding ceremony. He hoped that he gave HUFSSans some inspiration on how to lead their lives by his speech. "It is a tremendous honor for me to get this degree. I thank HUFS for the overwhelming pleasure I had while my time in Korea," Mr. Lee remarked.

Mr. Lee also participated in the "HUFSSans' Night" event and said he was very impressed of the celebrating event.

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

## Conference on interpretation

While meeting a surging popularity of interpretation and translation from kids to university students as their future profession, Korean Society of Conference Interpretation (KSCI) held their sixth conference at the second floor of Faculty Office Building II on April 10th, Saturday.

Five and a half hour-long conference progressed favorably. On the first part of the session, faculty members from various universities including HUFS and members of KSCI joined this term. Some KSCI members who teach interpretation and translation class at the universities read papers based on their researches.

All presented researches were the accumulation of studies that took over a six month to a year, based on the college students' progress of taking lectures.

Furthermore, some studies gave new ways to provide alternative teaching method to learners, and this newly devised idea

unanimously reached an accordance. Kang Ji-hye, who suggested new teaching method, from HUFS claimed, "Translation is carried out in a culture that can be defined as neither source nor target culture," while making her speech on "Institutional Translation in Translation Studies."

At the end of the conference, Lee Tae-hyung, a professor of Hanyang University gave an ending speech. "Nowadays we can easily see people dreaming about being an interpreter. Even elementary school students are seriously asking our advices. But we worry that these groups of people are too optimistic. They somewhat have fantasy about interpreters, but not many people successfully become simultaneous interpreters."

By Kim Mi-ju / The Argus



Date: May 19

Place: Open Theater on Wangsan campus of HUFS

Tel: 031) 330-4138

Editorial

## Parallel line between school and GSC

Each beginning of the semesters, there has been a dispute occurring at school. As most students easily recognized, it is a dispute on school fee. Not only at HUFSS the protest happened but also several, closely all of universities in Korea have experienced about this matter. Students' protest against school fee is rarely happened in overseas but it has been a usual and common thing at home, especially in HUFSS.

About the process of arrangement of school fee for a year; Tuition fee adjustment committee held a meeting to arrange an average school fees at every winter vacation.

And that period of the time, school authorities and members of General Student Council (GSC) gathered and discussed about the fees for a month. As matter of fact, the two parts have always made a parallel line unfortunately GSC tried to cut down the fees while school did not.

Especially this year, the meeting for the arrangement was delayed since they could not reach a consensus on the appropriate price and the second or the third remained the same. The member of school committee finally settled the school fee by themselves, and it came out a reason for every struggle of GSC.

GSC's protests have been continuing since March. Moreover, struggling in Wangsan campus has become more fierce. Representatives of GSC shaved their heads to show their firm determination against increased school fee. And the banners against the school's one side policy have held across the campus.

Moreover, on the HUFSS' 50th anniversary weekend, GSC was storming into the president Ahn's office which located at the new Main Building.

Nobody wants to pay more money. Accordingly, GSC's protest against increased tuition fee is fully understandable. Logically, however, it seems that GSC's act which they struck the president's office during the festival weekend was inappropriate. Event of 50th anniversary is so meaningful and the school has prepared to jump as a second step from its establishment.

It may be GSC's purpose to re-warn the unfair tuition fee arrangement to school authorities as well as alumni; to celebrate the watershed event, the special members of alumni who have well known of HUFSSan were invited. Unfortunately, however, it created a bad situation not only in the school but also outside of the school. Their way of protest was unsuitable. None of graduates wants to feel threatening atmosphere at their home campus especially when they came to school to join the celebration. It leads a bad image of our school.

At the same time, GSC has not received any supports from students and faculty members. Even worse, in reality, students do not give any attention to their movement or campaign anymore. And the problem is that GSC is firm in their belief that their way of policy can not lead to improvement. Struggling against school authorities has always been same every year. It has not shown an alternative solution or wise will. If GSC maintains the fierce protest, it will certainly face great difficulties persuading students and school authorities, whatever the outcome of the negotiations. GSC should stop the severe protest. Rather it is time to find a solution with prudent move. It should try to enlighten the problem to students that difficulty in arranging suitable fees which both parts agreed is not a problem limited to two foes, but is shared by all students.

Either way, the school holds heavy responsibility for this matter. They should not have concluded a one-side policy without students' voice. That is not a best choice for school, or for students. The school also tries to build a final consensus on tuition fee by discussing with students. At the same time, it will have to convince all school members that it will improve the quality of school life as the school fee increased.

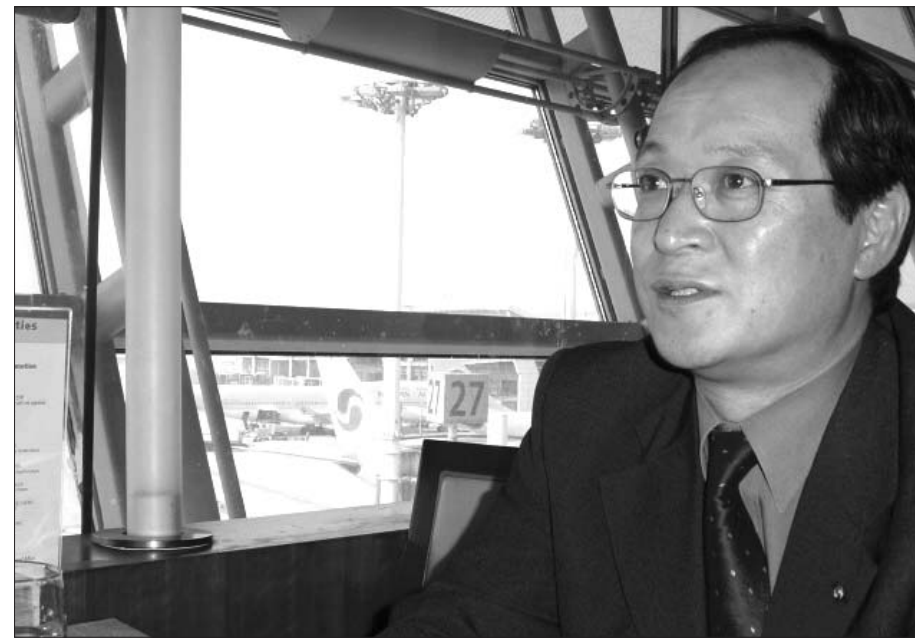
# Add the world to your dream

## Interview with Noh Myung-chol (R-72), Korean Air general manager

A great number of HUFSSans are branching out the world as a role of civic ambassadors of Korea. On this month's issue The Argus met Noh Myung-chol (R-72), General Manager in Departure & Arrival team, Airport passenger service of Korean Air at Incheon International Airport, and heard his lifetime journey.

"Frankly speaking, I initially wanted to major law at the university. What's more, HUFSS was not my first choice of school. I, however, assure myself now that I'm proud to be a HUFSSan." Mr. Noh, who once dreamed to be a lawyer, failed to make his first dream come true. He entered Soviet Union department (now Department of Russian) accepting his father's advice. "In those days, Leo Tolstoy's series were dominating among various literatures. The culture of Soviet Union were familiar with us. Nevertheless, it was a hard decision for me, since Soviet Union studies was not widely spreaded in southern peninsula at that time."

During his college days, he suffered from studying Russian since all students of the department were required to take quizzes two times a week. He and his classmates had to memorize all sentences on the textbook. Therefore, he was not able to join any club since Russian assignment were tremendous. Having finished his university life, he faced hard times. He recollected bitter memories, related to applying for a company. "Once I took a personal interview for entering a company, the employer's reaction was cold and bitter. He told me that someone majoring in Russian studies was not needed for his company. That crushed my self-respect so harshly that I still cannot forget it." After that, he seized another chance to pave his second page of his life as a social



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

being at Korean Air.

In the past times, the school administration supported undergraduate students of "Imun Harvard" to enter Korean Air Lines (The name of the company KAL changed to Korean Air now). Because of school's famousness in language specialty, HUFSSans smoothed well to the company's image, so HUFSSans were highly wanted employees for KAL at that time. Mr. Noh started working there. He is now a veteran of the company with twenty five-year's experiences.

One of the most memorable moments for Mr. Noh, during two and a half decade at Korean Air, was to operate first ever "Trans Siberia Route." Under Mr. Noh's project the plan finally reached an agreement. Before this agreement was consented, all the cargo planes which headed for Siberia had to fly to

Europe via Siberia. To add some, Korean Air was the first company in the world to carry this plan fruitfully. Now cargo planes fly to the shortest way that brings both economic benefit and national interest to the company and the nation. "I have not worked in vain. Seeing the new improved agreement firmly arranged by my endless efforts, it was a fruitful labor I've ever had in Korean Air." He smiled brightly.

That's not all for his remarkable living history as a Korean Air employee. Mr. Noh also worked at foreign branches serving both as a businessman and a civic ambassador of Korea. He had worked at a Hong Kong branch for four years and a Russian branch for seven years. Indeed, he is an international expert, equipped with eleven years of global competition experiences. Considering on his

record, it is no exaggeration to say that he has contributed to the globalization.

At the end of the interview the reporter asked for his words to HUFSS celebrating the 50th anniversary. "The foremost problem that should be solved is the bond among the alumni. It is the approved fact that HUFSS graduates are advertisement machine of world-wide competition as a Korea representative. Let's see Korea University, they formed a strong community of their own university alumni. Compared to that, we still lacks on this issue. HUFSS should confirm alumni members' solidarity. When the solidarity between alumni and students progress in the future, the school development fund will be raised much more than now."

In his final words to dearly HUFSSans, he gave encouraging messages to students whose major are minority languages. "When I entered Department of Russia, not so many people had positive views on studying Russian as a major at the university. I also did not have confidence in studying it. To tell the truth, I even thought of cramming a year to take college entrance exam again to study law." He continued. "There is an old saying that the price of success must be paid in full in advance. Before you hesitate about studying something since it does not seem to bring you glorious future, plan to conquer your field. Trust in your own untouched capacity. You guys are still young with passionate potential."

By Kim Mi-ju  
Reporter of Campus Section

## Talk with Hahn Seung-hun, the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees

### "Hope to make HUFSS into a worldwide prestigious school"



HUFSS

HUFSSans expect so much of him. The Argus met him and talked about a lot of things.

**Reporter: You were unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. How was your feeling?**

**Hahn Seung-hun:** HUFSS had had the board of directors chosen by the government for the past six years. The system changed into the righteous board of directors. I thank HUFSSans, the founders, and Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (MOE) who strived for normalization of the foundation. I will do my best for the school's development.

**R: They say that the fund of foundation to the school is very short. What is your opinion for this?**

**H:** I do not grasp the fund, so I will make my position clear next time.

**R: Do you have any specific plan that you want to realize for HUFSS during your term of office?**

**H:** I will try to remove this transitional atmosphere filled with school complications during the temporal trustee period and bring

back healthy nature to school as soon as possible. I want to make HUFSS into a worldwide prestigious school by enhancing the honor and the tradition. Everyone should make efforts together for HUFSS cultivating men of ability with moral character.

**R: What is the meaning and upcoming tasks of the current public foundation, compared to the former foundation?**

**H:** The school with the public foundation implies the system that the university or the juridical school should not be dominated by an individual. I am convinced that the current foundation of HUFSS becomes a good model for other schools in a similar case to HUFSS in terms of its constitution members of various social groups by common agreement of HUFSSans, the founders, and MOE.

**R: You are the Chairman of the Board of Trustees now when HUFSS tries to make another big jump upon its 50th anniversary. Please tell HUFSSans your plans and readiness for the school's development.**

**H:** I didn't have any experience in

operating schools or educational administration. Moreover, I have to fill my task as a attorney at law and various social activities. Thus, I first declined the informal consent to become the chairman. However, I finally decided my mind to dedicate myself for the development of HUFSS with generous and ungrudging support from many people including school directors. I do believe that merited outcomes will be produced as long as I work disinterestedly, respecting opinions of HUFSSans and observing related laws and articles of the association. After grasping the current situation of HUFSS, including urgent problems and difficulties, I will draw plans for the growth of HUFSS with the Board of Trustees.

I am going to collect opinions in and outside HUFSS and operate the school democratically. In addition, I will give priority to special characteristics of HUFSS. I desire the school is ahead of the times with global view. I long for support and advice of HUFSSans and various social groups.

By Kim Kyu-young  
Editor of Campus Section



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Recently, university students express their dissatisfaction due to the increase of the tuition as much as 7.47%. On April 1, having a Periodical General Meeting and the 25th Sunrise Ceremony, the General Student Council (GSC) of Wangsan campus decided to freeze the tuition, and proceeded the representatives' haircutting ceremony, reconfirming their determination.

In the ceremony, the vice president of GSC said, "We will fight with our backs to the wall and fight till the end. Nobody cannot concentrate on studying in the school in the situation like now. We will never stand back." In addition, on April 6, the GSC of Wangsan campus occupied the president's office, demanding the refund of the increased amount of the tuition, and the one-on-one meeting between the President Ahn Byong-man and GSC of Wangsan was held on April 12. However, due to the results of the meeting, where the president have stated "Have your own way about the tuition problems," the students' discontent toward the school has reached the new heights. Also, on the same day the School-student

Adjustment Meeting was held on Wangsan campus to discuss student's demands.

In the first meeting, the two parties discussed about guarantee of students' participation in determining the amount of the tuition. In the second meeting on April 14, they discussed about the reflection of students' opinions in the administration of the school once more and agreed that the new bus routes should be open to the directions of Ilsan, Ansan, Anyang, and Noweon. In addition, they agreed that the shuttle buses should be increased in number and run till the midnight.

The most important problem is that students' opinions were not reflected when the school determined tuition. The Tuition Adjustment Committee was organized to reflect students' opinions. However, their opinions were not reflected at all. The meetings were going on last January five times, but they did not get any results because two sides did not meet an agreement. Eo Jung-seon (E-98), the representative of the College of Western Europe, said, "I think that the school by

disorganizing the organization without reflecting students' opinions to the school administration and that the school should establish a tuition determination organization in which the representative of students participate without failure so that they receive favors of welfare enough to be satisfied."

Every year the school increases the tuition for students' welfare and the development of the school. However, HUFSSans do not feel that they receive the favor of it. The school promised various welfare, such as increasing school bus in number and building additional dormitory. Actually, it carried out their promises just in increasing ten buses. Lim Su-yeon (S-02) said, "I feel that I don't receive as much benefit as increased degree of the tuition. I suffer from inconvenience of going to school from the house. Therefore, I try to enroll another university. The school has to preferentially invest for the student."

Also, legally, the private school cannot transfer the burden of the labor cost or building costs to students. However, the school increased tuition due to the increased

rate of the expenses for employing personnel, paying labor costs, and improving building facilities. Lee Yeo-leum (BB-02) said, "I think that it is not reasonable that the school foundation or the owner shift to the expenses that they have to pay on students. If the school is truly an educational institution, students should be the main concern." The chief of the Office of Academic Affairs, Lee Mun-su, hoped conflicts with students to be solved without much difficulties saying, "the school depends heavily on the tuition because its foundation cannot support it with the sufficient funds to stay competitive with others. The school endeavors to resolve students' dissatisfactions and to offer their welfare as much as possible. I want these problems to be resolved through the agreement between students and the school." Now both parties should open minds and discuss this tuition issue more in detail in order to satisfy students' need.

By Ahn Na-young / The Argus

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

*“Walky-talkies”  
intrude into classroom*

Have to get grade A's. Have to get higher TOEIC scores. Have to go to a better university. Have to get a good job and a better position. The writer fully understands the stress that you cope with as a university student living in 21st century, but cheating is not the right way.

In April, a man was restricted by the police because he helped students apply for a special admission exam and TOEIC with walky-talkies. Getting into the examination room, students could carry in walky-talkies without anyone knowing, and when they are finally in the classrooms, the man passes the answers through the walky-talky. It was a flagrant offense, as the man exchanged contracts with students who wanted “guaranteed” cheating and also had a rehearsal of the examination. Most of the people might be shocked when they heard that the number of prosecuted students who passed a special admission exam was over eighty in 11 major universities of Seoul.

Actually, university authorities should be blamed in this matter. They earn much money by high application fees, and took lightly about supervising the applicants. The special admission exam should be progressed in fairness and justice because it is the second way to enter a university. In this case, it is revealed that universities are run by the almighty money principle. By neglecting the cheating problem, university authorities finally produced a lot of relative victims in university who regarded the “cheater” as their school-fellows. Moreover, there is a possibility of the university to be degraded in result, because cheating in the admission exam of universities will eventually cut off the credit one is supposed to receive.

Unfortunately, cheating exists in every exam. Even a couple of centuries ago, there were some documents that testify to occurred cheating of nobles in China and Chosun Dynasty's state examinations. Applicants for officials of the state, who should be the ethical model of the common people, degraded themselves by cheating, only thinking about the positions and wealth they will have once they become officials, because they were following after government position and wealth.

Then, what is the current situation of university students, leaders of the Brain Korea? Desks of the university classroom are all printed black by scribbling of foreign languages and theories for cheating, and papers are commonly used during the exam term. Even the term papers, which speak for university students are easily copied-and-pasted from the Internet. The most serious problem is that the students usually do not think cheating is a serious wrongdoing. So the “walky-talky cheating” could easily committed by the students without guiltyfeeling. It can be easily found out at the interview with those students who committed “walky-talky cheating.” An applicant of TOEIC asks back at the police about the cheating, “Isn't it so harsh to restrict me because of cheating, which always occurs?” Another criminal student who applied for a special admission exam said, “Can't you just wink at such a minor offense?”

These actual states are very anxious, because it can be overlapped by the situation of Chosun Dynasty. Students are following after small benefit in front of them and forgetting about ethical matters. Such students who are perfect at the “management of grades” are not expected to be an “honest citizen” in the future. How such students who cannot reform small dishonesty can reform the corruption of politics and the corruption of society as they always cry loudly for in words?

University students, who are the intellectual of society, should think again about the importance of a sense of morality, rather than better grades and better jobs. Students should reconsider about cheating, which can be a serious crime to others and to themselves also. At the same time, school authorities should be thorough at examining so that honest students can be protected from possible cheating by others.

By Lee Jun-gul  
Associate Editor of National Section

Poverty of books in age of abundance

Humanity and social science bookstores on the decline

As time goes by, generation changes. In the era of military dictatorship, students who led demonstrations and movement against the regime became a pillar of society now. Although they have returned to their daily routines, there are some places where keeps the spirit of those times and the history of resistance alive. One of the places is “humanity and social science bookstores.” These bookstores were established to sell books which subjects concentrate on humane studies and the social sciences. In those days, there were one or two bookstores close to universities and they were the nest for students who resisted against the dictatorship regime. Nowadays, it is hard to find these kinds of bookstores anywhere. In front of Sungkyunkwan University, people usually called Daehakro two bookstores had kept the site since then. One is the Nonjang, another is the Pulmujil. Nevertheless Nonjang was suffered from financial difficulties in several times, the bookstore was opened again by joint investments. However, on February 16 in this year, Nonjang closed up the shop after all.

According to publishers and universities there were still more than ten bookstores until the early 1990s. However, there are only 4 bookstores in Seoul now; The Day bookstore (Seoul National University), Pulmujil (Sungkyunkwan University), In bookstore (Konkuk University), Chongmag (Chung-Ang University).

Humanity and social science bookstores in the past

As student movements and theories for



Nonjang, the bookstore which closed up the shop on February 16.



“Pulmujil,” one of four remaining humanity and social science bookstores in Seoul.

social reform were boiling up in 1970s to 1980s, demands of the books related to humane studies and the social sciences increased. Therefore, “Humanity and social science bookstores” started appearing in the university towns. At the time, they were not just places for buying and selling. They were the spaces where people openly shared thoughts and knowledge and passionately discussed what to do for country's fate. Students were surprised and inspired by owners of the bookstores who had extensive knowledge. “While I was a member of a literary meeting of HUFs, I participated in student movements. And I often went to the Junglim bookstore, a humanity and social science bookstore in front of the HUFs, not only to study literature of foreign authors like Baudelaire, Rimbaud and Eliot, but also to read progressive books to find our way out against the military dictatorship,” recalled Eun Jong-bok (C-84), an owner of the “Pulmujil,” in front of the Sungkyunkwan University.

However, the sales of books could not avoid shrinkage, as the socialism of the Soviet Union collapsed at the beginning of 1990s. “In those days, the bookstores were restricted under the blade of the National Security Law. Before I worked for the bookstores, senior hosts had kept this bookstore, suffering from police surveillance, controls and arrangements,” said Mr. Eun. Despite of the efforts, the bookstores started disappearing since then.

Disappearing bookstores

It was difficult to understand why

“Nonjang,” which was regarded as the front-runner of humanity and social science bookstores was doomed to collapse. In case of Nonjang, people had tried to keep the bookstore with joint investments. However, the bookstore faced financial difficulties similar to other bookstores because of stagnation of selling books. The reason is related to indifferent of students about the bookstores and books about humane studies and the social sciences before anything else. Most students do not read books about humanity or social subjects. In addition, bookstores have hardships in maintaining businesses, because the general depression in publication markets makes publishers and enterprisers withdraw from the market.

“I often went to Junglim bookstores in order to seek for books about humane studies. There were many books which had an inclination toward progressivism. But students of today rarely read the books. They are inclined to only upgrade English skills for tests and being employed,” said Leem Jong-gu, who was a student of Kyunghee University in 1991.

Efforts to maintain the bookstores

These bookstores are facing financial crisis, so some university students are running fund-raising campaigns to save them. In spite of such hardship, “Pulmujil” has maintained in front the Sungkyunkwan University so far. “He is very kind and well-informed. He chooses necessary and appropriate books for students very well. Sometime he gives a sheet of a paper which includes recent social issues and then

discusses with students,” said Lee Mi-yeon, a graduates of Sungkyunkwan University.

Mr. Eun explained why the bookstores is kept at the present. “If the world changes, people also change. Even though everything change, we have to keep fundamental values in the world such as a human rights, morality, social justice and courtesy as a human being. The books about humane studies and social science books do not give us prompt benefit, but make us to pile up valuable quality as human beings.”

Unlike other bookstores, the owner in the bookstore picks out books on social problems for buyers. Sellers who work in big bookstores and internet bookstores makes only commercial relations with the consumer, but in this bookstore the owner and the buyer have special relationship, discussing social problems together, not just a seller and a buyer. And also they have seminars form time to time. Some bookstores invite famous writers, and recommend communication with university students and other bookstores decorated themselves as cultural places having internet cafes for people who have memberships.

Self-portrait of college students

“If the university students of 1990s were gloomy fighters, students of 1980s were called the last consumer of resistant culture, but I have no idea what they call students of 2000's,” added Mr. Eun. “It's a pity that students only concentrate on English tests and examinations for jobs. In university days students should nourish academic quality and try to become big inside and outside. If a person monopolizes everything for only himself or herself, it could bring bad effects upon other people. So, we should think of a way to live together even if I sacrifice myself a little.”

University students in these days, however, are more concerned about personal matters like getting better jobs and accounting of personal welfare more than social one. What is more serious is that many people are losing their critical minds. Lack of criticism means no more advance, no more progress in society. Shrinking of humanity and social science bookstores is another reflection of lack of criticism. In conclusion, the key is in the past. Through keeping humanity and social science bookstores, we may have better access to reflect the present and to prospect the future.

By Yang Sun-young  
Reporter of National Section

People *A couple embraces the adopted with motherland's love*

It was a nice day to feel spring walking along the street of the Kyung-Bok Palace station, warm with just enough breeze. Near the station, the reporter saw an outstanding house and its gate says, “The House of Korean Root” and the house is filled with various flowers, trees under the sunshine. It looked as an ordinary house, but it turned out to be a special shelter for the Korean adopted. “KoRoot,” meaning “The House of Korean Root,” is a nonprofit organization. The group aims to provide low-cost housing for the Korean adopted from all over the world visiting their motherland in

search of their biological roots. Kim Do-hyun and Kong Jung-ae, pastor and his wife, have managed and served the guesthouse KoRoot since the February 1, 2004.

“My wife is a working house manager, and I am helping her voluntarily. Maybe I am a director,” Mr. Kim introduced himself and his wife. Mr. Kim, pastor of Presbyterian Church of Korea, and Ms. Kong had worked as missionaries in Switzerland from 1992 to 2001. While they stayed in Switzerland, they worked for Korean people scattered around Switzerland.

“One day, I attended a funeral for a Korean adoptee who committed suicide because of the oppression due to the adopted life. I had nothing to say to his adoptive parents. I was shocked and decided to work for the Korean adopted. So, I had served for ‘Dongari Switzerland’ for 8 years which the Korean adopted organized since January 1994. It was a grateful chance of making and developing friendships with many Korean adopted,” recalled Mr. Kim. After that, they have stayed in the United Kingdom for 3 years, and at the University of Birmingham Mr. Kim studied adoption, his subject concentrated on Korean birth mothers. And then, last December, they were asked to come back to Korea and to manage the KoRoot house.

KoRoot is a guesthouse for the Korean adopted. The two-story house is equipped with four bedrooms, a comfortable lounge, Internet facilities and even a balcony which overlooks a spacious lawn all available at just 12,000 won per night. KoRoot provides not only information about Korea through world-wide web but also cultural interpretative place in which the adopted from all over the world interchange cultures of their own countries. Visitors also will have a chance to tour historical places and the place of their birth. KoRoot encourages the adopted to understand and acquire better insight into their origin and root. It also helps to find their biological parents.

“This house is very peaceful and comfortable. And the Kims are great as cultural ambassadors and hosts. They make me feel what my motherland is really like. I also get to meet the adopted from all over the world during my stay,” said Ji Hyun-suk, who was adopted to the United States at the age of 10.

However, the Kims are concerned about insufficient intuition and prejudice of the adopted in Korean society.

“Since the Korean War, about 200,000 Korean children have been sent abroad for adoption. After reaching adulthood, 2,000 to 3,000 of them come back to South Korea in search of their roots every year, but there were no programs to provide the accommodations and assistance guiding them through the unfamiliar and oftentimes confusing journey,” said Ms. Kong in a grief voice. “They face many challenges such as navigating their ways through Korea, unfamiliarity with culture, custom and language to name a few. KoRoot was founded to meet the needs to resolve the problems that the prospective returnees would face, in order to provide them with accommodation and assistance to ease them into Korean society,” added Mr. Kim.

The Kims also plan to invite famous people from various fields to lecture on Korean issues, and to encourage visits to historical sites and to help participants experience traditional Korean culture and foods, for example, making Kimchi. There are hundreds of university student volunteers in KoRoot. They are interpreters for the Korean adopted, getting along with them, teaching them Korean and enjoying city tours together. But Mr. Kim says there is not enough volunteers who help them in a stated period, and volunteering system is not very firm yet. He is waiting for more volunteers, anyone can participate in the activities.

Finally, the Kims added, “The adopted who are teenagers or twenties struggle for establishing their true identities, and get caught between biological backgrounds and adopted ones. Most people from ordinary families are able to set up their identities easier than the adopted. In case of the adopted, however, they go through dilemma between their current foreign identity and their roots as Koreans. But the societies in each of their countries prejudice them as foreigners because of their oriental appearance. So, if they visit their motherland, we need to open our mind toward them deeply with warm eyes.” The tone of his anxious voice implied deep love to the adopted.

For more information, call (02)-3210-2451 or visit www.koroot.org.

By Yang Sun-young  
Reporter of National Section

Finale of candlelight rally

On April 17, people lit the candlelight again at Gwanghwamun, which was prohibited during the General Election campaign period by the new Election Law. The participants of the candlelight vigil expressed their happiness, regarding the General Election result as a triumph by people's power. Kim Hyun-gak, seventy-year-old man at the rally said, “I am here to celebrate the victory, and to reinstate the president who was elected by our hands.” About 15,000 people enjoyed the candlelight vigil, shouting “impeachment is invalid, protect democracy.”

The candlelight vigil peacefully continued until 10:00 p.m. without any accident

although conservatives' rally held in front of the Donghwa building, which was asking for the candlelight rally to be banned and claiming Roh should resign. Announcement of people and civil groups were continued on the stage. Music concerts of singer Son Byung-hwi and Yun Min-seok were on, too.

Anti 312, a union of civil groups leading the protest rallies, announced that Saturday's rally would be the last one if there is no more specific issue. Park Seok-un, the representative of Anti 312, read the national resolution. “We kept our democracy with our candlelight. All of us, people of Korea, are winner. The impeachment is not valid!”

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus



Mr. Kim and his wife, Ms. Kong are smiling in front of “The House of Korean Root.”



Flash mob for Book's Day : For “Free Your Book” campaign, students gathered at Bupyeong Station in Incheon 2:30 p.m. on April 24, doing reading performance in freestyle for 10 minutes and disappeared.

# Sister universities join 50th anniversary festivity

## China | Beijing Foreign Studies University

Congratulations on your 50th anniversary and I am very happy for HUFUS' warm welcome. Beijing Foreign Studies University is the key university directly of ministry education. The graduate students in this university have good chances to be employed in China. There are 34 linguistic departments as well as Law, Journalism, Mass Media, Economics and so on. Total of 7000 students have bachelor's or master's degrees. Among them 1000 students are foreigners. The number of Korean students ranks second biggest following that of Japan. We have 176 university sisterhoods from 46 countries. Exchange students and professors will make our university more competitive. We are looking forward to getting more exchange students.

## Sweden | Stockholm University

Only Stockholm University teaches Korean culture in Sweden. More than 61% of our finance is invested in education. We have arrangements with European countries like Denmark and Norway, but hopefully we want to promote more exchanges with Asian countries. Other sisterhoods of my university in Korea are Seoul National University and Dankook University. In 1986, a course of Korean studies was established as a part of Oriental studies. 3 students are expected to come in fall to study. Each student applied for different majors: Management, Politics and English.

## Hawaii | University of Hawai'i at Hilo

University of Hawai'i at Hilo is the second largest campus among 10 campuses in Hawaii. We made a pact as a sister university of HUFUS just last October. The two colleges have a very active relationship since the sisterhood despite the short period of the starting of exchange student arrangement. I am very excited about it. 5 students will study at Hilo in the upcoming fall ISO summer session. 3 of them have graduated. Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) is the most popular department. We have diverse radical students from all over the world. Now approximately 60 percent of our students among overall 3200 students are from foreign countries. Japanese and Chinese form 10 percent of whole students, and Koreans occupy 8.3 percent which means there are over 150 students. As you can see, our president is Chinese and vice-president is Korean. This is possible because various races are living together in Hawaii. I expect more exchange students by the 2+2 system.

## Turkey | Ankara University

Most of all, I congratulate all the members of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Ankara University has entered the European Credit System called Erasmus. Having the bilateral academic collaboration will make the two universities be competent. Our university has exchange agreements with more than 100 distinguished universities. At present the university offers 32 linguistic departments as well as Agriculture, Science, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, and Social Sciences including Communications, Law, Political Science and so on. I think Korean is also quite popular among students.

## Japan | Reitacu University

Our university was established in 1959. And we made arrangements with 24 sister universities. Among the total of 3000 students, 500 are foreign students. Our exchange student program is worthy of attention. This program is precisely for foreign students. The dormitory can accommodate 400 students and we are providing half of capacity for foreigners. By living with Japanese in dormitories, they can broaden cultural understanding between the two nations. What is more, we discount 40 percent of the entrance fee for foreigners. I hope exchange student program is to be more active.

The International University Presidents' Forum was held on April 19. Presidents and eminent scholars from sister universities gathered at Aekyung Hall for a lavish 50th anniversary celebration of HUFUS. Approximately 24 universities among 130 sister universities participated in this large-scale conference including America, China, Japan, France, Sweden, Thailand, South Africa, Ukraine, Chile, Poland and so forth.

Delegates introduced their specialized programs and debated a so-called "Education without borders in the era of globalization," focusing on the multilateral exchanges and dynamic relationships.



Presidents from HUFUS' sister universities are giving speeches.

The convener of this forum gave a speech about the competitiveness and position of HUFUS' graduate students in international stages. In addition, the host appealed to promote bilateral and multilateral exchanges dynamically.

Each university introduced their special programs for foreigners and proposed new types of international education. Hopefully, Beijing Foreign Studies University and Tokyo University of Foreign Studies are considering 2+2 system with HUFUS in the near future. Through the 2+2 system, it would be possible to get two diplomas at the same time from the two universities after studying for two years in each university. Also, since University of Hawai'i at Hilo and HUFUS agreed to 2+2 last October, it is expected that the number of exchanging students will increase actively.

Before the forum started, a presentation introducing contemporary Korea was performed for foreign delegates to enhance understanding about Korea. The main themes were Korean culture, society, and identity. The speaker introduced folk religion, Shamanism, Taoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, and Catholicism for Korean cultural tradition. Also, current changes like the size of families and marriages were referred.

Closing the forum, the HUFUS' president emphasized understanding other nations' cultures and being competent in foreign languages based on establishing a global network and dynamic relationships.

## Thailand | Burapha University

I am grateful to be here since our school and HUFUS has a good relationship through the years. Burapha University is a comprehensive university with specialties in the department of Science Studies and also Korean Studies. Thailand is a stable, safe place for foreign students to study in. And our university has many things to offer for the students who are willing to study at Burapha. Our University has 2-3 exchange students every year with HUFUS and 32 students are currently studying in Korean studies. Our school is the Mecca of Korean studies in all of Thailand. Many students come to Burapha University for master's and doctorate degrees. Academic forums are held also. The relationship with HUFUS is very good and I hope to stretch the relationship for years to come.

## Serbia | University of Novi Sad

Thank you for inviting me. It is a great pleasure visiting HUFUS and your beautiful country. Our university is the second largest university in Serbia. Currently, 40,000 students are studying in the university. The most popular departments are Law and Economics. Also we have 6 linguistic departments. Most of them are European languages, but I will be glad if our university has a department for Korean studies. I hope HUFUS develops further on. As both universities are young, I look forward to more relations between the two. I think younger universities are more flexible and innovative.

## China | Shenzhen University

I am glad to visit HUFUS, it's a very special experience. I think HUFUS is natural and well composed for students to enjoy their campus life. In celebration of HUFUS 50th anniversary, I hope HUFUS promotes its academic level further on. Our university is located in Guangdong, the Free Economic Zones. In the university, there are 13 departments including English, Japanese, French, and Mass Media. Some popular departments are Business, Architecture and Law. Students are also interested in Korean studies. 2 professors and 150 students are studying Korean. The half of 300 foreign students is Korean.

## Ukraine | Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev

Ukraine is one of the largest countries in Europe. Ukraine has diverse races like Turkish, Greek, Korean, Russian, Polish and so on. This implies magnanimity. Our university was established in 1939 and we almost have a 70 year history. We have 700 foreign students. Also, there are 35 linguistic courses including Korean. Almost 100 students enrolled in Korean courses, and 20 Korean students are taking a course in Kiev. The most specialized field in Kiev is International relation studies like International Information, International Law including Economics, Math, Computer Engineering, Science, Social Science and so forth. Up until present, we made 3 arrangements as sisterhoods in Korea. We are cooperating with 78 universities from 39 countries with a wide vision to be the best in the world. The Kiev is planning to receive more foreign students, improve faculties' conditions and so forth.

## France | Institut National Langues et Civilisations Orientales

INALCO is a very old university, established 350 years ago. We have 99 linguistic departments, the world's largest in number; we have courses even like Eskimoan, Scandinavian, Greek, Norwegian and so on. An average of 2 professors is allotted to 3 students. At the present, 2000 students are Chinese, 1800 are Japanese, 800 are Arabic and 200 are Korean students. They are studying French as a foreign language.

The Argus

## REFLECTING THE GLOBE

### Important but neglected

Can the United Nations' resolution of human rights be the right answer to improve human rights in North Korea? Perhaps, but contrary to UN's expectations, the resolution has its own limit.

The United Nations Human Rights Commission passed the resolution to improve human rights in North Korea on April 15. There have been a series of demands for basic human rights in North Korea over the past few years, but this time, the recent resolution got more strengthened. The core element of the resolution is the provision to appoint a special reporter to monitor human rights in North Korea. Not necessarily to say that prohibiting alleged execution, forced labor, torture, kidnap and so forth.

Thousands of people are starving and they desperately try to escape the country to live. Knowing the situation that they are suffering now severely, ignoring their difficulties would be the most irresponsible dereliction. In a way, the passing of the resolution even seems to be helpful in attracting more attention and supports from the international community.

However, the UN's expectations that they can improve human rights in North Korea with political measures seem to be far apart from their hope. Even it is certainly unhelpful to make North Korea engage in more active conversation as UN expected.

Basically, North Korea could not comply with the resolution requirements. The North regards the resolution as only a result of political conspiracy led by the UN. North Korea insists that the United States will use the resolution to interfere in the domestic affairs and exercise their power over North Korea just like they did to Iraq; the U.S. pounded missiles to guarantee freedom from Hussein's prolonged dictatorship. Now that the UN has power on the North, it would be easy to pressure North Korea by moral justification to improve the human rights of the North Korean people. Following appointment of a special reporter, North Korea would be under monitored.

It is not the best approach to prod North Korea to be responsible for human rights by monitoring with a special reporter and forceful policy. It carries the risky possibility for North Korea to be more isolated from the international community by closing the room for negotiation. It is not saying that the UN should remain silent about the miserable human rights situation of North Korea, but it is saying that the way to guarantee human rights in the North should be changed.

Still, the international community is run by the power. Political interests are the priority considered than reflecting how serious human rights violations are in the isolated country. The government should make sincere efforts to save the North Korean public from hunger and political deprivation. The point is not "why" but "how."

Prudent measures are extremely required for the government in this juncture. Given the current situation, the South should put forth strength to give substantial aid for the North Korean people. Even with the passing of the resolution, the South Korean government is reluctant to raise an issue. It is obvious that the government does want to be careful not to get on North Korea's nerves by making a big issue out of it.

To improve genuinely human rights in North Korea, the government should continuously extend non-public economic exchanges and corporations rather than give direct pressure to the North. Constant supports of private organizations and NGOs are essential as well as drawing North Korea's real efforts to guarantee human rights of their own people through China. Also, before the nation condemns North Korea's brutal human rights violations, the nation itself should reflect the reality of poor human rights, needless to say the crack down of foreign workers; it is required for the government to realize how shameful rights situation country has.

By Shim Hye-jin

Associate Editor of International Section

# Animal harassment or art?

## Bullfight sacrificing animals for human desire

What do you associate with Latin culture? Exciting Latin pop from Ricky Martin, Thalía or Flamenco of pretty women may come across your mind. Passion and romantic might be the first image of Latin culture.

Bullfight is the symbol of the Latin culture which is often characterized to be passionate. Under the glaring sun, an angry bull and a matador with a red flag are engaged in a man-to-bull fight. The brave young matador gains control over the bull and sticks a dagger into the vital spot of the animal. Audience are shouting out joy at this scene.

However, bullfight can go the way down to extinction. Recently the city of Barcelona in Spain passed the pact which prohibits bullfights. This pact is proposed by 245 thousands people world wide from 30 nations. Why did Barcelona take this action, in spite of the fact that Barcelona is one of the cores of bullfight?

### History and process of bullfight

The cow was the symbol of abundance as seen from the Altamira painting in an ancient cave. Bullfight was a ceremony to pray for flourish of cattlebreeding. The old people believed that offering cow is vital to this ceremony. In the last half of the 17th century, bullfight has developed as an aristocratic sport and after the 18th century it has been popularized to the people. The origin of modern bullfight is from the ceremony at the time of when Felipe V was throne.

Bullfight starts in March and ends in October every Sunday. On the round shaped stadium, it is held at a fixed time. Band members perform "Paso Doble" and "Torero", matadors and "Cuadrillas" who are assistants enter the stage. 3 "toreros", 9 "banderilleros", 6 "picadores" and "monosabios" attend the fight. In spite of reconnaissance, 3 toreros search for bulls tempted by "capa". In the first part of the fight, armed picador stabs the line of the backbone of the bull with a 10cm lance. In the second part, banderilleros circle in fascinating movement is the point. This attack makes the bull stir up and weak. In the third part, the main matador appears and confronts with the bull. A matador with "muleta", a red flag, lures out the bull which

has menacing horns. Seeing this performance, audiences are shouting "Ole", which means joy. After a nice performance, the matador with the long sword pricks the vital spot at a breath. The long sword shot through the heart of the bull and it dies. All this rounds repeat 6 times. In other words 3 matadors kill 2 bulls in each round. In this manner, some matadors are killed or wounded by the bull.

### Bullfight is tradition and art

Spain journalism deals with bullfights not in the section of sports but in the section of culture. "Bullfight means a mode of life which is their philosophy in living their culture. Considering that all culture are accumulated symbol system, bullfight has the life and death. The matador has a match with the bull in the confines of the life and death. That is related with the fact that the show time is set toward sundown. As long as the sun is setting and it is getting shady, they have fatalistic confrontation. In front of the death, all the creatures are the truth. It implies all of contradiction and opposition as like the light and the shadow, the pleasure and the pain," explained Shin Jeong-hwan, a professor of Spanish department.

"Every country has their own culture. I saw bullfight during my journey in Spain. It is true that bullfight is a little cruel, but slaying bulls in a butchery is more brutal. Spanish people honor bulls which died in bullfights with valuable deaths. Before they are big enough to bullfight, the bull is grown in a special condition by being separated from other cows. So I think bullfight is a tradition only Spain and Latin countries have. In addition, each movement of matadors is wonderful," Kim Eun-do(S-01) said.

### Bullfight is cruelty to animals

"Bullfight is not a fair contest between one man the matador, and one beast. The bull is confronted by a series of men, under the matador's orders the matador brings the bull in when it weakens, tormenting and injuring the bull before finally killing it. After the fight is over, the bull's ears or tails are cut off with the knife to be given to the matador as a trophy while the bull is still alive," Michelle Bruce-Morales, a member of World Society



A matador is fighting with bull stabbed with 6 swords.

for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)

explained. Barcelona City Council, Catalonia capital city, took a first vote on April 6. The results came out by 21 votes to 15 in favor of prohibiting bullfight with two abstentions making bullfights illegal in the city. An opinion poll conducted in 2003 found that 63% of Barcelona's residents do not want bullfights to continue in their city. Not only cruelty of killing methods but amount of slain bulls are one of the reasons why people oppose bullfight. In Spain, an average of 900 bullfights are held and 5200 bulls are killed every year.

"As for bullfighting, I know some people say it is a tradition. As for me, I can only say that I hate it. Most young people do not like it nowadays. Among young people, bullfighting is not popular. Fortunately, it will disappear some day in the near future. I think it is only a way of torturing an animal and humiliating it. I have never been to a bullfighting arena and I have never watched it on TV. Whenever there is bullfighting I just change the channel," said Moncho, an exchange student in HUFUS from Madrid, Spain.

### Humanism changes people's thoughts

World-wide people including Spaniards think bullfight is not tradition any more, but oppression of animals. Bullfight is also connected with commercialism aimed at

attracting foreign visitors. As seen from thoughts of the domestic people, bullfight does not carry culture significance in modern society. As like bullfight, things that are traditional in other countries are criticized by other nation's view point. For instance, man-eaters in Africa, soup of dog's meat in Korea, foie gras in France. Domestic culture should be respected. However, if the tradition is also blamed by domestic people, discussion is needed. This is related with humanity.

Recently, the Canadian government announced they will capture more than 1 million seals from now on for 3 years. Canadians give their reasons that 5.2 million seals destroy the ecosystem in the coastal region. However, brutal method of captors and increasing demand of seal skin are the target of criticism.

Cruelty to animals is caused by with human desire. Animals are not for human's joy and satisfaction. They have their rights and these are not to serve human. We think this rights should be based on the same principle as human rights. Bullfight is a representative example of victim caused by people. Taking this opportunity, the world should think about animal rights and the environment.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Reporter of International Section

## FOOTSTEPS

Yunggeolleung;  
a nest of filial devotion

It was thought only natural for the parents to love their children, and the children to love their parents. Although there are minor quarrels, they get along. It is true that "love" takes place on the basis of their emotions. However, nowadays it is not always the case. Gruesome cases such as a son murdering his father will soon come to two alternative roads in a park-like forest of pine trees. One road leads to Yungneung, and the other one leads to Geolleung.

Yunggeolleung is a site where people can find the symbol of filial piety of the Chosun Dynasty. As a historical site No. 206, it is located near the University of Suwon, in Suwon city, Hwaseong. Inside Yunggeolleung the two royal tombs of a father and son, Jangjo and King Jeongjo, are placed. Inside the Yunggeolleung the visitors will soon come to two alternative roads in a park-like forest of pine trees. One road leads to Yungneung, and the other one leads to Geolleung.

Yungneung is the tomb where the so-called Crown Prince Sado, Jangjo and his wife, Heongyeong are buried. As the second son of King Yeongjo, Jangjo became a Crown Prince at the age of two upon the death of his elder brother in 1736. However, with the difference in political opinions, he became an object of loathing by the Noron faction. Soon with the false charges made by them, outraged Yeongjo locks Jangjo up in a rice box until he suffocated to death. Sado is a name that Yeongjo gave to Jangjo afterwards, which means, "mourning his death" and named his grave Saeunmyo.

King Jeongjo, the son of Jangjo, who was only 10 years old when his father died such horribly, succeeded the throne when his grandfather passed away as an adopted son of Jangjo's dead elder brother in 1776. However, on the day that he was enthroned king, he declared that he is son of Jangjo, which resultantly changed the title of Jangjo's tomb from a simple "myo" to "won" which means the higher state. The title of Jangjo's burial keeps on changing from Saeunmyo to Hyeolyungwon and again renamed, as Yungneung — "neung" is the title, which is given to only the tombs of the Kings — in 1899 when Jangjo was given the honorary title of the King.

Yungneung is also famous for its luxurious decorations and form although the occupant was only titled a Crown Prince at the time. Jeongjo, who had great love for his father, built it much in form of the royal tomb and decorated it sumptuously. Stone hedge, topped with beautiful carvings of flower buds that bear inscriptions indicating the compass points, which were formally not used on account of their lavishness, stands around the grave mound. Also, the stone tigers

and sheep are placed, two pairs each unlike other "won" where only one pair are allowed. Also, although only civil officials are admitted in "won," two stone civil officials, two military officials and their horses are put up. Within the tomb, Jeongjo built a temple called Yongjusa, which is now a national treasure No. 120, near the Yungneung to pay tribute to Jangjo.

Geolleung was built next to the Yungneung, as Jeongjo wished to be buried next to his father. His wife, Queen Hyoui was also buried together. The appearance of the tomb is mostly the same with Yungneung. However, with such decorations as the stone hedge missing, it is less majestic than Yungneung.

There are stories told that show how King Jeongjo thought dearly of his father Jangjo. Once, Jeongjo visited the Yungneung and caught the pine-eating caterpillars that lived on the pine forest made near Yungneung. Jeongjo was outraged with the caterpillar, bit it into half and threw it behind his back. Then suddenly a rainfall occurred, and swiped away all the caterpillars in the forest. Although this is an exaggerated version, it is said that Jeongjo would make the people catch caterpillars that disturb Jangjo's tomb and reward them. Also, Jeongjo visited Jangjo's burial once every 10 months, which is very often for a King, and would cry sorrowfully inside the shrine used to give religious services.

The sincere love for Jangjo that Jeongjo showed through Yungneung still remains in Yunggeolleung. However, recently a construction designed to divide Yungneung and its temple Yongjusa was planned by the government. The plan is to build a six-lane road and develop two story housings in the middle of the natural forests that surround and connects Yunggeolleung with Yongjusa.

"It is our duty not to destroy but protect the historically meaningful assets which are our quested heritages. We will protest until the government gives up this plan," master Bongak of Yongjusa remarked. Although there are negotiations taking place between the two sides, they do not seem to come to an agreement. It is somewhat bitter, for the situation facing Yunggeolleung seems to reflect the distorted relations between the parents and children of our time.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## Magic that fungi create

## Unveiling the secret inside everyday meal supporting our health

Toenjang, kimchi, bread, cheese, yogurt etc. These foods have been popular through centuries and we still generally depend on them to maintain our lives. They are also considered as important restoratives for people who try to be in shape. What these foods have in common is that they go through fermentation in the process of production. Fermentation, Zymolysis in other words, is works of fungi such as barn and yeast to convert organic matter into other material. How do fungi operate? and why are fermented foods so helpful in keeping our health? These questions may be worthy to figure out since such kind of foods take large part of the edibilities which we take everyday.

## Fermentation in the past

The exact time from when people used fermentation is impossible to figure out since this peculiar method has been applied in our dietary life before the dawn of history. However each country has their own traditional food using fermentation. To take it for example, liquor differs from nation to nation. This means history has lots to say about fermented foods.

One of the oldest documents such as "The Odyssey" tells us that wine appeared on table with daily meals. This was a general scene of B.C. 800, and the date when wine was originated is assumed to be 1,200 years before that. Already in ancient Egypt, B.C. 5000, barn was adopted to brew beer, and yeast was added in baking bread a 1,000 years after that.

In Korea, Chinese document "Jeminysool" suggests that liquor, pickled fish and salted vegetables which are origin of kimchi were produced in the period of the Three Kingdoms. After chillies were introduced during the Chosun Dynasty, they became the main ingredient of kimchi; the most popular fermented food in Korea.

## Discovery of fermentation

Though fermentation has a long history, people did not know how it worked until the 19th century. Prominent French chemist A.



Fermented soy beans, Kimchi, wine and cheese are widely preferred foods which go through fermentation to be produced.

L. Lavoisier mentioned in 1787 that fermentation is a quantitative decomposition of grape juice into alcohol and carbon dioxide. Approaching the 19th century, a dispute heated up between two groups of scientists. One group was chemists with J. F. Liebig who contended that fermentation was catalysis. The other group was microbiologists and bacteriologists with L. Pasteur who claimed that fermentation was the reaction of fungi. However, after Pasteur died E. Buchner found out sucrose getting fermented without any cells alive, and proved that fermentation is an action of enzyme inside the fungi, not physiological action of themselves in 1896.

## How it operates

For living things, zymolysis and respiration are main ways of metastasis to gain energy. Most of the microorganisms need oxygen. With a satisfactory condition, they keep on raising energy with it, but when they meet the state on contrary, they try to preserve their lives by dissolving organic matters.

The microorganisms decompose sugar containing substances such as glucose or dextrose into lactic acid or alcohol. This way, the microorganisms gain energy while the character of the original substance

changes. The products of fermentation varies depending on the original material and the kind of fungi.

## Physical affects

Since there are so many kind of fermented foods containing so many kind of substances that different kinds of ferments produce, it is hard to study all of them and see how they make changes in our body. Still, we can pick one up and look into it for an example. Lactic ferments which are contained in dairy products, have lots of positive influences on us. They hold back the operation of noxious germs inside our internal organs, and encourage them with their peristaltic movement. The ferments also help in synthesizing vitamins, especially B1, B2, B6, B12, which play an important role in sanguification and vitamin K, important for blood coagulation.

However, there is a point that should be made clear here. Not all fermented foods are always good for our health. As known generally it is dangerous to take too much alcoholic drinks. Not to mention the drunken rowdiness, it causes neurasthenia, memory failure, stomachic disorder and many other troubles both mentally and physically to our body.

## Related studies today

The method of fermentation is applied not only in brewing eatables, but also in manufacturing chemicals. This kind of usage is technically called "microbial reaction progress," in the field of biochemical engineering. It is widely adopted to procure chemicals and medicines. Glutamic acid and lysine are obtained from amino acid fermentation. In the same way inosine and guanosine are secured from nucleic acid.

When something is to be developed, it needs to get scientifically studied. It seems that we can draw out advanced use of fermentation and its stable development through biochemical engineering.

## Its merit

Zymolysis is not just a simple phenomenon, but a great heritage. There is a point that it has a bright aspect in the future. It puts out nothing harmful during the process of production. It only borrows the power of germs which is completely friendly to the environment. This fact satisfies the increasing demand of "environmental friendly" movements throughout the world.

By Lim Hyo-young

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



## 2D bar codes realize mobile campus

What are the functions that mobile phones have apart from calling, receiving phones and sending out short messages? Inside the Imun and Wangsan campus of the HUFs and the campus of other 45 universities such as Chung-Ang University and Chonnam National University, mobile phones are now able to replace the student identification card. As a part of the "Na Mobile Campus" service, in operation with KTF and KAIST, the Wireless Digital Library (WDL) and mobile student ID card have been put to use since April 7.

Once the mobile student identification, which can be downloaded from the school website (www.hufs.ac.kr) following the simple steps, is downloaded into one's mobile phone, the student can have access to the library system, borrow books and also allot library seats. The technology that makes this all possible is the 2 dimensional bar code.

A bar code, just like how it is called, is a code made of bars. The type of bar codes usually found on the products that are sold in markets and stores are called the 1 dimensional bar code. 1 dimensional bar codes are composed of black bars and white spaces where the information is produced

due to its arrangements. According to the width of a bar or a space, the code is changed into one or plural numbers of binary bit, 0 or 1, which forms the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). ASCII expresses certain number or letter, due to the bars and spaces which reflect light when the bar code cognizing device lights the bar code.

However, with the fast growing industry and commerce, the bar code came to its limit. New ways to hold and transfer vast amount of information by just attaching it to the product was needed. With this necessity, the 2 dimensional bar code was invented in the 1980s. The most outstanding difference between the 1 dimensional bar code and the 2 dimensional bar code is that it became possible to arrange the information not only in a vertical way but also in both vertical and horizontal ways. This means that about 100 times larger amount of high-density information storage became possible. Also with the 2 dimensional bar codes, it is possible to restore most of the destroyed information and read the bar code from all directions. There are various kinds of 2 dimensional bar codes, such as the Matrix Code. However, the code that HUFs has chosen for the mobile student ID card is

called the "Hot code," developed by a domestic enterprise, Iconlab Inc.

"Hot code" is a bar code to hold information that can be read by phone cameras. The image of the code is a mixture of bars and a check-like pattern of dots. The bars are called the "finding pattern" which locates where the codes are positioned, and the lining on the circumferences of the check pattern is the "timing pattern" that catches where the dots are placed exactly. When a camera on the mobile phone just throws light on the bar code for a few minutes, the processor inside the phone will read the bar code and view its information directly. In the case of the mobile student ID at HUFs, the decoder that KTF provided in the library holds a processing camera. When a student shoots a bar code image, the camera reads the code, admitting the student access inside the library.

However, despite the convenience of the mobile student ID, there are concerns about the security and the possibility of duplication since it can be downloaded without much difficulty once the student number and the password is in hand. "Although 'Hot code' is a convenient and new technology, it does not mean it is perfect. Only the status of security that the school system now provides is

applied to the code. It is one's responsibility to take care of their student number and password." Stated Ryu Jung-hee of the Iconlab Inc. "Still, if a student tries to spread ones Hot code to his or her friends, it would not be possible once a new Hot code is provided. The one that was granted before is unable to be reused. The code changes every time it is sent out."



By Lee Hyae-myung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## Land Myths



Our neighbour Russia is a nation of the largest territory, and has the seventh largest population in the world. Still strongly

affecting our situation in many ways, Russia was once one of the most influential powers on earth. The religious belief of its people today is Russian orthodox. However, this has become a general scene only 10 centuries ago.

The foundation of the people's spirit is different from the Russian orthodox. The Russians are ethnically Slavs, East Slavs to be specific. Before the Slavs got separated into South, East, and West Slavs, they had the same beliefs. The folk belief which they had was polytheism.

The Russian gods are the descendants of the Earth-Deity Rod and Erce, the Russian Mother-Earth who in their earliest roles, were worshipped by the ancient tribes presiding in the modern-day countries of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The chief of the Russian gods was Perun. According to

the myth, his hair and beard was golden and he always carried a hammer and a sickle as his weapons, which are the symbols of Russia.

Perun was originally a god of sky similar to Zeus, but the Normans who founded Russia converted him into a thunder-god similar to their own, Thor. Still, there are some features that make Russian myth seem similar to Greek myth. The family tree of the gods and the path that Perun took to gain his powers resemble the Greek myth. Perun is the son of Lada and Svaros, the son of Rod and Erce and brother of Kalvis, Stribog, Svarozvich, Svantovit, Ursula and Milda. Perun and his brother Svantovit, the war-god, learned how to influence and dominate their siblings into gaining the favors of their father. As a result, they received more powers individually than the rest of their

siblings together. Perun seduced his own wife Ros the river-goddess, known as the namesake of Russia, and married Saule. Ros gave birth to a son Dazhbgg, the lightning god, who later overwhelmed Perun as his father had overwhelmed Svaros.

Like many other myths, Russian gods have various views on them and have stories slightly different from one another. However, here is the main story of how Perun created things on earth. One day Perun set a war against Veles, the god of earth and nature. Perun cast fierce attacks on Veles with thunder, but Veles escaped hiding under rocks and turning himself into animals. At last Perun won the war and made it rain heavily for days so as to celebrate his glory. The rain helped lives to be born on earth.

By the end of the 10th century King

Vladimir the Great introduced Christianity to Russia. He spread orthodoxy throughout Russia as the ancient Slavic gods retreated from their contacts with their converted worshippers. This has made things difficult to examine the origin and specific details of original Slavic gods today, since most of the source of information on them were destroyed. There is a famous episode for this. Vladimir who adopted the orthodox from Byzantine popped out the wooden statue of Perun from the Kiev Mountain and threw it away into the Dnepr after he got baptized. And the whole nation was forced to get baptized under the order of the King. It happened so suddenly that the people were not ready to accept it, and their dear original gods were not easily forgotten, remaining in people's lives.

Large part of elements of the former

Russian belief remained in the orthodox. Perun's identity was absorbed into that of the prophet Elijah, whose chariot of fire racing across the sky recalled the lightning bolts associated with the old god. This creates the most important feature of Russian belief; the syncretic belief of Slavic folklore and Russian orthodox.

There are festivals that have been succeeded from the pre-Christian times. Maslenitsa, for example, is the day that Russians celebrate the approach of spring. It used to be an agricultural festival of ancient Russia, containing respect for nature, which ancient Russians had toward their gods.

By Lim Hyo-young

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

# Kayagums greet blooming spring

*Classical and traditional music on 25 strings kayagum*

Did you know that there is a type of kayagum which has 25 strings? The kayagum ensemble "Sagye" has been playing this instrument for four years. The little orchestra consists of four women kayagum players, Go Ji-yeon, Jo Su-hyeon, Song Jeong-min, and Yu Ji-yeong. The name "Sagye" refers to four worlds, which reflects that different world of four players meet and make one harmonized world.

They had performances in various fields such as broadcastings, fashion shows, and biennales. Also they performed in movie sound tracks. Their first album "Kayagum Ensemble Sagye" was released in 2001 and won the KBS Kukak Grand Prix in 2003. Releasing their second album, Sagye had 8th Noblesse Annual Recital on April 19.

## Spring sound reverberates

Four female players who are wearing tight white Korean jacket with red ribbon and indigo skirts enter the stage with kayagum as wide and tall as they are. One kayagum opens the stage with the piece "Spring" by staccato, flicking the instrument. One becomes two, two become three, and four. And, they make sound just like spring is knocking. The first chapter starts with a thin tremble, runs to its climax, and finally returns to the beginning. Contrary to the first chapter that resembles western method of playing, the kayagums' unique long trembles are in the second chapter. All performers scrape the kayagums like harps on the 3rd chapter. They create the image of spring with the sound in front of the audience. Waterfalls pour down, buds come up, haze springs up, the nature starts their own coming into being, and all three chapters of Spring end.

The next pieces are "Sannyuhwa" and "Jindallaekkot," which are Kim So-wol's poems they made into music. The combination of the lyrics and the scores creates of understanding the pieces a new dimension. The male vocal, Kim Hwal-sung's pure, fresh, and clear voice suits with light and moderate sound of kayagum especially in "Sannyuhwa." When "Jindallaekkot" echoes, the auditories can feel the same feeling they experienced in Kim So-wol's poem "Jindallaekkot." Like Korean folk songs, cheerful feelings are filled in the song, but somewhat sad feelings also exists. After one of the lyrics - "Gasioposeo" is recited, all get quiet. Only the reverberation is left just like in the



Sagye Ensemble members are playing kayagums with 25 strings. Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

original poem.

The most familiar piece is "Spring" among "Four Seasons," composed originally by Vivaldi. Even without any prior explanations, the whole audience appreciate the music. The main melody retains its fast beat. The linkage among minor themes in "Spring" is expressed differently; the sound created by shivering of strings and fingering techniques is so characteristic, compared to western string instruments. Excitement for the coming spring is expressed well by emphasizing trembles. "I can't believe the players expressed 'Four Seasons' with Korean traditional instruments," said a married couple, So Byeong-ho and Jo Suk-hee. "I felt rain drops in the music. It was great to ameliorate costumes beautifully. Also, widening musical range and trying various ways of expression was really good."

## Music with visual images

With the uncovering of the black back curtains, images which show rain drops dropping on a rivulet come out and the next piece "Evening Song" starts. Like people walking home step by step, rain drops and moving hands on the kayagum get faster. After a while, the tempo becomes slower and the sound becomes softer. Then, the background changes to circles. There are small circles moving inside a big circle and figures written in Chinese characters are

going up on the right side of it. All images turn into red just like the sunset at the end of it. "I intended on drawing the panorama of our country which is noted for the beauty of its landscape," remarked Lee Geon-yong, the composer of the music and the President of the Korean National University of Arts.

After the "Evening Song," kayagums of 25 strings go off stage and, Sanjo Kayagum which has 12 strings appear for "Jul"-meaning strings on stage. "Jul" is not the same meaning as string even though their meanings are similar. Strings look as if they would disappear just by touching it, but "jul" looks as though they would come alive when touching it. I wanted to touch "jul" which cannot expect what it would become," explained the composer on the pamphlet. As the composer intended, kayagums' juls shout, cry, and laugh. Maybe crying of strings is one of the main characteristics of Korean music, which is rarely expressed in western musical instruments.

After the intermission, the members of Sagye wearing black evening dresses come back into stage with a light green background behind their back. The first piece in the second stage is "Zigeunerleben." It means a group of people roaming around here and there and originally was written by Robert Schumann. It is composed for piano solo, but triangles, castanets, or snare drums are often used too. Castanets are used for

Sagye because it is similar to the Korean traditional instrument, janggo, in its style of playing. Go Ji-yeon plays the castanets instead of kayagum, while other members play kayagums. They expressed roaming people's grief, playing in very low notes as prostrating themselves and their lives with castanets with delightful and playful playing.

Also, players become singers when "Although petals fall" is performed. Kim Hwal-sung, who sang "sannyuhwa" and arranged the piece so sagye could both sing and play kayagum at the same time. The mood made by this song resembles the composer whom audience appraised with the words "very normal but very clean, full of mirth."

Sagye shows various methods of playing such as thrumming on each string, sweeping down, and beating when "Ho Ho Gut" is performed. With this performance, they conclude the recital. "It was a very interesting performance. It sounds look like western style music. Flicking instruments and the background setting were very impressive," remarked Sarah, a foreign visitor of this concert.

## Keeping tradition is important too

Most audience's responses were amicable. They marveled at the various and new sound made by the traditional instruments like piano, guitar, and harp. However, many sound of other instruments were reverberated, the actual sound of Kayagum wasn't heard. They are teachers who cultivate the next generation of kukak performers as well as players. Keeping tradition and popularization of kukak have to go together, even though it is not an easy task. Although they attracted public attention with the fact that tickets had been sold out, they did not achieve full success in both popularity and keeping traditional Korean sound. Their tries and efforts, of course, should be highly estimated. It is true they gave fresh and positive effects on kukak. Popularization and preservation of tradition can be achieved only by the people who deeply understand and love it. If Sagye does not forget this, clear their goal, and keep on trying, they will be able to catch these two birds in the future.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

# Cultural events, who are they for?

Dear HUFSSans

Congratulations! HUFSS has finally become 50 years old! They say that when a school becomes 50 years old it has now officially entered its adultery. HUFSS, as they say have dedicated in serving education growing international minds among students for the last 5 decades. Now, this is a big thing to celebrate, HUFSS being 50 years old and all, but were there any signs of excitement among HUFSSans as the school expected them to be? The answer is no. As a HUFSSan before a reporter I would want to say yes, but if the answer was yes I wouldn't be here writing on this. Sadly I say again, the answer is "no."

The 50th anniversary started with very much enthusiasm. The press was talking about it and everyone was talking about it. Also, the school atmosphere made students feel somewhat excited about the fact that their own school is going to do something big this time. Well, unlike other times the school did prepare a big celebration party. There were all these events and ceremonies for a whole week. University presidents of many countries came, alumni from all over the world came, and other celebrities came to congratulate the anniversary. But there was one particular group of people missing. The students didn't come.

In the opening event which the GSC prepared on the first day of the whole week ceremony, students were all scattered in the open theater. Yeah right, as if there were any space enough to be scattered in the open theater here. But this is true. Well, this kind of scene has been an annual thing, but there were some expectations inside of me that this year, the 50th anniversary of HUFSS, would be a little bit different. But in spite of my "high" hopes the participation that was witnessed sure gave away my hopes. The beginning of our celebration for our school's 50th birthday started like this.

What could be the reasons for such low participation? Cultural events are fun! Yeah right. First reason, thinking of past festivals of the school, there is no faith that the present year would be fun. Every year the student council comes out on stage and shouts out speeches on some social or school issue that not all students agree on. Some tips for the student council; think of what the students want first, at least during festive times.

Second reason, the school doesn't care much for school festivals annually, so expecting students to suddenly come to all these events because it's the 50th anniversary is somewhat selfish, for spontaneous participation, the school should have done better before. Participation comes from spontaneous minds when students have something to expect. Investing wouldn't hurt.

Third and last and the most important reason, the students themselves don't have the spontaneous minds to participate in cultural school activities. It might be the social atmosphere making people more individualized day by day. In school events the students that participate are the lower classes, most of them freshmen. Higher classes are hard to find in school activities. Even those freshmen who participate are the ones mobilized by few enthusiastic upper class members.

Cultural events in school take a long time and effort to raise, but what's the point of having these events and celebrations if the students themselves don't participate. This does not only limit to the 50th anniversary celebrations, this is practically a "tradition" every year. In order to throw away this dishonorary "tradition" the students themselves have to change their thoughts on participating in cultural activities of the school. Participating and making the festivals more festive is the way to enjoy campus life.

To say it directly "You have to participate spontaneously!"

By Oh Sae-hoon

Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

## Moscow arrives in Seoul

The event marking "the Day of Moscow in Seoul" was held at the outdoor stage of KyungHee Palace on April 23. Seoul and Moscow have maintained friendly relation through active exchanges since they set up sisterhood relationship in 1991. Seoul City prepared the event and other various Russian cultural events to commemorate the lasting friendly relationship.

The Day of Moscow in Seoul started with the entrance of each city mayors and their wives. After the Korean traditional performance, Lee Myung-bak, the mayor of Seoul, announced, "April 23 is proclaimed as the Day of Moscow in Seoul. Welcome Russia!" Next, Yuri M. Luzhkov, the mayor of Moscow gave a memorable speech. After the greeting of the mayors, a Russian gala concert began. Congratulatory messages from the students of Department of Russian in HUFSS were shown on screen before the first stage.

The performances of Russians wearing splendid costumes were on the stage. Various performances were performed including ballet, circus, magic, vocal music, and folk songs of Russia. All the performers appeared on the stage and decorated the finale of the event with singing "The Night of Moscow" together. The event was finished with the promise for the friendly relationships between Korea and Russia.

"The event was so good that I enjoyed various Russian performances at once. I feel more friendly of Russia now. I hope that the cultural exchanges to be continued actively," said Jun So-yang, a visitor to the event. Also, the exhibition of architecture and technology of Russia was held at Seoul Museum of History on April 23 and 24. The Day of Moscow in Moscow will be held in Moscow in September.

By Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

## Rendezvous

# Photographer's passion captures impossible scenes

Lee Myung-dong is a photographer who has been living for more than 60 years with cameras. He was active as a photographer, photo journalist, photo critic, and as a publisher of a photo magazine. He was a reporter of Dong-A Ilbo and made an effort to establish the Dong-A Contest of Photography. Also, he lectured on photos at several universities such as Chung-Ang University, Sungkyunkwan University, and HUFSS. Now he is an advisor of Photoart, a monthly photographic art magazine. He took lots of pictures that decorate the history of Korean photo. For example, he took Kim Koo's last photo in 1949 and one of his 4.19 photos was issued as a commemoration stamp.

**It would have been much harder than these days, when you started to take pictures. How did you start photography?**

It's true. At that time there was no place to learn photos. I learned photos all by myself. When I bought my first camera, I was just 14 years old. I wanted to buy a camera so much because of curiosity in the beginning. At the time, the price of the camera was similar to the price of a bull. Frankly speaking, I bought the camera with the money that my father had saved to buy a bull at the market.

**You are also well known as a writer of photo journalism. What is your philosophy of photos?**

I think that photographers should take pictures with their own thoughts. Photos record the history of that time. When photographers take pictures they should not forget it. A piece of picture could be an important memory of the time.

**You worked as a photo journalist for many years. Could you tell about your experience as a photo journalist?**

It was a long time ago when I became a cameraman for a newspaper. There was no concept of a photo journalist at that time. A cameraman just took pictures and reporters wrote articles. I wanted to change it. I tried to write my own articles about my photos. Photos cannot be independent from articles.



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

From left to right : Lee Myung-dong talks about his 60-year photographer life. Picture taken by him in 1953 won the first prize at the Army Contest of Photography (up). Part of his camera collections (down).

Therefore, photos of newspapers should become assistant to articles, and the article should become assistant to the photo.

**Every year you award a prize to a photographer in your name. How did the Lee Myung-dong Prize of Photography begin?**

Actually, the prize was not made by me. My pupils and juniors made a plan to start it and raised fund all over the country. Then, they asked me to award the prize. I do not participate in choosing the winner but the winners are all great photographers. Atta Kim, the last winner, has won recognition among other



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

photographers. I think that the rearing of juniors is important. I hope that many good photographers appear.

**When did you feel difficulty as a photographer? And what made you feel this was worth it?**

There were many difficulties. I experienced the 6.25, the time of the Liberal Party, and the 4.19 democratic movement. My film and cameras were confiscated many times. Moreover, I was sued because I took pictures of illegal scenes of the Liberal Party. But I felt my job was worth it when I took pictures that most people thought of as impossible. I

think that photographers could make what seems to be impossible possible.

**These days digital cameras have become one of the necessities among students. What do you think about digital cameras?**

I got some digital cameras as a gift but I have never used it. I think digital cameras are a revolution in camera technology. I know how convenient digital cameras are. All things have merits and demerits. I hope that students get rid of demerits of digital cameras and accept only the merits. I could not imagine digital cameras at old times.

**Give some comments to HUFSSans and students who want to study photography.**

I have a good impression of HUFSSans. I remember that HUFSSans are very smart and they study hard. When I lectured on photo journalism at HUFSS, I met many good students. I want to tell the students to do their best whatever they do. I hope students take picture with consciousness. If you take a picture, you need to reflect your thoughts. Photo is a memory of history. After 50 years, 100 years, photos will be the documents of history.

Lee Myung-dong has turned 80 and is still an active man. He has watched the development of photography since Department of Photography opened in Korea. However, he does not want to take pictures any more because he underwent all sorts of hardships. However, Mr. Lee has not changed his thought that he was destined to be a photographer. He did his best when he had the chances to take pictures. In addition to this, he hopes the next generations to do their best in the time given to them.

Despite of all his achievements of photos, he is a modest man. His photos will remain as the history of Korean photography.

By Jung Jin-kyeong

Reporter of Culture Section

# Crisis for traditional ceramic art

## Love for Korean pottery is diminishing

On April 8, Icheon City and Kangnam University concluded an agreement on the founding of an institution of Ceramic University. Icheon City is famous for ceramic pottery. Also, several ceramic festivals such as Icheon Ceramic Festival and World Ceramic Biennale are popular among visitors including foreigners. However, Korean ceramic has not brought the glory of ancestors. Then, what are the problems of the Korean ceramic? What does Korean ceramic mean?

### Pottery as art

Pottery means all of the vessels which are burned of clay. Pottery is the word including Earthen Ware and Porcelain. The Earthen Ware is burned in the kiln with kaolin and Porcelain is made of China clay. The Earthen Ware is used as the different meaning of Unglazed Earthen Ware these days. However, the word, Unglazed Earthen Ware was used since the 20th century and the word Earthen Ware was used since the period of the Three States till now. The Unglazed Earthen Ware is burned at a low temperature of about 600°C and it is easily scratched. The Earthen Ware is burned at 1,000°C after plastering glaze over it. In the beginning there was not a word such as Unglazed Earthen Ware. The Unglazed Earthen Ware and the Earthen Ware are not distinguished and the Unglazed Earthen Ware is included in Earthen Ware. In Korea, no one used the word, Unglazed Earthen Ware, but the word derived from the colonial times of Japan.

### Ceramic art and education

When you think about Korean ceramic, you would call up the picture where a potter is smashing his pottery into pieces. Potters of old times made pottery with the spirit of an artisan. How about the future potter of Korean ceramic? The education of ceramic is one of the most important ways to inherit the spirit of Korean ceramic. However, the reality of the education is not good enough. It has been 50 years since the class of ceramic was lectured at universities in



A girl is making pottery at the Ceramic Village.

Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Korea. However, the education of ceramic was put to the end at several universities and some universities have changed the name of the study. "Many students are worried about their future. Comparing with others, the possibility to get jobs is very narrow," said Oh Soo-jueng, a lecturer of Ceramic Village. The students who learn ceramic have a special talent but they are beyond the ability because of the reality of Korean ceramic. Thus, the students turn to the section of design, and to the industry of culture have increased. The students who should be studying Korean ceramic and inheriting the tradition from ancestors are leaving because of unfavorable reality.

### Responsibility of artists

It feels keenly the necessity of the effort inside Korean ceramic. If there are not enough efforts to develop Korean ceramic, there would be no more progress of Korean ceramic. There are worries that the Korean pottery lacks of practical use and it should be modernized. Potters of today have the key to solve these problems. The artists of ceramic should study more carefully

and try to give wider publicity about the excellence of Korean ceramic. There are still many artists who make pottery in a small scale and paltry. The artists do not make big money. The artists of Korean ceramic should not sit and wait for buyers in their own workshop. They need to be active for their works now. They should be doing a self-management and endeavoring about fixing prices, public information, and sale. Of course, the finished goods should be valuable as Korean pottery. According to the activated ceramic festivals, some artists work for the days of the festivals. It is a good chance to inform and sell Korean pottery, but the artists should not forget the spirit of artisans.

### Social conditions

Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592 is called as the Pottery War. At that time, the Japanese could not make White Porcelain and Celadon Ware such as Chosun. So, the Japanese kidnapped Chosun potters to Japan and made an opportunity to develop their own pottery. At last, Japanese pottery became one of the most

famous pottery in the world. One of the reasons of their success is the understanding of ceramic in Japan. Japanese are famous for their love of ceramic. "Ceramic has obtained popularity in Japan for a long time. Also, Japan provides good environment for artists of ceramic," said Choi Sung-jae, a professor of the Korean National University of Cultural Heritage. One of the serious problems that Korean ceramic facing is that people have little understanding of the Korean ceramic. Also, ceramic has some limitations since it is isolated and has a weak connection with other industries. The Korean ceramic should have a strong ceramic market. Italy, the country which is called for the major term of pottery, has a strong market to prosper the ceramic industry. Italy has organized Industrial Districts. Therefore, the industries of pottery, textile, clothes, and glass have formed as specialized districts.

### For the future of Korean ceramic art

There are some ways to improve the poor reality of Korean ceramic. First, the education of ceramic should specialize the study and strengthen competitive power. Also, Universities should enlarge exchanges with foreign universities to break down the isolation of the region. Outside the campus, the education programs about ceramic should be made at culture centers and at regional governments. It will be conducive to understand ceramic. Second, artists of ceramic should make practical ceramic and try to make people feel familiar to Korean ceramic with continuous efforts. Last, Korean ceramic should accept the good case of foreign ceramic industries. Nowadays, if we hold to our traditional things which are recognized only among us, we cannot survive in the international time. Merits should be accepted and demerits should be removed.

By Jung Jin-kyeong  
Reporter of Culture Section

# Dating on Sunday

## The world as a stage for passion

Here is a student who seems to strongly represent the slogan, "Add the world to your dream." He is Ahn Seong-ho (T-02), who works as a manager of Korea's best B-boy crew the "Expression" and assists arranging contracts at JJ Trading. Before the interview in the coffee shop near Gangnam Station, he was busy receiving phone calls and setting preengagement of his group who were scheduled to attend "Culture Coalition" in Netherlands the next day.



Ahn Seong-ho (T-02)

Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Ahn Seong-ho lived in Germany for about ten years from 1988 to 1998, with his family. He says that he learned the attitude of being open-minded there. Life in Germany seem to have provided a nutritious environment for Seong-ho to speak three languages: Korean, German, and English. However, the more important thing for his position today is the struggle he has done winning prizes in competitions and making over thirty career records. As an interpreter, he participated in world events such as the Battle of the B-boy Master, World Hip-Hop Clan 2002. He was an audio assistant in Seoul and Jeonju stadium during the FIFA World Cup 2002. He also took part in many trade meetings and negotiations awarded by such important organizations or companies as Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency, and Cutco Korea.

The Expression is the top ranking B-boy dance group of Korea with impressive establishments. They won the first prizes in international competitions such as Battle of the B-boy masters (2002) held in Germany, Osaka b-boy (2002) and France International Imperial Hip-hop plane (2003). Seong-ho was interested in hip-hop when he was in high school and did lots of activities related to it. He was picked up at a B-boy master competition in 2001, held by the Expression itself. This was when the Expression was about to take part in competitions abroad. It can get curious about whether he had any troubles with his parents or not, but they were the parents with open mind who thought that there are many things to learn outside school. "What is the hardest thing in your career?". Seong-ho finds it in the ineffectiveness of the corresponding system between the group and the coordinators as a manager. "There's always lack of accuracy in the details since lots of people are engaged."

He lived abroad for a long time, but has a genuine affection for his own country, mentioning Korea's merits rather than criticizing it. Many people do not get easily used to the speedy culture of Korea. However, he loves the dynamic way it exists, adding "I think it's wrong for people to think that life out of Korea would be more successful. The opportunity is equal, and the competition to gain better position is the same. As a foreigner there, things maybe even more strict than here. We should love our country more and try to make things better."

He entered the Department of Trade, for his dream is to do things internationally important. "It's interesting using languages as tools rather than studying it," says Seong-ho. In the middle of his busy schedules, he saves some of his time and goes to an English free-talking circle, FEM for an after-school activity. Since he has to travel a lot on business, it is hard for him to be in school for a long time. He thinks that social experience is more important in one's life, but he enjoys the times at school and tries to learn more from it. He emphasizes that intense learning at school lays the ground work for successful career after on.

A highly qualified freelancer doing things that he wants, testing his ultimate power of intelligence without having to worry about money is what Seong-ho wants to be after he graduates. "I want to achieve my dream as I live on, but I would also like to contribute to the society and do good for God at the same time. I think we can make our lives meaningful through these things." His passion was heating up the atmosphere suggesting that it will heat up the world some day.

By Lim Hyo-young  
Reporter of Theory & Critic Section

# Campus Architecture

## Conforming to future artists' dream

One sees a building all made of glass, it is bright even at night, when he or she walks up the Seoul Arts Center to The National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Arts. It is the Seocho campus of The Korean National University of Arts (KNUA) having school of music and dance. KNUA has been producing professional talent in one special field, arts, like HUFs and it is appraised as the best arts school in Korea. It also has sisterhood relationship with our university.

All outer walls are made of glass, so people can see students practicing. The building is rectangle shaped and the KNUA Hall rises above the rooftop in the shape of a hat. Elevators stand in the center of it, that makes it possible to see the sights inside the building because it is also made of glass. Glasses are good materials to connect with Umyeong Mountain. For harmony with Seoul Arts Center, it holds its height with Seoul Calligraphy Art Museum next to it. Good environments such as Umyeong Mountain, Seoul Arts Center, and The National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Arts are located around the school which students not only using as rest space but also using it as a place for various and practical acquiring for their studies. The School of Music is separated with the School of Dance by floors.

This building is suitable for learning arts, especially the performing hall is not much of a difference with other good facilities of specialized performing halls. Because resonance can be controlled, searching and making-up the

best sound is possible. It is totally different with common performing halls of universities, so some companies rent it for their performances. "It is a hall especially for music concerts and it should have special and perfect sound, so many sound reflection boards are set up that make good sound environments. Even though people standing on the stage talk in low voices, people sitting at the end of hall can hear it. This is because of sound reflection boards and wood for establishing," explained Seo Gil-won, the director of KNUA Hall. The building also prides itself on many illuminators that give various presentations.

"I am proud of the concert hall that is not so big but very effective and has very big sized Dance Practicing Halls. Now, we are having a Computer Music Festival, it is possible to hold this event, because the school is equipped with all modern comforts and conveniences," commented Lee Geon-yong, the composer of this music and the president of KNUA.

Computer Music Studio and Recording Room have students do practical music works with equipments such as computer programming. Also, they have most figures of Steinway Pianos in Korea and a room for a pipe organ. In a large sized Percussion Studio, there are so many instruments that most universities do not possess like Gong, Marimba, Congga, Whip and so on. Lesson Hall and Practice Rooms are almost perfect in sound proofing.

Large Dance Performance Room can control own lightning and have assembled chairs, they



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus



Lee Jun-gil / The Argus

sometimes use these for their performances. Students are training in Body Training Gym, checking their own physical states in Dance Science & Chiropractic Room. If one gets injured, he or she can be treated immediately in

this room.

People can enjoy great view even in waiting line for rest rooms. On the first floor, there is a toilet for the handicapped and brailled signs. In the first and second floor of the underground, there are so many Lesson Rooms and Practice Rooms.

KNUA has all equipments for learning and practicing art activities but appearances. Yet, if they do not satisfy today's status and keep trying for equipments as well as educations like their pride, they can stand on top of the world.

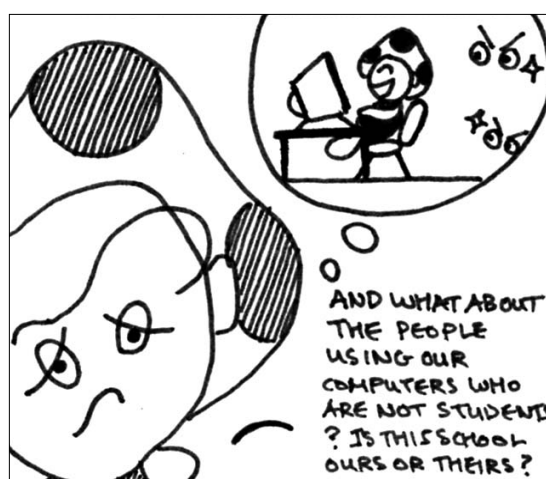
By Jo Hyun-mi  
Associate Editor of Culture Section

# CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs



Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus



# Welcome to HUFES, 50th Birthday

HUFS celebrated its 50th anniversary for a week. Various events for HUFESans and alumni were held at the campus. Get ready to join the festival!



The ceremony for the 50th Anniversary Commemoration was held at the special stage on Imun campus on April 20. The event showed the newly jumping HUFES appearance. Many students, professors, faculty members of HUFES, and the presidents of other universities attended the event. The ceremony was led by Kim Hung-kyu and Marilyn Plumlee, professors of HUFES.

First, they opened the 50th anniversary ceremony and introduced numerous special guests. After their opening address, all the participants watched a big-screen presentation of the 50-year history of HUFES. In addition to this, Ahn Byong-man, President of HUFES, spoke "For the past 50 years, Now, HUFES has grown into a full-scale university. I am confident that the HUFES will be a world-class university. This confidence is the result of the successful 50-year history of HUFES."

Yang In-mo, President of HUFES Alumni, said, "I am gratified to see so many people here today participating in the 50th anniversary celebration. HUFES has become one of the most prestigious universities in Korea and it has spearheaded for the internationalization and globalization of the nation and corporated activities. Today, I do like to extend my gratitude all of you who have put their efforts into realizing today's development of HUFES."

After the congratulatory, visual presentation for the celebration with many people's celebration messages was showed. One of the celebration messages, Im Geuk-kyun, the professor of the Korean National University of Arts, sang a celebration song "Fighting HUFES."

The HUFES flag used for the past 50 years was also changed into a new one, and HUFES proposed its new vision. At the end of the event, all people sang in chorus a HUFES song. Park Jae-woo, the professor of Department of Chinese, said, "I felt HUFESans power, ambition, and hope through this 50th anniversary celebration. I want them to have the capability to adapt to globalization. Also, the new public foundation will play an important role."

During the past 50 years, HUFES has served as the education center for the foreign language and international area since its establishment. This event was a turning point for the HUFES development in order to become a new global leader.

#### Join the unique collection! | Philatelic Exhibition

Celebrating the 50th anniversary of HUFES, a Philatelic Exhibition was arranged at the Lobby of Main Building, from April 19 to 22. Sponsored by the Dongdaemun Post Office and HUFES, about 50 pieces of interesting and valuable philatelic collections from the stamps of the Imperial Korea which hold long history of 100 years, to the stamps of diverse foreign countries were exhibited.

At the opening ceremony that took place on the 19th, the presidents from various universities around the world which have academic exchanges with HUFES and honored guests such as Kwon Yeong-su, the chairman of the Korean Philatelic Federation attended the exhibition. With the guests, President Ahn Byong-man cut the ribbon, which

signalled the opening of the exhibition.

"Philately is a very unique item. It does not have any boundaries. It can be considered as a catalyst for international exchanges between human and culture. Especially in the case of HUFES, where different language departments exist, this exhibit will help the students to educate themselves about different cultures," remarked Sin Cha-sik (G-57) who also submitted his collection of philately related to Germany, for instance, Goethe and Schiller.

Also, stamps especially printed to congratulate HUFES' 50th anniversary were sold during the opening ceremony as souvenirs.

#### Let's run! HUFES Marathon

On the HUFES 50th anniversary day, 50th Anniversary Ceremony Marathon was held. All HUFES family were able to participate in the marathon, about 300 people ran over the whole course of the marathon individually, and in groups. 70 people were main runners with numbers on their backs who applied before the race. The others were "turtle runners," participants who applied just before the marathon, and they were excluded for the awards but could freely run with main runners.

The school authority announced, "Let's run to celebrate the 50th anniversary of HUFES. I hope all of you could check your health state during the race rather than overstraining yourself because of competition."

When the starting signal discharged into the clear sky of Imun campus on 2:00 p.m., marathoners passed through the school gate. The course of this marathon was : HUFES Hoeghi Intersection - Hongneung - Cheongnyangni - HUFES. Many policemen controlled the traffic to secure the course.

Runner No. 97 and No. 91 were leading the race until Hongneung downhill, but No. 8, who was running after them overtook the race before the Cheongnyangni station. No. 97 and No. 91 were caught up again by No. 65. Finally at the goal, runner No. 8 breasted the tape, No. 65 and No. 7 followed after him. A ceremony to award the prizes was held. The first place was No. 8 Lee Youn-keun (IB-85), Secretary-General of the Graduate School of Global Business Alumni. He said to The Argus right after the race, "It was not a very difficult course for me. I think I have won the race easily because of constant exercises, such as jogging, climbing, and weight training."

Lee Jae-guk, No. 65 was the second place, and Yun Han-man, No. 7 was the third place. They were all from the Seoul Adventist Hospital (SAH). Lee said, "SAH is a sister hospital with HUFES, so we joined the race as a group. I am happy to win the second prize." HUFES students, No. 9 Kim Byung-in and No. 97 Son Jin-wi won the fourth and the fifth.

#### Beyond age and generation | Home Coming Day

On April 19, the special event was held for HUFESans. In the event which commemorates the 50th anniversary of HUFES, many alumni visited the school, and spent time with the undergraduate students in this event called "Home Coming Day." Each department prepared the tent centering on the special stage established to commemorate the 50th anniversary of HUFES, and the undergraduate students prepared hard to welcome alumni who visited the school.

Juniors spent the time with seniors who graduated from the school long time ago listening to advices and counsels and their stories about campus life. Gweon Hwa-sun (S-60) said, "I recollect the days when I entered for the first time and went around this school talking with juniors. I am very happy to feel the freshmen of myself from juniors." Choi Du-sun (R-03) said, "I am very happy to talk with seniors and to listen to their experiences."

The people in the tents of the graduate school were very harmonious because juniors and seniors met together and returned to the young ages. Cha Yeon-sin (GS) said, "I am very happy to come here and smell the fresh school after living in the society out of the school. It is very meaningful to advise my experiences." The field of this day called, "Home Coming Day" was that which all of HUFESans came together as if they were one together though not in the same age and generation.

#### Capture the world with songs | World Song Festival

What is HUFES different from other universities? HUFES has various and unique departments in which students can learn foreign languages of each nation. Through the foreign languages, HUFESans keep the pace with the world.

On April 21, the World Song Festival was held at the Open Theater in Imun campus. In World Song Festival, 12 teams from the Departments of Occidental Languages and

Oriental Languages performed the most representative and adapted songs from each. The audiences which were filled with the Open Theater participated in the events enthusiastically and lots of people kept their seats until the end of the festival.

With the opening event, "Tillsammans," a circle of the Department of Scandinavian, the World Song Festival continued during the evening. Lee Suk-hwan (G-00) and Cha Song-hwa (I-02) jointly presided over the festival. While the festival progressed in a feverish atmosphere, the president and vice-president of General Student Council and Colleges of Occidental and Oriental Languages played a role of judges for the event. "Our team revived at this festival. So it is an important performance for us. Upon this opportunity, we are able to combine with our department and feel united solidarity," Lee So-yun, the chief of the "Hella," the group which sings in original language from the Department of German, said. Especially, "Tuwimbo," the group which sings in original language from the Department of African at Wangsan campus made a conspicuous figure in the festival. They prepared for beating an Africa drum and folk songs and dances, wearing African traditional clothes.

In addition, "Resonance," "LosNovios," and "Sora" which are known to HUFESans got tremendous applauses from the audience. "If I had attended another university, I could not experience the festival. It was a very funny show and all students and village people shared their joy together," said Lee Cha-moon (Th-04), a participant in the festival. After songs of all participants were finished, a ceremony of awarding prizes was held. Department of Turkish won the first prize and received 300,000 won prize money. Now, I am very surprised and pleased because we are the first member of "YANKI, the group which sings in original language from the Department of Turkish in this time. I cannot describe the depth of my joy in words. We will make an effort in order to become better than this time," said Lee You-jin (Tu-03) the heroine of the team.

#### Taste the world | World Food Festival

A banquet of food from all over the world was unfolded in Imun campus from April 21 to 22. All departments of HUFES prepared their own traditional, famous, and popular foods. Students of Department of Russian prepared Russian foods and drinks such as Blins, screw drivers, and Shashliks and pictures of Russia, as well. "Shashliks, which is roasted pork on a skewer, were sold out in a short period of time. Screw drivers are kinds of beverage which is a mixture of vodka and fruit juice and it is popular too," remarked Kim Eun-ju (R-03).

"We tried Swedish traditional food after learning cookeries from foreign professors for the first time. Try Semlors and Laxsnittars which contains salmons," said Kang Jin-hee (SC-03). They also sell copied CDs of famous Swedish singers such as Abba, Aqua, and Michael Leans To Rock.

Not only food but also people wearing traditional costumes of each country were popular. Traditional Roman costumes were used by Department of Italian. People seem like they have come out from the story Arabian Nights in Department of Arabic.

NAN, traditional bread and staple food in Iran, was showcased by Department of Iranian. "Iranian pomegranates are so famous, and most of them are imported from Iran. We recommend pomegranate juice too," recommended You Jin-ju (I-03).

College of English paid much attention to advertise on wall-posters. "I heard we tried common food because of vague characters of our department, but this time we wanted to try something special, so we prepared foreign liquor, drinks, cigars, and chocolates. Many people liked them, because they are not able to try these often," stated Kim Dan-bi (E-04). "It is very interesting. It is my first time to enjoy the festival of the university. I can feel the aroma of each country from all over the world. It seems to show the characters of HUFES," mentioned Oh Eun-young (F-04).

#### Competing for the top | Super World Cup

The students of Wangsan and Imun campus met each other through HUFES Super Cup Soccer Match on April 23 at Imun campus athletic field.

On that day, all of the preliminary matches and the final were played. On Imun campus, the School of English and Department of Spanish played the match. They were the first and the second place of HUFES Super World Cup. Varsity teams of Wangsan campus were ROTC and Department of Trade.

At preliminary matches, Trade won, 3 to 2 against English and Spanish achieved the victory against ROTC, 2 to 0. The final match was very competitive. From the beginning to the end of the game, two teams passionately played for the title, but the game ended in tie 3:3. Finally, Spanish won the game in a shoot-out with the score of 4:2.

Kim Ki-nam (T-99), the captain of the soccer team who prepared the match, said, "It was a very interesting game, so I am very happy for this match that Imun and Wangsan campus students can contact with each other. The soccer team is going to plan for Wangsan-to-Imun campus interactions taking the super cup match from now on.

Written and photographed by The Argus

