



On the way to school

As if it were a lie, the sullenness of summer campus has evaporated, and instead it is flooded with people, creating an atmosphere more vivid than ever.

Second semester begins! One step after the other, steps towards the alma mater feels a lot lighter than those of last year. Even the buses and subways are filled with anticipation as high as autumn sky.

Well, for some, going to school itself is not something to be happy about. Everything surrounds them frowns heavily with worries. First day of school is only the beginning of a routine that will replay over and over like a broken record for four months.

What do you feel when going to school? Coverstory of September reports variety of thoughts on transportation which the student body provided.

Written by The Argus
Photo by News Photo Club(JMC)

Coverstory, cotinued on Page 4,5



Editorial

Netiquette reflects HUFs

What gives people a good impression when they meet others for the first time? These days, appearance may be the first element that gives a positive feeling to others. But time passes by, we begin to evaluate people by their character. An easy method to understand and acknowledge people's disposition and quality may be to observe their behaviors and activities. In other words, good manners are critical elements to giving a good impression to anyone.

The same applies to determining the image of a university. How do the other university students evaluate HUFs and HUFsans? If the readers would like to check the situation with their own eyes, log on to the HUFs' internet portal site, www.hufslife.com. As the internet chatting generation, HUFsans engage in discussions and debates on many controversial issues and occasionally other school students visit and leave messages to certain writings.

Surfing the web-site while on vacation, the reporter is occasionally surprised. The surprise has two different sides. The positive side is the solidarity among HUFsans. Efforts to rank high and to gain a good reputation for HUFs were impressive. Besides, curiosity to clarify the fact about business promotion fees on the net was thought as a right action as a member of HUFs.

However, there are also negative sides as reflected by the attitudes of some students on several issues. The way to express their feeling is one and the other is the egoistic mind toward their own profits. It is natural that they sensitively react toward HUFs when the evaluation or ranking of HUFs carried out by outside institutions. In addition, compared with the past HUFs' status, relative value is one of the most sensitive problems. Competitiveness with other universities is regular item to be discussed. However, regarding to the anonymous web tradition, recent situation to criticize the issue makes people frown.

For one thing, on the net, their opinion stands on one side. With the slightest provocation, it seems to run to excess. For example, on the issue of job festival prepared by committee preparing graduation, some HUFsans on the net pressed the committee as if they intended to lower the name value equal to the participants universities like Kwangwoon and Suwon universities. Some netizens criticized them more than needed, and what is worse, they asked the committee members to retire. Expression of extreme words and thoughts can flow to personal abuse. Above example accords with rude manner on the net. At the case, some HUFsans showed uncomfortable mental attitude on the issue. "How HUFs can be compared with such universities?", "Does the committee intend to degrade the image of the school to such level?" These are the actual samples. Not only to HUFsans, but also to visitors from the other universities, ruthless words continue. Until this degree, reporter also wants to ask to the critics, "What do you want?", "Do you ever think of the apposite people?" It is thought that people who made mistakes and rude netizen seem to be same.

Most of all, the worst flaw of the netizens is that they do not give reasonable answer about the issue. Simple comments cannot solve the problem. As a member of the school, more responsible role and exhibition of effective proposals are needed.

The summer of 2004 was brightened because all members of HUFs participated in planning for the 50th anniversary ceremonies from the beginning. In and out of the school, students, professors and staffs were trying to revive the glory of the past 50 years and preparing to greet internal and external guests. Many memories on the day will come across HUFsans mind. If you, as the master of HUFs, want to be given rights and be proud of the school having 50 years' history, you have to elevate the etiquette on the net. Why? It is because as you know well, people are moved by good manners. HUFSLIFE and main homepage are the windows to reflect students' status as well as HUFsans' useful play ground. If you truly want the school to acquire a reputation and to be acknowledged as an excellent institution, change your attitude on the net.

Efforts to attain housing rights

Fundraising campaign to help Utoro launched

By Yang Eun-ae

Associate Editors of Campus Section

Have you heard about "Utoro" located in Kyoto Uji-si in Japan? Utoro is the village where Korean residents in Japan have still been lived since they were forcibly taken by Japanese troops in order to put up airfield for martial use. During the Japanese colonial times, inhabitants in Utoro and Koreans were forced to sacrifice their body and soul for repairing Hamba, a temporary building. Although sixty years have passed since Korea officially claimed its Independence from Japanese imperialism, residents in Utoro could not even seize a temporary moment to experience the joy and happiness of being a freed Korean from Japanese brutal ruling era, and did not yet return to their motherland because of refusing acquisition of Japan citizenship. Nowadays, people in Utoro placed in an extremely harsh situation. The landlord of the Utoro, Inoue Masami, issued a demolition order of Utoro till September, unless they buy the land for five hundreds and fifty million. There is nowhere for Utoro dwellers to go.

In the center of the seething issue, here is a woman, Bae Jee-won (E-90), who takes charge of Secretary General in International Solidarity to Protect Utoro, and is the one who also translated the book, "Utoro" in July. The Argus met her to know the current agenda of Utoro and ask her opinion on this event.

Reporter: After residents in Utoro lost a lawsuit from the Supreme Court of Japan in 2000, why campaigns for revival of Utoro come out now?

Bae Jee-won: In 2000, most Koreans did not know Utoro issue well, which made us reflect on our past conduct. And it also showed that the Korean government had lack of ability. Last year, four mothers who are second generations and belong to Korea, China, and Japan society went Chuncheon and made an appeal to the Korean government for Utoro. At that moment I was

actually working for Korea International Network, but I was concerned about Utoro conflict at the same time. Since then, a fund-raising campaign has been conducted under the support of International Solidarity to Protect Utoro, The Beautiful Foundation, Hankyoreh 21, and the other thirty social movements. And we sent an open petition and had a news conference with Nissan Motor Corporation which sold Utoro to the head of the village without taking any counsel with residents. Besides, we held a demonstration against the Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi not to visit Korea and let Japan and the military know that we should clear off historical problems.

R: If collection of contributions is prepared to a certain extent, what do you think is the most efficient way to meet the amount of money that the owner of the Utoro demanded?

Bae: Till now, fund raising for Utoro by citizens, social solidarities and several newspaper companies reaches over one hundred million. As a matter of fact, it is surely difficult to prepare the whole money. The Korean government should give us a hand to make up the shortage of the amount. However, I think the best way is to set up an organization which consists of dwellers in Utoro, people in Korea, and the Korea government. If we successfully reached our goal to buy the land, Utoro will be the land of the public. Therefore, a special organization is a vital factor to mediate this serious issue in the long run.

R: It is likely to witness some resistance of the Japanese citizens to the forced removal. What are they doing? And how were reactions of the Japanese press?

Bae: As you know, rightist voices are prevailing in Japan drastically, so this conflict is not reported on a national scale. Only a few number of medias covered a story of Utoro in Kyoto Uji-si. However, support, cooperation, and last but not least solidarity of civic organization is still demanded. Here is an encouraging joint,

"The meeting to protect Utoro", which is established in 1989. This civic organization has done a lot of things on a realistic point of view. They fought with the landowner of Utoro and supported the residents in the community, and then they made human chain and let dwellers practice emergency training. That is not all. They also struggled for the installment of water supply facilities and arranged repairing the village.

However, there is a subtle distinction to view the land. Korea and the local people want landownership and housing rights, but "The meeting" wants only support of surroundings of Utoro. For that reason, The meeting and the local people can hardly reach an agreement smoothly.

R: Residents in Utoro are the last Joseon people who reside in Japan. What do you think of the possible counterplans we should prepare to secure the housing rights for them?

Bae: On one hand, the Korean government insists on "Japanese administration offering Joseon people a humanitarian treat as other local Japanese receive" from a diplomatic point of view. On the other hand, the Japanese government takes an indifferent attitude, mentioning "That is up to Uji-si."

I suggest three measures. First, we pay the money that Utoro landlord demanded by continually holding fund-raising events, and ask the Korean government help the rest amount. Second, we can negotiate again about the South Korea-Japan treaty that excludes Korean residents in Japan, for example, the Japanese army's comfort women and laborers who are forcibly taken to Japan. The last thing is that the Japanese government clears off the distorted history by itself.

R: Now, the circumstances of Utoro are urgent, but do not you worry about other countrymen in Russia, China, Sakhalin, for instance? Have you considered it is unfair that we add too much attention to Utoro?



Bae Jee-won is explaining situation in Utoro.

Bae: They are right in doing so. However, this is unlawful occupation. It is the only one case that the owner of Utoro issued clearing away. The place still stands as a historical symbol. I believe it is an imbalance of policy. And as I originally belong to KIN and work for housing beyond the world with international NGOs, I will work for the rest after this event.

When people take a subway recently, they can see an electronic sign which informs them of Utoro issue and the collection of fundraising. For them, things one can do are helping signature-collecting campaign or holding photo exhibition. It is desired that Korean people should help Utoro by several campaigns.

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Blue Print

Quo Vadis Palestine!



Choi Jae-hoon

After the end of World War I, League of Nations made Palestine a British mandate until 1948. During the years, from 1922 to 1947, large-scale Jewish immigration from abroad, mainly from Eastern Europe took place. Britain entrusted the Palestine problem to United Nations in 1947. The UN agreed to partition Palestine into a Jewish state, an Arab state, and a neutral UN zone containing Jerusalem, a city sacred to three religions. Later, however, the State of Israel was proclaimed on May 14,

1948. Ever since, conflicts followed between Israel and the Arab countries, in 1956, 1967 and 1973. In 1964, the Palestine Liberation Organization was formed and Arafat became chairman of the PLO. After all, the PLO was given official status by the UN and the Arab world.

In 1978, Both sides agreed to negotiate Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and in the West Bank. However, in 1987, Relations between Israel and the Palestinians entered a new phase with the "Intifada", a series of uprisings in the occupied territories. In 1993, after the Gulf war, Israel and the PLO met in Washington and signed an agreement that all parties hoped would end almost half a century of violence and hatred.

In 2000, Palestinians blame Sharon's visit to a Al-Aqsa Mosque complex in Jerusalem city for sparking violent clashes between Palestinians and Israeli troops and endangering the ongoing push for peace talk, and this provoked the Al-Aqsa Intifada. From that time, Palestine was in midst of endless terror and anti-terror like a Mobius strip.

The two biggest obstacles remaining to the consummation of the land for security agreement is that both sides are made up of people with a range of conflicting needs and opinions. After the tragedy on 9/11, the Bush administration was rushing towards war against the Iraq. Their anti-terrorism legislation sanctioned the military campaign against Afghanistan and Iraq; so does Israel in Palestine.

Israel announced, it finished evacuating all Jewish settlements in Gaza on 22, Aug, a step toward ending 38 years of occupation on land where Palestinians want a state. And Sharon says further withdrawals will only come through talks with the Palestinians, which in turn depend on militants being disarmed under a U.S.-backed "road map." After Yassir Arafat's death, Palestinians elected Mahmoud Abbas in 2005, a man America hopes can establish a democratic Palestinian state. Palestinians are glad to see the back of the Gaza settlers and more in the West Bank. But they fear Israel aims to keep forever most other West Bank settlements housing 240,000 people,

compared with 8,500 in Gaza. The other side, Israeli rightists say the pullout is a victory for Palestinian militants and fear that uprooting Gaza's settlements sets a precedent for further moves out of much bigger Israeli enclaves in the West Bank.

For Israel and Palestine, it is time to play the Two-Persons Non-Zero-Sum Game. There need to cooperate both side and persuade their right wings. And more, we must pay attention to a variation: A one country is in a position to push for a new framework for talks and to press both Israel and the Palestinians to do their part, so does in Iraq.

If the Palestinians can establish a democracy in Gaza, with international aid pouring in, this will undercut terrorists and persuade Israel to negotiate over the West Bank.

Until now, That is one small step in Gaza, might be one giant leap for middle East peace making.

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The Argus

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Letter to The Argus



going on in the University, especially in English.

It was great to look over the HUFs festival in the paper. "The Argus" provided accurate information about what has happened during the period of festival, which was also very interesting and enjoyable. I was very impressed and even surprised to see the various and senseful details about the festival. It must have taken time and great efforts to write such articles. Especially the articles about astonishing performances of the "Foreign Legion", HUFsans playing Kart Riders offline and the World Village were the ones that I could not possibly just take my eyes off.

Reading the interview with a famous

window painting artist Nanan was interesting, too. Window painting was kind of different from other works of arts because it was painted on windows; that is, transparent canvas, which was very new to me. Looking at the questions that have been asked and answered, I wished that I had been at the exhibition with the reporter interviewing her myself.

I also found that "The Argus" dealt with some important contemporary social issues so that students who read the paper could think about them again, reading them in English. For example, the articles about the dual citizenship, BTL projects in Korea and etc.

Now, I am looking forward to reading the next paper very much. I hope the reporters will continue working hard to make such great English newspapers, so someday every student in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies will be eager to get the papers every month.

Kim Dae-Jeong(DIS-05)



hand. In the nick of time, the movie "Island" featuring the human's ethical attitude toward cloned humans has recently been released, evoking our interests on this matter. This is not to go for or against cloning, but to say that simply interfering with the experiments for human cloning at this juncture won't preclude its possibility all the way to the end.

In this regard, we should be equipped with appropriate knowledge on the relationship between the ethical definition of life and the extent of advancement in cloning technology. In other words, there should be, among those involved in clone-related controversy, a consensus, on how accurately the movie "Island" reflects the

factual issues. This is because it is impossible for those with different knowledge, to discuss science and life ethics simultaneously.

Anywhere in the world, the things made by human beings, though done by good causes, are prone to be abused. We should now think of the days when human cloning will be put into practice. Once we can afford human cloning regardless of established ethical foundation, we will be inevitably much more bewildered in dealing with the relative issues.

The eyes of the world are being focused on Korean cloning technology. Among other things, before its full-fledged development, we should be armed with proper ethical stance and civic attitude on cloning issues. We should try to convene various thoughts from the walks of life so that we can come up with a feasible approach to help cloning be used for positive purposes, while reducing the risk of unintended negative effects.

Kim Min-jung(EE-05)

Controversy on business fees

Obscure definition causes discord among student body

By Lee Jin-woo
Reporter of Campus Section

The 39th General Student Council pressured the President of HUFS to publicize the list of business promotion fees clearly in January. At that time, the negotiation on school tuition fee was under way before the members of the GSC rotated the demonstrations in front of the Administrative Offices. And they continued to do other things for 3 months to show their remarks strongly: Giving out a substantial amount of papers to students, posting the wall newspapers, and hanging on the banner. Since then, they have received the documents about the business budget, but the documents disappointed it. Finally, it went to the Accounting Office to protest against the business promotion fees and forced the officials to make the documents public before it entered the documents-storing room and found some doubtful points in April. It sent the official papers to the President, Ahn Byong Man, raising the questions about them. In response to them, President Ahn e-mailed every student to make it clear that he justify himself to it, which was not enough to dispel the school members' doubts. At the end, the Professor council, which all the professors belong to except for the President, organized the fact-finding committee to inspect the case of President through the committee decision on May 20th. For PC thought it should play a monitoring role. It released the final result in late June. However, the GSC did not agree with it and forced the President to resign by himself, refusing the annual budget document.

Different views on business promotion fees between GSC and PC

First, the GSC was against the decision of the PC because it did not claim refund of the money the President spent for less relevant businesses. "There is a different view on the definition of business money between us" said the chairman, Kim Jung-yul. For one, the GSC questioned the PC about non-transferable golf membership but the PC did not regard it seriously.

Second, the GSC questioned the fact-finding committee under the PC about the delay of one month before the committee announced PC's final result. Also the GSC said that it is needed to explain to all the students why PC told the President to pay back less than 30 million won. The vice-president of GSC, Ong Il-hwan said, "At first, the professors decided that of all 350 million spent over three years, 120 million won should be refunded, but the amount of refund was getting smaller to less than thirty million won finally." However, the chairman said, "We did not settle the President should give back one hundred twenty million won."

Third, the GSC said the PC did not decide to refund money even though funding money to politicians was illegal. The chairman said, "Giving money to them had not been illegal until the new law was passed in March, 2004. The previous law did not prohibit the president of a corporation from funding money to them."

What is the problem?

It is controversial that the case would be a good reason to make the president resign when his office expiration comes after 3 months. The vice-president explained, "We

tried to listen to the students' opinion through the student body, and actually we made proposals. It really took so long time to reach an agreement, but it needed to be dealt with in a hurry. We have no choice but to protest alone and we are afraid we can not. Also it is the first time we should do because we found it very serious."

There is a criticism that spending three or four hundred million won as a business money did not bear any fruit, thereby resulting in losing confidence from the students. In addition, not giving satisfactory information on the business money to the GSC caused it a lot of suspicion, and finally it demanded his resignation. The executive secretary argued on behalf of the president. "He made contributions to the university. To name a few, he collected money in cooperation with SK to establish CUFS, set up the fund for the foreign language school in Yong-In city, which ranks as one of the nation's best foreign language high schools, and made alumni donate. Without his efforts, they would not have been possible. We really want the students to take a closer look at the bright side of him as well as his bad side. In terms of opening the list of business money, it is difficult for us to make it clear because it is part of the conventional wisdom."

The case found the limitations of the fact-finding committee under the PC. Its limitations were attributed to the fact that four HUFS professors are members of the committee. The shortage of time for focusing much attention on it brought about a delay, and finally the GSC reached the limit of its patience since it thought the committee had delayed intentionally. It resulted in its

asserting his voluntary resignation. The chairman said, "The aim of the investigation is to reveal the truth thoroughly and we tried to do our best in a difficult time."

The effect of the issue

The corruption by the past foundation labelled HUFS as a troublemaker. It is concerned that this case would cost HUFS positive publicity which it has been making since then. It is worried that not trusting each other would put obstacles in the way of their own business. The school should concentrate on general reputation of the university, and in turn the GSC has to take steps to solve urgent matters on the table about the school system including on-line course registration, and multiple majors in Seoul campus, to name a few. In this respect, this case would make it unnerving.

The lessons from the case

This quarrel about business money was ascribed to the different definitions of it between the GSC and the President. That is because there were no rules on it.

Now, the school board of directors has tried to set up rules, and is supposed to announce them. To improve rules on business money, other members in HUFS need to be involved in the process of discussion, too. It seems to be unlikely that all members involved meet together in a council to make rules. However, the ultimate solution lies in doing so, which could prevent this case from occurring again, and give HUFS a good opportunity to reach higher level than before.

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Campus News

Open arms at Open School



Chae Dea-chul / The Argus

The Open School held their graduation party on August 6, which lasted for one week. The GSC of colleges of education had this event for middle school students around campus. 41 middle school students came to Open School through flyers and recommendation from friends. 30 volunteer teachers from College of Education had been trained for two months. Students could choose two subjects. The available subjects were English, Korean, Reading the Media for early class, and Handicraft, Cooking, World Culture, Korean traditional Music for later class. One of the Open School students, Chun Se-weon from Sung-il Middle School proudly commented, "This is my first time at Open School. Teachers were very friendly in teaching each subject. It was a lot different from public school. I made new friends, and I hate the fact that this great school lasts only for one week." And organizer of Open School Ryu Joon-hyuk (EE-02) said, "At first, I was just succeeding with the work given. But when I saw the joy in the students, I realized how much this event is needed for not only the students but the teachers"

By Chae Dea-chul / The Argus

Longing for unification



To celebrate the 60th National Liberation Day, Imun-dong Unification Hanmadang Festival was held in HUFS on August 11. The event took place at the school yard with villagers of Imun-dong. The 8.15 Reception Committee of HUFS prepared the event for HUFSans and inhabitants of Imun-dong. The festival was composed of two parts. It began with preliminary performance, which Yuldongpae of each college performed to attract them. Lee Jang-hee, a professor of college of Law, spoke a congratulatory message for the festival and the celebration of the 60th National Liberation Day. The next part was an amateur singing contest of villagers. About 10 villagers participated in the singing contest. Just three of them won prizes, but all participants were given the unity flag, which both South and North Korea are drawn. "The matter on unification can be referred to the public through the festival. The villagers were feeling that North Korea is not our enemy. They also would like to meet people of North Korea with liberty," said Yun Young-sun (IC-02), a chairman of college of Social Science.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

HUFS In BRICS

Orientation for BRICS interactive major attracted plenty students on August 21. HUFS proposed to Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (MEHRD) with education system for strategical advance into BRICS. MEHRD approved the proposal with the funding of approximately 23 billion won for one year. BRICS interactive major is one of the means for this. Students who are majoring in 20 different departments can choose BRICS Interactive as a second major. The 20 majors can be classified into three sections; language, business, and IT. In language section, there are Portuguese, Russian, Indian, Chinese. Majors included in business section are International Commercial, Economics, Business, International Business, Economic Information. In IT section, there is College of Information and Industrial Engineering. Because of limited budget about 60 students will go to BRICS in early september. BRICS Interactive major requires 42 points. 10 points out of 42 must be acquired in BRICS fellowship. 143 students applied for BRICS interactive major in this semester. 28 students applied for Brasil, 38 for Russia, 30 for India, 47 for China.

By Chae Dea-chul / The Argus

Angles show memories

Black and white picture dongari, Angles, is having the 43rd exhibition at Sinsa Art Gallery in Insa-dong from August 18 to 20. Also, during September 6 to 8, they will hold there exhibition in school gallery, too. Angles was established in 1967. Traditionally, they hold exhibition twice in a year. One for the freshmen and the other for the all the members in *dongari*. And this is their second exhibition for the year. Graduated students also participated in this exhibition. Over 20 members participated in preparation over summer vacation. They show about 30 pictures and some of pictures are taken abroad. They held their exhibition outside of campus so that any one who tours around Insa-dong would be able to visit their gallery and get chance to hear about critics about their picture. The president of Angles, Nam Su-hyun (J-04), asked for more attention of HUFS students at the library. She said that they will hang their pictures on library walls starting this year.

By Lee Eun-young / The Argus

By Yang Eun-ae

Associate editor of Campus Section

There is an old saying, "To lock the stable door after the horse is stolen." It means people repent and settle a problem after they fail with negligent preparation. It is useless to be sorry for what they have done.

For the last ten days of August, there was an unusual presentation for high school students who may apply for the occasional university entrance examination in the second semester. The meeting was held at Jangchung gym in Jung-gu, Seoul by a private academy, and seven universities took part in the presentation: Korea, Sogang, SungKyunKwan, Yonsei, Ehwa, Chung-Ang, and Hanyang.

They announced a plan to go on a provincial tour this September, so the students who have rare chance to participate in a presentation like this are

giving a shout of joy. Besides, the seven universities displayed posters for their publicity purposes, and will maintain interchange and cooperation among themselves on this occasion.

While, HUFSans are in confusion. Some students who are active in HUFS life, www.hufslife.com got angry that our university was excluded from the entrance examination presentation. Hence the 39th GSC and HUFSans protested against the university, but it was too late to correct the matters now. The university will make its own entrance examination presentation sooner or later.

How come HUFS is not a partner of the

seven universities? Does HUFS fall in its reputation so that it cannot be comparable with the seven? The answer is "No." Then what is the reason? The Admissions Office should take the responsibility to a certain degree. It should organize some campaigns to attract more freshmen. Nevertheless, it did not know well about the

entrance examination presentation. Hence the 39th GSC and HUFSans protested against the university, but it was too late to correct the matters now. The university will make its own entrance examination presentation sooner or later.

In addition, since the host organization, a private academy, established a standard for the participation as it likes, the Office should have known about it and prepared for the participation in the presentation.

Pandora's Box Where is HUFS' status?

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This writing is related to HUFS' portal site, www.hufslife.com

Visiting

By Lee Jin-woo

Reporter of Campus Section

Park Hee-kwon (S-76) is well-known as a diplomatic negotiation specialist. That is not all. He was chosen as Chairman of International Sea-Bed Authority again a few days ago, so The Argus met him to ask everything related to him.

"In my childhood, I looked forward to experiencing diverse cultures. I was sure that HUFS could give me a chance to achieve my goal, so I decided to enter HUFS. Only one thing that worried me was which department I should apply for. I thought English was an indispensable language. I had a good command of German because I learned it at high school as a second foreign language, so German was out of the list. I found out Spanish was spoken in more countries than any other language in the western countries except for English. I thought that it would be a useful tool to make friends with a lot of people from a variety of backgrounds and to fulfil my goal. I made a final decision to apply for the department of Spanish, and best of all I was at the top of the entering students to the department."

As a freshman, a diplomat seemed a faraway dream. His motherland's dependent circumstance urged him to walk the life of a diplomat. In those days, Korea was said to depend on foreign countries heavily owing to the small territory and a shortage of natural resources. In the second year of campus he started agonizing about what he



Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

Park Hee-kwon is smiling at his office.

could do to serve for the country, and made a decision to take an exam for foreign officials and after two years of study he finally passed the exam.

At that time, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade gave a chance to study abroad to one or two persons among people who passed the exam. He was selected and sent to study in Spain for two-year course. Studying in language school was an original plan, but he finished the two-year course in just two months because he was dying to make another new challenge. He wanted to devote himself to working at international law. He tried to take master's course in the field, but a graduate school did not allow him to earn a degree there because of the different

educational system between Korea and Spain. Instead, he was granted the permission of Royal Diplomatic School in Spain, which is more prestigious school than any other. Grades of the previous Korean diplomats had put obstacles in the way of the entrance before he received admission permission letter. Nevertheless, he graduated for the first time as a non-native speaker in 1985. First of all, he was very proud that his unprecedented model paved the way for junior diplomats to be admitted into it. The excellent result let him grasp a chance to take the doctor's course in international law at Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, and he submitted the thesis for the doctorate and received it in international law in 1989. In

the year of 1992, he went training at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. While spending years at IISL, Mr. Park first encountered hardships in fully understanding British English. Fortunately, his own devotion gave him a boost to overcome the difficulty, and he was well-known as an adviser on Northeast Asia issue. The recognized authority on international law offered him chances to participate in the intergovernmental conferences 30 times or so as a chief delegate. Especially, he was elected as chairman of international congress five times. This position is responsible for choosing the staff, controlling the right to speak and mediating disputes between parties and so on. It meant that the supreme authority was bestowed on him.

A few months ago, he published two books to inform us of the experience as a chairman. He said that more seminar, workshop and academy for foreigners are being held in Korea than before, but there are still limited ways to assist these conferences. He hoped that they would be useful for people related in international affairs.

Now, he served as a director of a bureau of treaty within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, being in charge of international affairs and treaties involved in Korea such as six-party talks on nuclear issue and conflict over Dokdo with Japan, to name a few. Lastly, he emphasized that students should not only learn a second foreign language but also read a wide variety of books and take trips alone as a senior of HUFS.

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History of HUFS Station

When you take the Seoul subway line number one straight you may pass the station via Heogi Station and get off at Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies Station. You can hear a female voice announcing; “This stop is Hunkuk Univ. of Foreign Studies. The doors are on your left.”

The station building was built in 1974 while the subway line number one was opening for traffic. The train belonged to Korea Railroad (Korail) and started its service from August 15 in the same year as a small-scale station. At first, the name of the station was Hwikyung, because it was located near Hwikyung-dong.

HUFS consistently requested to change the name of the station because HUFS was within a walking distance from the station, which took about 10 minutes. “We had offered to change the name of the station since 1984. Korail was stubborn despite some try and contact of HUFS,” said Jo Ji-yun, the head of general offices who tried to change the name of the station into HUFS

Station. The school received signatures of inhabitants around the station. At last, Hwikyung Station was changed into Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies station in 1996.

“At the time, we had to shoulder the entire cost including miscellaneous things such as signboards, subway linemaps and guide broadcasting at our own expenses,” said Mr. Jo. After the name of the station changed, the school obtained good results on advertising impact and improved the image of HUFS. “I think that our school has a station under the name of HUFS. When someone who does not know the way to HUFS, ask me. I can explain simply with the subway line number one,” said Jung Eun-ha (GE-03).

“There was no big difference about changing the name of the station in our position in 1996, but we should make up for the weak points on traffic facilities. Also, effort to search a national way to minimize inconvenience of the students as well as all other people,” said Lee Wan-woo, a stationmaster of the HUFS Station.



Hwikyung Station was changed into HUFS Station in 1996.

Traffic inc

Imun

When students arrive at subway HUFS Station, they can meet the friendly scenery which remind the rural market. In front of the many stores like fruit, vegetables, ringing the bell sounded deng deng deng....and going up security bar, it is not strange to HUFSans. Although these mood arise nostalgia, students who use national railway to commute to school have troubles. So Many students express traffic discomfort to the university.

There are several ways to commute to the school such as subway, bus, bicycle and car. One of the most discomfort points of national railway is from allocation car gab. General subway comes for within five minutes, so if one misses the subway, they can take another subway comes next not waiting so much. However, national railway comes at least ten minutes to the maximum thirty minutes. To the HUFS Station from Wangsimni or Oksu, there are two directions, one heads for Sungbuk and the other heads for Cheongnyangni. Taking Cheongnyangni does not directly take students to the school. Many HUFSans can sympathy of despair seeing the word, Cheongnyangni. For that reason, if taking Cheongnyangni line, urgent students find another way to the school. So, becoming old of using national rail, they keep know-hows. In the Wangsimni which is the nearest transit station, gathering HUFSans and after taking taxi is usual and quick way, and it also can be reasonable to save money. As the second best way, when taking Cheongnyangni-line, it is better taking off at Cheongnyangni and then transferring to the bus.

Other public way to the school is taking bus. Local line bus are the number of 1217, 1222, 1215 and main line bus are the number of 261, 147. The worst point is there are few to directly go to Oedae. There are few school not to have direct line to connect with downtown such as Oedae. To directly go and come to school from city such as Kangnam, Apgujung, Sinchon cannot be imagined. It is too pity.

However, it does not the end. Though arriving at the gate of Oe-dae, crosswalk brings trouble. Diagonal line crosswalk is for many pedestrians not waiting two signal. However, when the urgent motorcycle or car drivers ignore the

signal, pedestrians feel much frightened. In the relatively small campus, taxi which enter the campus, quickly rushing motorcycle and car gave unpleasant and dangerous feeling to the people.

From home to the school, different with highschool student time when students are appointed at school near home, road to the school of university students is rough and difficult. Spending money and time too much can make students to be tired. Suffering with many people in public carriers or dosing with one's feet make people too be retired. It directly connects with un ineffective result of studying. Many students feel that taking time to commute from home to school as a wasting time. For that reason some people want to move their residence near the school. However, for people who has their home in Seoul with family, receiving permission to move home is not easy especially to female students.

Needless to say, there are some positive aspect taking public vehicles for long time. There are example such as becoming diligent, keeping well an appointment time as a habit, memorizing foreign word at odd moments. In addition, making romantic memories will be a privilege for them who are commuting with public traffic users. However, all these merits can not be a compensation for the students who are suffered from the long and discomfort traffic to the school.

To solve the traffic problem is fatal responsibility to the school authority. Forming mood to concentrating on study is important portion of the school. If highschool applicants will apply to HUFS.



Sweet Subway



Every day I take subway to my university. I take subway line number three at Oksu station and transfer to line number one. Subway line number one runs 3 to 5 times per hour. Every morning I meet a lot of people who are HUFSans at the last compartment of the subway because this very last car of the subway is the closest to the steps leading to the exit at HUFS station.

One Monday, I was rubbing the sleep out of my eyes and running to an empty seat. I didn't finish my homework the night before, so I had to finish it in the subway. I concentrated myself wholly in my books. As I was doing so, I accidentally I dropped my pen. It rolled over to the front, I wanted to pick my pen quickly, but it was too late. A hand had already picked it up. I raised my head and a guy was giving me the pen with a big smile. "Oh, how cute! He is so cute." "Thank you," I said meekly. That was all I said. I sat down on my seat, my head dropped down looking at my books and his shoes in turns. I had more than ten pages left to answer, I could not concentrate. It's hard

to meet a sweet guy like that. How can I get to know him better? While I thought about that, the train arrived at HUFS station. All through class, and even at home after school, my head was just full of pictures of his smile. I must meet him again. But the next day, I did not meet him and the next and the next. His schedule and mine were the not same. I had not met him for a week. And finally, Monday morning came again. I was already prepared. Just say something, anything. I stood at gate 10-3 at Oksu Station, waiting for the subway and him. I couldn't believe it. Wow, he was coming towards me and standing right next to me! I looked at his face and he was looking at me, too. "I should say something to him, come on, say anything." But my mouth would not open, just then, he said something to me with a big, big smile. "Umm, hi, do you remember me?"

This article is a fiction based on comments of HUFSans.



By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

The 29th MODEL UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

“The role and effort of international society for peace in the Middle East”

Date: 2005.9.23 2 p.m.
Place: Second floor, Aekyung Hall in International Center of HUFS
Host: HIMUN is sponsored by HUFS Alumni Association



The road to the Ewha University from the station is under construction.



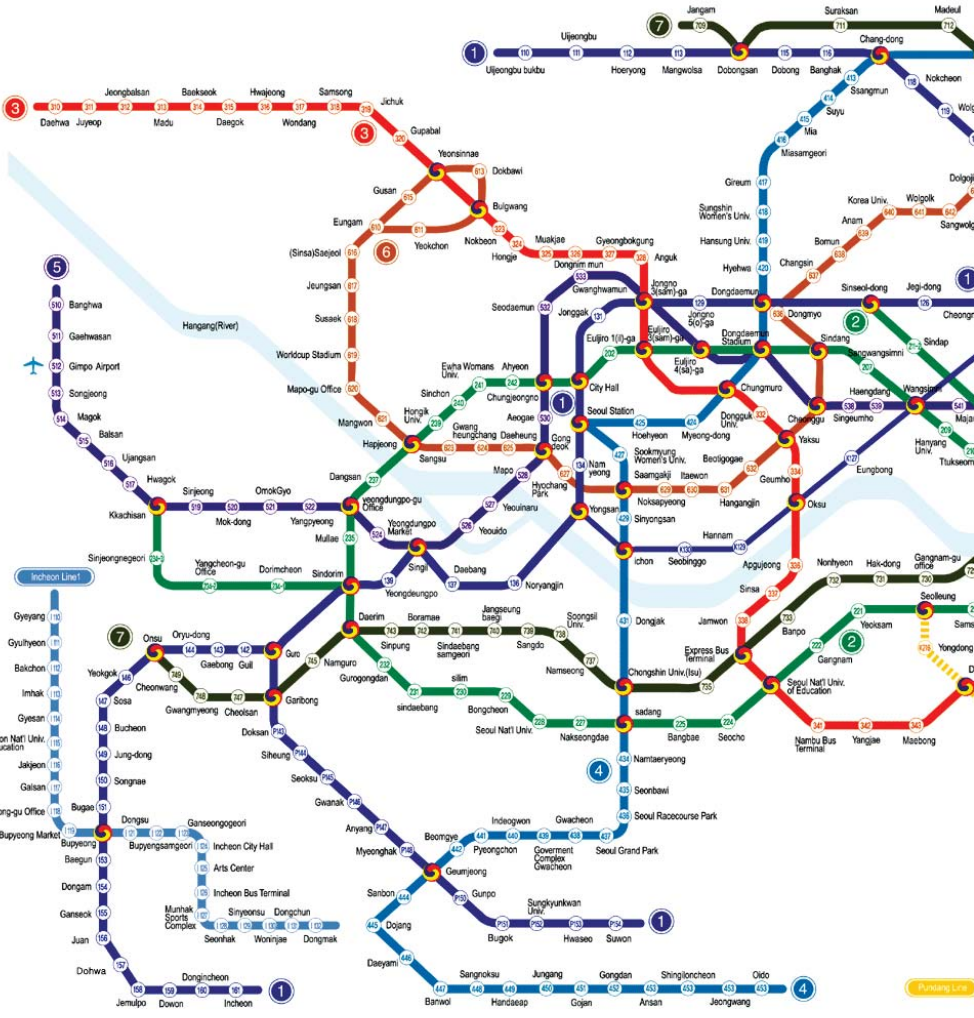
The road in front of Soong-sil University is under construction.

What is new around

There are many efforts to improve the subway, the most frequently used transportation means by university students. Such efforts range from implementing safe walk paths from the stations to schools to making the area surrounding subway stations more enjoyable as centers of cultural activities for people who come on weekends.

The Seoul Metropolitan Subway has about 40 stations named after universities. Of

course, there are more than 40 universities in and around Seoul. Subway is time efficient so many students use this transit system. Some university stations have many floating population that it has developed a special atmosphere in the surroundings. For example, the area surrounding Ewha Womans University Station is famous for shopping and the area near Hong-ik University Station is famous for



convenience

Wangsan

It is needless to say that the busiest time in Wangsan is just before nine thirty when the first class begins. There, people can easily witness numerous scenes: girls get off a school bus with half-dried hair, male pupils get out of shape as their hair becomes flat, drivers do their best to take more students in “*Bbang-Cha*”, students try to hitch cars that pass by the dormitory, and a few students who ride motorcycles as if they are motorcycle gangs are shown through the trees in front of the central library. But they wear frowns. Although Wangsan has a strong merit with a wide and long area, it makes students in Wangsan run and walk gaspingly every morning.

There are many ways students aim to be on time for class. First of all, nearly half of the Wangsan students who attend the school from their home take a school bus after patiently waiting at least twenty or thirty minutes earlier in order to take seats in the early morning. Second, in a region where a school bus does not come, a shuttle bus to a bus, paying a fare of 1,400 won again. Moreover, students who live in the dormitory or board themselves use “*Bbang-Cha*” that go around in campus, but the buses do not run frequently. And some use noisy motorcycles, motor scooters, bicycles, and their own cars.

Students who take school buses hurry up from early morning because there are not enough seats, and thus they naturally feel drowsy in school hours. If they miss the bus, they can miss their whole lecture

because the lecture will be finished while they come to school. They also have problems about lectures that are canceled without previous notice.

In the late night, students who should get in a bus at crossroads in Mohyeon-myeon go down there by “*Bbang-Cha*” or walk. If they miss the chance of getting on the bus must take a long walk downward but this is very dangerous for girl students.

During the school hours all the places are crowded with students. However, after school is over, students just go home in a hurry because bus service is unavailable after ten. They go home right after class is over. Students also do not take care of events that are held around the campus. So, departments or *dongaris* have difficulty in gathering students. Only students who cook for themselves or live in the dormitory tend to participate positively. On the other hand, students who like events and meeting after school but have to go home everyday cannot help sleeping over their friend’s house near campus, or at a room of their department.

Finally, information about class between students who cook food for themselves and students who come and go to school from their home is very different.

Till now, the GSC played a leading role in making it comfortable to attend the school. They always listen to students’ voice with a suggestion box in their cyworld club and polled nearly all Wangsan students to find out better solutions this year. One day, there was a big concert and the GSC prepared a night school bus for some students to participate in the school events. As a result, the school administration increased the number of school buses, took in bus lines into campus and so on. The president of Wangsan GSC, Zoung Seung-hwa (E-99) commented, We will make two night school buses at a time when students need. And we will take action one of the bus line 60 to come into campus by way of showing an example for students who ride on it.”

As a number of Wangsan students admit, Wangsan is under a poor traffic system. Till now, things which the GSC has done are just increasing school buses and the number of bus lines and so on. However, under the present conditions, it is necessary for us to find a detailed solution.

Handy way to class in long campus

This dialogue is between Chea Dae-Chul (P-05) and Kim Eu-gene (P-04)

He says: I think the slopes in Wangsan campus are so steep and long that students try to hitchhike their way to class in the morning.

She says: Tell me about it. That’s why girls are likely to have overdeveloped calf muscles.

H: I have seen a lot of students hitchhiking in Wangsan campus for one semester. Have you ever seen it?

S: I have, and I’ve actually done it myself.

H: How can you do that?

S: I usually wait in the parking lot of our dormitory.

H: That’s good for students who live in the dormitory. Can you tell me some special spots?

S: The spot right next to the first stop of the campus shuttle bus, not far from the main gate. Drivers can stop their cars easily there.

H: There was a time when I overslept and missed the campus shuttle bus which we call “*Bbang-Cha*.” So I stood on the curve and thought about hitchhiking, but I was too embarrassed to do that in front of people. It would have been faster to walk to my class instead of wasting my time thinking about whether I should hitchhike or not. After that, I wake up 20 minute early.

S: I agree with you, I mean, sometimes even if you wake

up early enough to wait for *Bbang-Cha*, some guys in front of you can fill the bus in just a second.

H: I have seen some girls who just move their thumbs but also I have seen those who eagerly wave their arms up and down.

S: For the girls it is better not to overact to stop the car. Actually, I don’t think that I’ve ever seen a guy hitchhiking.

H: When is the right time to hitchhike?

S: I think before first class and fifth class.

H: I think there are some drivers who are trying to get phone numbers of people they give rides to.

S: Not most drivers but if a driver is asking too much then you can doubt their intentions.

H: Do you have any interesting episodes related to hitchhiking?

S: I have seen this driver who parks his car in just 3 seconds.

H: In just 3 seconds! Wow, he must have been in a hurry. I think hitchhiking can be dangerous at night, don’t you?

S: In school, I think it is usually safe except for at nights. It’s better to hitchhike with your friends in dark.

H: I can see there is a *Bbang-Cha* coming.

S: It looks like it is filled with people.

H: Well, then how about walking?

S: That’s not a bad idea, and it’s a beautiful day to walk.

Special vehicle



These days many students in Wangsan ride motorcycles to school. Motorcycle is becoming an increasingly popular transportation to students in Wangsan. It’s unusual scenery in other campuses which has easier ways for students to move around. So The Argus met Kim Hyun-bum (H-01) who rides motorcycle to school.

Kim moved into dormitory from this year. Everything went well except for the difficulty of transportation. Motorcycle comes in handy for someone like him. So he bought a secondhand bike from the motorcycle center which is located in front of the school. When reporter asked him why he bought motorcycle instead of scooter, he answered that he figured out if he bought such a cheap vehicle as scooter, people won’t give it any respect. He did not want to see people who he rented his bike to would treat it carelessly. He wanted to own it for himself alone.

Kim likes to go to the motorcycle center, which is located near Mohyeon Intersection. There, riders contact each other and share some information about bikes and just chat. So he goes there often to have supper and drink alcohol with mechanics. Speed limit of 30 kilometers per hour is too slow for the rider. Kim usually makes it up to 40 km, which is the reason why he thinks giving a ride to someone on the bike is

dangerous. So he tries to ride alone. But sometimes students who hitches a ride throw him into confusion. Kim likes to ride in Wangsan because there are many interesting driving courses around. For example, Namhan Sansung and Paldang Dam are such a great view. But he gotten in to an accident in Namhan Sansung. The road was under construction so one road was closed and there was traffic congestion. His motorcycle collided head-on with a car. Fortunately, only his motorcycle fell over a precipice and nobody came to help him. He said him self as lucky guy. Kim thinks uncomfortable thing for the bikers in Wangsan are first, there is no parking space for motorcycles even when there are enough bikers who are in need of it. And he hope when motorcycle is parked, it could be on guard. There are too much robbery going on in campus.

There are many students have raised their dissatisfactory about the bikers who make the campus noisy. Reporter asked him any thoughts on that. He said of course there are some that remodel their bikes to make more noise. But most of them are careful with that. It is only a few that cause the problem. Kim want riders to wear their helmets while riding. He thinks it is really important and if they wear it, they do not have to worry about heavy fine and accidents. And to students who do not ride motorcycle, he want them to throw away their rejection to motorcyclists. Because when he ride with no definite idea, they think him as a motorcycle gang.

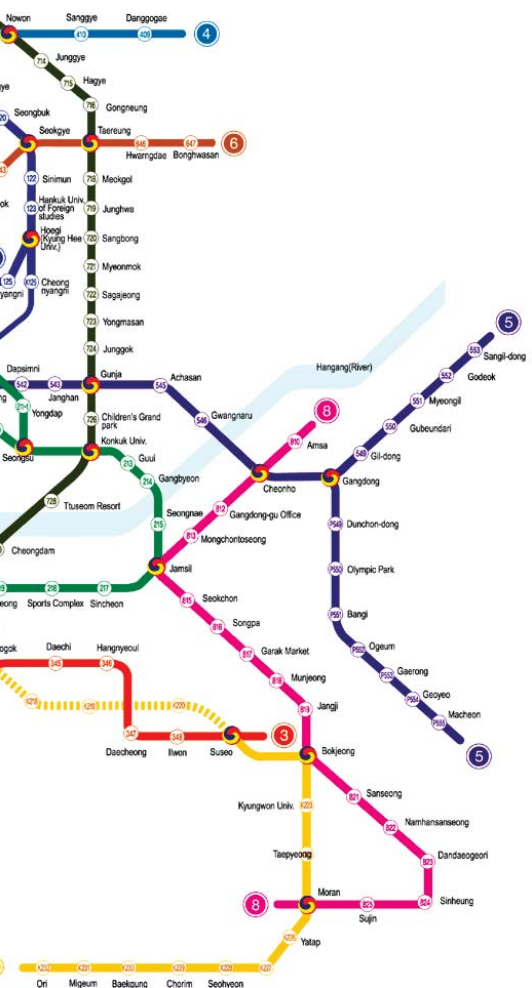


Kim Han-sem / The Argus

1 university subways

underground clubs for dancing or holding concerts. Each university station has its unique style.

Nowadays, pathways near some university stations are under construction for pedestrians’ convenience. This is part of the “Repairing Road Policy.” Seoul Metropolitan Government said walk ways around 6 universities will be repaired as an Environment Policy.



Repairing the road between Ewha Womans University and Yonsei University is one typical example. The street from Ewha Womans University Station to the main entrance to Sinchon Station is under construction for a new footpath, a new line of trees, new streetlights and so on. The legal speed limit will be 20km, this is especially considered for the safety of walkers. Also about 270 stores in 52 buildings will be remodeled with new signboards.

Dongdaemoon district is preparing an agenda for street to Kyunghee University. The office said the purpose of repairing is to bring liveliness to the markets. Many people pass by this area because there is a general hospital attached to the university. And around the area, there are also The Korean National University of Arts and a branch institute of KAIST. Korea University and Hanyang University are in particular for they have their stations inside their campuses, so students get to university conveniently. And they also have plans to improve the streets, they will promote development in the northern region of Seoul. This is intended to make balance with the southern part.

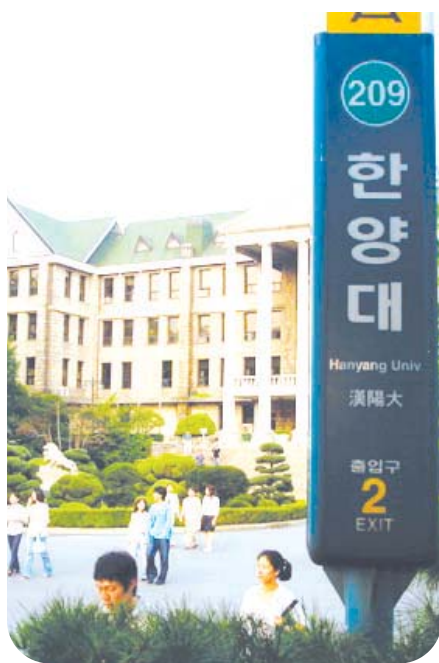
In the southern part of Seoul, there is ChungAng University, Soong-sil University and Sookmyung Women’s University, they have plans to undergo repairs, too. They have a motto “Streets which are a pleasure to walk on.”

Subway line number one has been extended. Now it is easier to get to school for students who go to the Chun-an where many universities are located. Subway has indeed made life more convenient for many students.

Written by The Argus



The exit of Korea University Station is right by the campus.



The exit of Hanyang University Station is placed on campus.

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Truth: Policy that never progresses

Revaluating effectiveness of No-smoking Campaign

By Kim Ah-reum
Reporter of National Section

According to the announcement made by the Ministry of Health & Welfare (MHW) on August 2, Outdoor Indirect Nicotine Protection Law (article IX. clause 2) will gradually tighten more restrictions against smokers. Pollever (www.polver.com), an internet research company, performed a pole in which 53.4% of 3,275 people who participated agreed to the extension of no-smoking area in bars, and the opposing opinion came up to 41%.

The MHW has been increasing the price of tobacco products up to 500 won last December as well as the extension of non-smoking area. And MHW also adopted a firm policy that expands the budget support for the no-smoking campaign since the year 2004.

On the other hand, being opposed to the policy of the MHW, KT&G and Tobacco Consumer Society brought up the question on the effectiveness of the new policy; that is, raising the tobacco tax and extending of non-smoking area.

Intention of No-smoking Policy.

Korea's smoking rate is ranked first of the OECD countries by 61.8%, the world's highest level. In the 1980s, regardless of the fact that domestic adults' smoking rate went down, the smoking rate of age level between twenties and thirties remained at 70%, and the smoking rate of women sextupled recklessly. According to the data provided by Frame-work Convention Tobacco Control (FCTC), smoking rate of Korean teenagers reaches up to 29%, the highest rate worldwide. MHW began No-smoking Campaign, realizing the serious need for reduction of smoking in Korea.

By curtailing medical expenses and social cost, labor productivity and health of the people has been increased. Thus, social convenience (9,752billion dollars) grew higher than social expense (841billion dollars) by tobacco expenditure decrease. It proves the legitimacy of why we must lower the smoking rate.

Danger of smoking was not scientifically proven until the 1980s, but medical technology of the 1990s readied scientific basis for the effect of smoking. Also, development of media made possible the promotion, making people's recognition of smoking change. On top of that was the well-being trend, which made people think more seriously about the old saying "health is more important than anything." Accordingly, the Ministry of Health & Welfare enforced the extension of no-smoking area to settle new culture of smoking.

No-smoking campaign and its result

Followed by the ratification of Tobacco Regulation Basis Agreement by World Health Organization (WHO) in 2003, the MHW enforced "No price-No smoking Policy," a policy that doesn't have to deal with the price, which includes introduction of advertisement of tobacco, prohibition of sales promotion within five years, and magnifying warning messages on cigarette boxes for more than 30% within the next three years. MHW also enforced "Price-No smoking Policy" which is the decision to increase

service such as public health clinic and phone counselling. As a result of No price-No smoking Policy, public recognition of advantages of quitting smoking reached up to 11.9%, and people who participated in the campaign were 45.6%. Above results proved the effectiveness of the campaign.

Thinking that the comparatively low price of tobacco products in Korea might have encouraged high smoking rate, MHW opened a pole at Korea Gallop Poll. The result showed that due to the raise of tobacco tax, smoking rate of men decreased from

boxes in September, and continued increasing in October with 10,990,608,000 boxes. On the other hand, after the tax raise, the cigarette consuming decreased to 2,767,312,800 boxes in January of 2005. However, it soon started rising back to 5,533,868,200 boxes in March. In May of 2005, the unit sales were 7,666,868,200 boxes, approximately the average rate of normal cigarette consuming three years ago.

MHW executed tobacco tax raise policy in December. However, TCS argues that December of 2005 was the time of decision for smokers; collecting data at this point of time will only result in distorted interpretation. TCS added that the actual rise in quitting smoking rate by 1% per year was the result of well-being culture which stimulated health awareness of the people, not the direct effect of tobacco tax raise.

A TCS personnel remarked, "When considering hoarding effect, it is more right to say that it wasn't the smoking rate that went down, but just the consuming quantity of cigarettes." He also said, "The tobacco tax raise also can encourage smuggling of foreign cigarettes and illegal circulation of Chinese, North Korean, and tax exempted products. It actually happened so that smuggling of cheap foreign products shot up after the additional tobacco tax raise in December."

The TCS personnel also has his comments on No price-No smoking Policy, "It is acknowledgeable that the campaigns such as extending no-smoking area were effective in that it began to change the cognition of the society. The only problem is lack of coerciveness." As a matter of fact, with the current law that fines 30,000-50,000 won for smoking in the non-smoking area, there have been no reports from the citizens yet. He adds to the comment, "Participation of citizens is as hard as moving a mountain, and coerciveness cannot be laid without it."

The real problem of the matter

The real problem seems to be the one that has always been there: The habit of hastiness when revaluating a policy. As it is proven above, revaluating of tobacco tax raise was done within six months period, resulting in inaccurate data. This has been sometimes called on indiscreet encouragements or blames, even before the genuine effect of the policy even happens. It is needless to explain why the government has not shown any intelligent policies so far.

In September, MHW will raise additional tobacco tax by 500 won. The government should bear a sight of long term, waiting with endurance. And when reliable data are given, revaluation should be done with impartiality. It is then when the government has a legitimate right to execute the additional tax raise.

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Kim Han-sem / The Argus

There are still ashtrays in no-smoking section.

tobacco tax every year by 500 won and to investigate smoking rate until adult male smoking rate drops to 30%, the level of advanced countries.

No price-No smoking Policy has increased no-smoking areas from 90,000 places to 340,000 by April, 2003.

The areas include hospitals, children's houses, schools, large size restaurants, the pc rooms, video game arcades (more than 1/2), baseball grounds, soccer fields, train, open air platforms of electric railway, air utilization toilets, corridors, and stair ways and so on. And in 2004, with the intention of stopping teenage smoking, the legislation which forces all tobacco automats to have adult verification device installed passed. Not only this, in 2005, the MHW adopted a policy that provides consultation treatment

57.8% in September of 2004 to 52.3% in June of 2005. As for women, there was 2% decrease from 4.8% to 2.8% during the same period. Also, the MHW made a solid proof that the teenagers react to the tax raise three times more sensitive than adults, resulting in lowering teenage smoking rate drastically.

The effectiveness of MHW campaigns

However, Tobacco Consumer Society (TCS) claims that the actual cause of the lowered smoking rate is not the MHW policies, but only a momental result of hoarding effect.

As the government made firm decision on raising tobacco tax on the month of December, 2004, the demand for tobacco products arose from 8,044,184,000 boxes in August to 9,471,892,200

Who tricks who?

By Kim Han-sem
Associate Editor of National Section

I love the game of Monopoly. It not only is a perfect family board-game on a rainy Friday night, but also is a condensed version of the capitalistic society, the world of survival of the fittest.

The real fun of the game steps in when played by more than three people on the table. Players can sell, buy, and trade the real estate he/she owns in order to stay longer in the game, or he/she can collaborate with one another to take out the opponent. One thing to keep in mind is that, as soon as that opponent is taken out, the remaining players will soon go after each other, finally leaving only one winner.

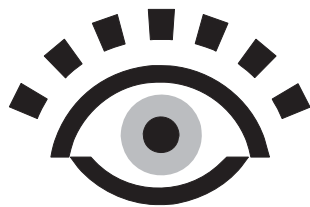
A player somewhat bright would realize there is nothing assuring in cartel, yet he must choose to participate in the conspiracy because isolating himself from other players only ends his game sooner. So the players cartel among themselves with a big fake smile hung on their faces, all knowing what will go on next. Someone saying "Hey, if I help you take out that guy, you will come after me next, right?" would be not so cool. It's a secret only the players know about. The players quietly make progress in their playing, not saying a word about who they have taken out five minutes ago.

Asia, currently, is striving towards peace at least that is what it seems to be. The over-kindly supports North Korea has been showing for a few months, and Koisumi Junichiro's cancellation of worshipping at Yasukuni Shrine can both be interpreted as

a great step towards peace. In larger scale, America's effort to abolish nuclear weapons in North Korea seems like something only "Justice League" would do. It is obvious, then, that behind their smiley faces their first duty is to claim the benefit of their own people.

At this point, one problem remains: What benefits of the people does our country plan to achieve? Korea, as of current moment, is on everybody's side. Due to such a complicated interest relations among nations, Korea lost the sole purpose of participating in the talks. There are so many public opinions about unification issue right

the eye



now that the whole nation feels like an unorganized drawer. The evident dissolution that rises on 15th day of August every year is due to dispersed point of purpose of the people. One way for Korea to survive the time of confusion is by clarifying the sole purpose everybody can agree upon: protecting our ethnicity and the people. Participating in the game, not knowing what is going on, is like inviting the robber at home, welcoming him to steal everything out of the house.

One funny fact about Monopoly is that the game always ends in discomfort, if not a fight. Feeling of betrayal hurts although it is in the rule to play that way. I think this is funny, and really, that is what makes the game outstanding. But nobody would understand the feeling of someone who just lost the game, betrayed and robbed without even knowing what everyone else knew about. He has no one to blame, but himself.

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People

By Kim Ah-reum
Reporter of National Section

On August 10, the National Assembly Hall held a special event supported by some members of assembly, a photo exhibition. From here and there of the exhibition, victims of war, so obvious because of profound wounds marked on their faces. Among them was the old man by the name of Lee In-sik, who is living a hard life as a victim of the Pacific War. The old man with a short and haggard body took out his old diary and talked about the terrible Pacific War, ruminating the past of the age.

The Pacific War! It was the war that



By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

Lee In-sik is reminding the Pacific war.

broke out by Pearl Harbor Attack of Japan in December, 1941. This war was enough to show the ambition of Japan and drafted a great many Koreans. At that time, South Korea, a colony of Japan, was only a tool for Japan's world conquest

March 21, 1942. The old man was chosen by government-general order and entered the army after physical examinations, and went to the Pacific Ocean with other persons. He began to build runways and airfields with inferior instruments.

The Japanese gave daily assignment to one person, but it was more than two-day work, which caused many colleagues die. There was no free time because five or six inspectors kept eyes on every person. Not only bodily pressure but also mental threat was terrible. Japanese people committed a barbarian action such as burying dead colleagues in a jar, and they made Koreans keep working during the American air raid. So a lot of Korean people died by the bombing attacks.

On November 20, 1943, there was a great American air raid. He was hiding in a dogout with palm trees covering the hole. Whenever U.S. armed forces appeared to land, Japanese soldiers killed Korean people in front yards because they were afraid of leakage of the secret of the Japan military.

On February 28, 1945, it was certain that Japan would be defeated.

At that time, goods supply was so difficult that the Japanese soldiers and Korean people lived in self-sufficiency. Japanese soldiers took cruel and inhuman actions to Korean people. They made Korean people eat seven dead Korean people's flesh by deceiving it was a whale meat. Due to this incident, Korean people revolted but failed and a hundred persons were executed by shooting.

The old man lived hiding and avoiding Japanese people until 1946 even after Korea regained its independence. Then he



Kim Han-sem / The Argus

The photo exhibition was held at the National Assembly Hall.

mounted on U.S. Armed Forces boat by swimming desperately. He came back to Korea a year after independence, but did not take meal properly because of an after effect of the battlefield.

Family members' misery while waiting as well as physical suffering from such battlefield made us think once again how cruel a war is.

The Pacific War left much pain. In 1965, the basic treaty between Korea and Japan was signed, and Korea received 500 million won as a colony bonus. However, the compensation money was used all for economic development fund, and actually sufferers did not receive any payment.

The Pacific War victims and bereaved families have had trials with Japan for 14 years since 1991. But compensation was rejected. And they returned to Korea and are urging the bill of the stabilization and support of livelihood by the Pacific War to their mother country. Through the Pacific War, The loss was intended to be forgotten

Overcoming disunity

Ironically, National Liberation Day, which is the symbol of unity in Korea, has been also the time of dissolution between the Rightist and Leftist activist groups, annually. Maybe because of this reason, streets of Kwanghwamoon on August 15 felt somewhat odd, not knowing whether to enjoy the events or be aware. While from here and there all kinds of activities and shows were getting ready to kick off, surrounding the main area were the Leftist and Rightist activist groups getting ready to start up a conflict.

The conflict was due to unmatched ideas on the subject of unification. The Rightists argues that the only way to unify the peninsula is the self-destruction of the North, as the Leftist groups emphasizes the need for autonomic unification without the interference of outside forces.

The night before, August 14, the Leftists were planning on having a National Liberation Day eve event at the open theater of Yonsei University. It is a tradition for them to have the opening ceremony and spending the night at Yonsei University, then moving to near by Daehakro on the morning the Liberation Day Parade. But the intention was strongly turned down by the school authorities and the crowd had to change the plan to far away Kyunghee University. The reason why Yonsei opposed the group was due to destruction of property.

On the other hand, Rightist activists were already assembled at the event area, waiting for their opponents to arrive. But because their assembly was unregistered, they had to be under strong police supervision. Both sides were separately assembled at Gwanghwamoon and performed demonstration of their own which from time to time boiled up to extreme situation.

Yet the whole day's main stages finished in peace. The events showed off more varieties in genre and style, which lured crowds of all ages and even many foreigners. One thing that stood out the most from the celebration was the introduction of hip-hop culture in a national holiday event. Not to mention the good response from the young crowd, even the people of older generation showed interests in the young-culture, somewhat lessening the age-gap.

It was so peaceful inside the event area that most of the participants didn't even notice the political conflict that went on. Chris, a participant who studied Asian politics in London, commented, "I expected more protest to be going on here. The government must have been sensitive about the situation. This is good that people had chance to peacefully enjoy the memorial holiday. I felt like becoming one with the neighbors!"

By Kim Han-sem

Sacrifice born of sacrifice



Kim Han-sem / The Argus

mounted on U.S. Armed Forces boat by swimming desperately. He came back to Korea a year after independence, but did not take meal properly because of an after effect of the battlefield.

Family members' misery while waiting as well as physical suffering from such battlefield made us think once again how cruel a war is.

The Pacific War left much pain. In 1965, the basic treaty between Korea and Japan was signed, and Korea received 500 million won as a colony bonus. However, the compensation money was used all for economic development fund, and actually sufferers did not receive any payment.

The Pacific War victims and bereaved families have had trials with Japan for 14 years since 1991. But compensation was rejected. And they returned to Korea and are urging the bill of the stabilization and support of livelihood by the Pacific War to their mother country. Through the Pacific War, The loss was intended to be forgotten

over time, but it only has gotten oversized. Who can understand the depth of bereaved family's grievance?

The old man who has now amounted to sixty, and he flips through a diary he has kept in was time. His face wrinkles with mourning. "All I want is that the descendants will know about the sacrifices of Pacific War with this diary," remarked Lee

At the 60th anniversary of Liberation and the 40th anniversary of Korea and Japan agreement, the sufferers and the bereaved families can not remove injuries of that time and compensation problem of historic damage remains. As exiting the room, I was full of passion to do something about this agony so visible. Things can be changed.

When all people's true hearts and zeal are conjoined, these problems may be overcome. By doing so, the 60th anniversary of the Liberation will be remembered as a year of genuine liberation.

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Identify with body, without key

Biomatrix come into the real life

By Kim Jung-ho

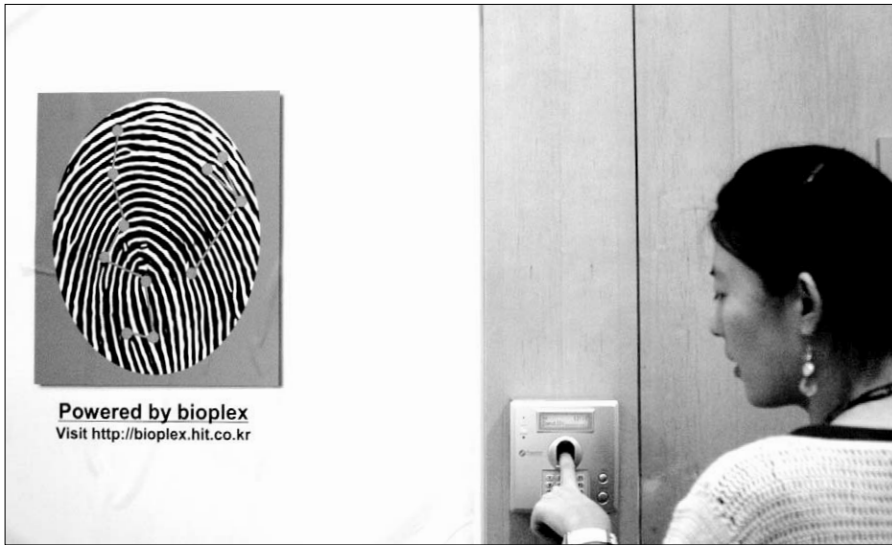
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Today, as e-commerce becomes generalized, it is possible to deal with credit cards and check cards, but sometimes accidents like withdrawal of savings because of password outflow without knowing happen. The method of password which depends on individual's knowledge, it's just a mere combination of numbers, and therefore, it has a risk of hacking, too. In order to block financial crime, biometric which uses the part of the body as a key became popular. This is the system that confirms the person himself by inquiring the registered body features such as fingerprint, vein, and so on. In case of Japan, Suruga bank introduced this system for the first place. Today it is used more commonly at bank counters in Japan.

Biomatrix is originally used for security system and it was researched from 1990s. The fingerprint recognition is particularly used in crime investigation. Nowadays, though it is not common for individuals, it is widely used in public places such as police stations, banks, hospitals and research institute in big companies that need tight security system. Now, in Korea, ATM in the bank counter is equipped with fingerprint recognition and we can use it once we register our fingerprints to the bank. In hospitals, fingerprint recognition is used in doctor's computer that only he can use computer to diagnosis, treat and prescribe by putting fingerprint system in the computers.

Present address of Biomatrix

Today, people present "belongings" such as ID cards and driver's licenses to identify themselves. For example, whenever people withdraw money from ATM or buy things on the internet, they use passwords that depend on human knowledge to prove themselves. However, things like "belongings" or "knowledge" can be lost or



Kim Eun-kyung (Hyundai Bio ID) is using fingerprint to enter the room.

forgotten unintentionally. On the contrary, this biometric technology cannot disappear or be forgotten since it uses a part of body as a key, but not all parts of the body can be used. In order to be the "key", it has to have uniqueness that identifies oneself. Iris, fingerprint, voices, vein, DNA, face, even handwriting is representative. Fingerprint that is widely used has unique features. Every individual has one's own different fingerprints, and even one person has different shape of fingerprints on its fingers. There are roughly three forms of fingerprints, and those are hoof, spiral, and arrow shapes. The pattern is made up with slightly swollen line and sunken line. It is interpreted using optical sensor. When contacted with a prism, the swollen line contacts with the prism, but the sunken line does not, so there is a gap where air exists. The light that is inside the prism has total reflection, but the place which contacts with the prism has diffused reflection. Fingerprint can be deciphered by using this light and darkness.

Fingerprint is the most common and has oldest history in biomatrix. It has up to 50% of supply in this market. Kim Eun-kyung

who develops fingerprint recognition in Hyundai Information Technology Institute says, "It is used in restaurants and cafeterias as well as coming in and out the institute. Also, we deliver many products to public offices or hospitals and we might make products using fingerprint recognition for individuals, too."

Human beings have various kinds of recognition in their body. Among them, there is a palm veins along with fingerprints. Palm veins are veins spread out shaping nets in one's palm. This shape is determined during the embryo period and do not change for a lifetime. It is different from person to person like fingerprint. It is also in our hands and free from losing or being stolen. Hemoglobin in the red blood cell that flows in the vein absorbs close infrared light so when we project close infrared light, the palm vein is seen darker because the veins reflect little. It is like inputting passwords by just putting hands on the recognition machine.

Problem with Biomatrix

Biomatrix is basically comparing registered data and input data, but human

body is not unchanging. If a person gets older and have accidents, our body can be damaged and changed. According to the head of Bio ID team, Song Young-ki, in Hyundai Information New technology, they take aging into consideration. Generally, voice in 3 to 5 months, fingerprint in 10 years and handwriting changes in 2 to 3 years.

In the movie "Minority Report," there is a scene where a person takes out other person's eyeball and passes the iris sensor to get in. Is it possible to disguise as other person by forging fingerprints or eyeballs? For example, let's say, someone pick other person's fingerprints and attach to his or hers. In this case, it is possible to distinguish whether it's human's or not by equipping bio sensor in the fingerprint recognition sensor. It is possible to photograph eyeballs and show them to iris sensor, but human eyes have a tendency to move, so it is possible to distinguish if it's human eye by this tendency. Also, to decrease the rate of possible error and crime, iris, fingerprint and vein are used complexly.

Biomatrix become popular

The use of Biomatrix is becoming more and more popular. Nowadays, fingerprint recognition substitutes the ID number on ATM. In Korea "U" bank is bringing in this technology and is going to use it gradually. According to the head Song Young gi cellular phones which use fingerprint are now on sale, LG mart and wal-mart in USA use its technology in paying price. Furthermore Biomatrix can help handicaps who are unable to use keyboard and mouse. Sensors can recognize their voices and facial expressions and operate to what they want. These kinds of researches are keep going. Market of biomatrix will grow fast. In 21st century, it will become reality to just stare at a sensor to get in home, just touch a handle for a door to open, and just to say "turn on TV" to watch television.

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Is MacArthur real benefactor?

By Kim Jung-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

In Incheon Free Park, there stands a General MacArthur's statue for 48 years. But recently, some arguments are bulged out and that it should be pulled down. It was brought to the light the well-known General, who was considered as the hero of the Korean War, actually massacred Korean refugees and planned to raise the possibility of a nuclear war.

On June 25, 1950, The Korean War outbreak in 1950 June 25, the capital Seoul was taken in just 3 days. General MacArthur ordered troops which undertook Japanese public security to move to Korea. But troops didn't have any war experiences and also were not well trained; they took a shellacking in a battle and withdrew. The American army believed that North Korean troops hid in Korean refugees to attack them, therefore they obstructed people going south. "Treat them as enemies" order came to the army. July 26, 1950, under the hot sun, in Chungcheongbuk-do Yeongdong-gun Whanggan-myun Nogeun-ri American Air forces bombed the Koreans walking along the Gyeongbu Railroad line heading to South. U.S. military soldiers on the land shot people at the same time. The survivors recalled, over 100 people in the village were killed at the time. The survivors under the reckless shootings got into the twin lands bridge by American force or by themselves to find a safe shelter. For almost 4 days, American forces shooting and bombing or air attacking to the people in the twin's lands bridge. Survivors said that almost 300 people died ghastly. Many evidences about the American army's massacre of the innocent Koreans were found in secret military documents. In the communication diary of the seventh regiment, "Don't ask and just kill the people who wear white in the dark." In the other documents, Major general Hobert Gey said "All Korean refugees are fair games." There are more evidences. Testimony of Korean survivors and retired American soldiers are exactly the same.

There is no way to prove that General MacArthur said "Treat them as enemies," but it is obvious that U.S army headquarters



ordered to shoot Korean refugees and MacArthur would have known this. We don't know if MacArthur ordered this himself, but as a supreme commander, he is not free from responsibility.

As MacArthur's Inchon landing tactics succeeded, they took Seoul back in 3 months after the war broke out. Despite of many people's advise not to go north worrying if Chinese troops intervene, MacArthur was stubborn and carried his plan on. He went north and took Pyongyang and went further north to Aprox river battle line, the Chinese troops finally got involved. Because of what so called "human wave tactics," American troops were completely defeated and they were retreated to south. It was found later that MacArthur planned throwing down nuclear bombs at 26 spots to bury his mistakes. To our surprise, a considerable number of people felt sorry that Truman dismissed MacArthur in Korean War. They believed that, if he were not resigned, we might be reunified and, furthermore, we could get Manchuria area back. However, he had a war plan that could take not only Korea's peace away but also turn world peace in danger by planning nuclear war in Korean peninsula.

MacArthur was selected to the first representative person of Inchon on the survey. 20.3% of 1,170 teenagers choose MacArthur to be a symbol of Inchon. Do they know the fact that MacArthur massacred Korean people and drove us to the threat of nuclear war indeed?

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Digest & Focus

Look back Inca, veined empire



Machu Picchu was built on 2,400m high.

By Kim Jung-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Empire of gold, the sun's land, these remind us of Inca. Seoul, Myung-dong Info Zone of Youth (MIZY) center sponsored a seminar about the Inca which ruled the Andes area of South America from 14C to 16C. The seminar was held on August 10 and 17. Professor Park Eun-jung of HUFs who progressed the lecture of Incas taught the life, and rise and fall in class. She said the purpose of the lecture is to not only teach Inca empire but also broaden the insight of history.

Digest

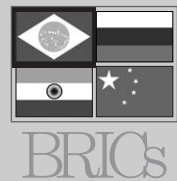
Lecture began with the story of Bingham, an American archaeologist who found the last city of Incas "Machu Picchu." He was born in strict catholic family and he wanted to get out of strict life. As he was smart, he could easily enter Yale university without hardness. He deeply enjoyed the free and noble life, and got married to a rich woman, but he soon felt his spouse, her family and his job as a professor in Yale make him feel heavy. Bingham wanted to escape from it, and he chose the Inca. During his journey, he wished to find the gold Incas hind when Spain attacked them, and he believed gold was in Bilecambaba, the last city of Inca. On the way to find Bilecambaba, he accidentally met an aborigine and he told Bingham that in Machu Picchu there are over hundreds of

steps. While looking around Machu Picchu, he notice that the huge city was hidden 2,400 meter high. To know why the Machu Picchu was build, let's go back to 16th century. The Empire Inca, was just a tribe at first. Nevertheless, they gained power in 14th century and became an Empire on 15th century. Their army was strong, and they made sword with copper but it was as strong as iron. However, the period of prosperity in 1532, was attacked by Spanish army with horses and guns. Pizarro Francisco, the spanish soldier, deceived the king Athwalpa, telling him that he was a delegation of Spain and seized king in prison. The captured King Athwalpa begged for life with the gold that could fill up the room he was captured in. Pizarro only steel gold and tried to burn the king to death. But the king pleaded to be a Christian so he managed to escape but was strangled to death. The inca was in deep sorrow and resentfully, they took apart. They set up a secret city, Machu Picchu on the peak of the mountain over the clouds where Spanish could not attack. It was built to enable self-sufficiency about 10,000 people. They built houses and sanctuaries by carrying stones to the height of 2,400m peak of the mountain. The sanctuaries were built so elaborately that even a coin could not be inserted.

Focus

Still, many explorers of Europe and America think that the gold Spain have stolen from Inca was only quarter of all. They are trying to find the gold that Inca have hidden. However, they didn't pay much attention to develop and keep inca civilization. Prof. Park felt sorry that the effort to keep Inca civilization is too small. Actually, many relics made in gold had melted and destroyed. And nowadays there are a few relics of Inca left. The structures they made are also destroyed or corroded. It would be good clue to know how Incas lived or what they did. Those are still in mystery until now.

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By Chea Dea-chul

Reporter of International Section

HUFS eagerly started its first step to BRICs. The information about BRICs will be covered by monthly.

- 1. Brazil
- 2. Russia
- 3. India
- 4. China

South America's leading country

Brazil is the biggest country in South America and it shares its border with every country in South America except Chile and Ecuador. Brazil is expanding its trade market not only in South America but also to all over the world based on its various natural resources. Brazil speaks Portuguese because the country was discovered by Portuguese in March of 1500. When a group of Portuguese led by Pedro Alvares Cabra landed on Brazil they were prehistoric. With the colonization, Brazilians started a village. Portugal brought blacks for agricultural labor from Angola and Mozambique. Brazilian Indians did not know how to farm. In the beginning of 19th century, immigrants from Europe poured into Brazil to take part in profits reaped from the coffee industry. Affected by diverse immigration, Brazilians are composed of 55.2% of white, 38% of mixed-blood, 6% of black, 0.4% of yellow, and 0.2% of Indian according to 1996 population census.

HUFS' first step to Brasil

HUFS will have nationally granted to develop education system for BRICs. BRICs interactive major established for that education. BRICs fellowship is one of the mandatory programs for BRICs interactive major. This is the first time HUFS is officially sending its student to Brazil. Professor Lee Seung-yong of the

Dreaming world trade in Brazil

Department of Portuguese said, "Our faculty is trying every possible for our students. We will support the students with money for tuition, dormitory, books and more. We will request programs to these universities, which will help our students to learn better about Brazil." HUFS is planning to send about 15 students to UFRGS (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul) and UFPR (Universidade Federal do Paraná) and other universities in this semester. Those universities which our university is trying to get an exchange registration system with, are federal universities which receive Brazilian national fund. Both universities are located in South of Brazil. In Brazil, this area is called "Sul."

UFRGS (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul)

UFRGS is located in the Porto Alegre. Porto Alegre is capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. There are four campuses in Porto Alegre. Those are called as Campus Centro, do saúde, do vale, da Olimpico, in Portuguese. In Campus Centro, there are 2 blocks and buildings for university structure. First block is for engineering, law and economics. Second block is for architecture, education and art. Distinctively, there are radio station and cinema inside campus. Campus da Olimpico is mainly for studies of sports. There is a swimming pool, a gym for lifting weight, a tennis field, a basketball court, and a soccer field. In Campus do saúde, there are 2 blocks. First block is for nursing, pharmacy, psychology, dentistry, and medicine. Second block is for communication and planetary. Campus do vale have two areas of buildings. One is for agronomy and veterinary medicine and the other is for chemistry, mathematics, geographic, physics, philosophy and human science, and computer science. This university contribute to social community with hospitals, libraries, radio station, a cinema, a planetarium, museum, restaurants



Curitiba and Porto Alegre are located in south of Brazil.

and more. Jung Ji-seung (P-02) who have studied in UFRGS described the students of UFRGS. "First of all, it would be easy for you to think that Brazilian students are open-minded. I usually saw them reading, talking on the bench in the campus. At night they often go to 'Danceteria' where people enjoy dancing and blind dates. Also, they hit a bar for chitchat over a glass of beer." She also commented about her class in UFRGS "I mainly enrolled in classes where they teach Portuguese to foreigners. Classes themselves were meaningful. However, When you are there, I recommend that you experience as much as you can so that you can learn new things. I thought everyday life in Brazil was a lesson."

UFPR (Universidade Federal do Paraná)

UFPR is located in Curitiba, the capital of the state of Paraná. There are three campuses called Juvevê, Centro, Centro Politécnico. In Juvevê, you can learn forest engineering and agrarian sciences. Centro contains a hospital, and building for university structure. Centro Politécnico consists of polytechnical center, buildings for physical education, and general warehouse. Lee Ji-hyun (P-01) said, "When I studied in UFPR there was no exchange

registration system, so I asked some professors for class and they hospitably allowed me. Classes what I asked for were english and anthropology. In those classes I met some brazilians who had children. Tuition fee in Brazil is pretty expensive for most brazilian people. Most of the students seemed to work to afford it. For them, many classes start early in the morning or at night. Sometimes, I went to a pub with my colleagues and professors. We talked about job, love, things which are similar subjects to us. Like we love to sing, they love to dance. Internet is not well standardized like us, but some brazilians enjoyed computer games in internet cafe. I was surprised to see there was a fitness gym in every 2 or 3 blocks. I was also impressed to see people working out whenever they could. Women have great concern for their beauty."

For more information about living in Brazil, you can contact Korean immigrants community which has been since 1962. Professor Lee Seung-duk of the Department of Portuguese gave an advice "There are cultural differences. For example, making 'Okay' sign with your hand is an insult in Brazil. Nevertheless, don't be afraid of making mistakes. Experience many things and feel the country."

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Queer UP!!!



By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of Culture Section

Have you ever heard of the word “ivan?” It is a Korean slang word meaning queer. The word “queer” in English used to mean “strange” or “unusual.” Often geniuses like Einstein were described as being queer. However, homosexuals began to use this word as a slang expression emphasizing the political and social indignity homosexuals often experienced. Queer now refers to people who sexually identify themselves as gays, lesbians, bisexuals or transgenders. These days, many people accept homosexuality naturally in media and daily life. It also became a trend. Without people knowing, queer culture has already become a part of today’s society.

Queer in media
“Queer as folk” (HomeCGV) and “Queer eyes for the straight guy” (On Style) are popular programs among people. Whether the programs purpose is to play to the gallery or not, many people are changing their views about queers. In the programs, queers are good standing at work and show their talent well. For example, in “Queer eyes for the straight guy,” metro sexual gays make an ordinary heterosexual to a perfect man. Their jobs are interior designer, judge of food and wine, stylist, fashion expert and culture analyst. Many people like to see it because they can get many information and it is good to see people who are the greatest in their career and highly skilled. Also, some says they envy their quality that can make much of themselves. Affected by “Sex and the city,” it became a trend to have gay as a friend. Early this year, one of women’s magazines said there are many women in their thirties wanting gay friends. There is a program in Korea named “Beating Heart.” It deals with problems of being a transgender which starred transgender Ha Ri-su. It received good

reviews from homosexuals. They said it was really true to the life and showed situations that transgender faced in extreme. Queer movies are being recognized worldwide as a fine art. For foreign movies, there are “Boys Don’t Cry”, “Hedwig And The Angry Inch”, “The Crying Game”, “Happy Together” and so on. In Korea, there are “Road movie”, “The Scarlet Letter”, “Bugee Jumping On Their Own” and others.

Queer festival
The Korea Queer Culture Festival (KQCF) is the only queer cultural festival worldwide. KQCF and thestreet parade were held for the first time in 2000 to show thanks to the organizations and activists who fought for queer rights. This year, from May 27 to June 10 they celebrated the “climax” of queer love and of queer freedom under the name of “Mujigae 2005.” Mujigae is a symbol of homosexual. About a thousand people from Korea and foreign countries participated in the street parade. However, one of officials in KQCF Park Ki-ho said there still remains inconvenience that many people saying that participating in the festival is as hard as ever. Because some of them are afraid of exposing their faces through mass media and outing.

Queer space
From time unknown, queer *dongari* in universities, Yonsei university, Seoul National university, Korea university, Ewha Womans university and so on, are having active movements. In HUFS, there is also a queer meeting in web-sites. They work on positive lines for Solidarity for Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Human rights of Korea. There are some gay bars in Itaewon and Jongno. Unlike what many people think, here is a difference between them. In Itaewon, it creates an atmosphere like clubs. On the lip side, in Jongno, people sing and drink alcohol. Nevertheless, as the space is limited, they usually have chance of meeting from web-sites. From hobby communities, mountain climbing meeting, instrumental meeting to profession’s meeting like doctor’s one. There are lots of kinds of communities in web-sites. One of those, “Gender Munhak” (www.gmunhak.com), is the first space where queers and heterosexuals could join together. “Gender munhak” was established in 2000. They also publish books from a publishing company “Heaul.” Their first off-line book, “NamNamSangYulJiSa,” which means love between men who have to fall in

love even though they do not want to love each other. It was booming and sold out soon. **From queer eyes** However, many people wonder about how queers think about these situations. The Argus met Han Jung-yel, the representative of “Gender Munhak (*Munhak* means literature in Korea).” He said there is no queer culture in Korea. There is just art that they show for the masses. They do not have to participate in making films or programs and do not have to enjoy it by the reason that they are queers. He thinks now those queerish factors in media is just passing fad. It spreads but does not give any effect. He said queers think there is no real queer movie in Korea yet because still in movies they expresslove between the same sex as “dangerous and fatal love” and make it tragic with “the beauty of execution.” Opposite to people’s idea, most of queers do not enjoy the programs like “Queer as folk,” for they are different with Korean queer. Today, between queers there is a trend not to marry because they have their job and can live alone, they are not afraid of getting out anymore. This is the result of not only their endeavor, but also heterosexuals’ efforts. It is their motto, “enjoy the difference.”



“Queer eyes for the straight guy”

“Beating heart”

“Queer as folk”

	nature
	art
	spirit

Culture Trip



By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

Find yourself at “Pool”

By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of Culture Section

Alternative space is a gallery where artists confront commercial gallery and art museums by non-profit making. “Pool” is one of Korean alternative space which is located at Insa-dong next to Gwanhun gallery. “Pool” established in 1999. The name of “Pool” a word derived from the title of a poem written by Kim Su-young, which means the people and vitality. When The Argus visited there the building was twisted with ivy. The exhibition hall was smaller than expected. There was nobody but gave comfortable feelings during reporter was appreciating art works. There were four art works and could appreciate in any position. You could lie down on the floor or sit there. You do not have to be pressed for time. In the office, curator Chae Eun-young was waiting in the office. Her coffee was shed a attractive scent through the gallery. Chae started talking. “Pool” emphasize the artist’s fundamental participation in society. They do not like art for art. They want to make difference with 1980s popular arts. But they take some roles of popular arts. When former president Kim Young-sam said about globalization “Pool” thought about the role of arts. They thought artists should not have to go out and participate society and did not think that art is not only one compulsory work.

What they think that is important is considering the social background of work carefully and qualification of Korean and locality as the globalization. So they also have international exchange exhibition. This year they will exchange with Middle East countries. Chae thinks alternative spaces must have a sound basis to collect public funds and as funds are from national tax they must have feed back and make each spaces have autogenous programs. In substance Korea is slight about it so far. Because even though government’s Art & Culture marketing is active, they invest only in musical performances, arts are shunned because it does not show out. When you appreciate modern art, except your interest also you need a basic knowledge about it. Then you can read from art and could understand what they are saying. So “Pool” runs inexpensive academy and free symposium for students. They think concept of institution is important. Chae said students can grow their critical conception through arts. Students have to think how they can mapping in which place to survive in this world. And they need training to how to think and out look on the world. If they don’t, they could easily be swept along in the crowd and hard to ask what they really want. How about visiting altinative space if you are bored about going to blockbuster exhibition where people are crowded? limited38@hufs.ac.kr

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFS

Lee Eun-young / Reporter of The Argus

Rendezvous

Everlasting passion in the voice

By Lee Sang-hee
Editor of Culture Section

If Kim Se-won was well-known for her sweet voice on the night radio program to our parents, she is well known to students as the storyteller of “Sympathy for Lady Vengeance.” In the movie she plays an important role, which is Jenny, Geum-ja’s little daughter. Kim Se-won narrates the story from the grown-up Jenny’s point of view throughout the movie. She reads a funny narration with such a dignity in her voice, causing a sense of humor. Audiences can not easily forget her voice.

Reporter: What do you do nowadays?
Kim Se-won: I mainly narrate documentary programs, not fixed programs. More recently, I narrated some special programs related to 8.15 Korean Liberation Day.

R: You have done broadcasting work for the past 40 years. How did you get started?
Kim: I started as a radio performer when I was a sophomore. I majored French in HUFS and became active with FBS, which is a school radio station. I passed the first radio performer test of RSB (Radio Seoul Broadcasting, which is the predecessor of TBC) in 1964. I became known in 1965 when I worked as a disk jockey. An important program for me was, “Platform of night” that began in 1970 and went on air for 10 years.

R: How did you get your nick name “Sweet voice of the night” then? I heard you were so popular and had many fans.
Kim: (With smile) The advantage of doing a radio show is that everything is covered in veil so people can only imagine what the radio speaker is like. I had various fans from teenagers to old people. They not only sent me mails but also visited the broadcasting station to meet me.

R: What is the merit of being a disc jockey?
Kim: When I was proposed, I thought whether I love music; I selected music myself and tried to let

Lee Eun-young / The Argus

Kim Se-won is explaining her past years.

the listeners enjoy various genres such as chanson, canzone and lied, etc.

R: You appeared live on many radio programs. Can you tell us about any memorable episodes or special moments?
Kim: I have numerous unforgettable moments while I was doing live programs. One day one Chinese food delivery man with steel carrier bag came into the studio during the program. His call, “Is there anyone who ordered *jjajangmyeon*?” was on the air. I quickly said “I recommend *jjambbong*” laughing. When I think about that situation my hands and face still gets sweaty. Leading live programs is feeling of naked to audiences, in other words the very basic DJ’s characters are exposed through the words and voices. So the host should always train oneself to be disciplined.

R: How did you narrate the movie “Sympathy For Lady Vengeance”?
Kim: When I was proposed, I thought whether I should take it or not, my friends around me

recommended I take the role. I had done commercial messages, narration and DJs but it was my first time narrating a movie. We recorded the narration before shooting I did not get to see the movie, so I did not know exactly how the scenes would be created. After making the film and adding some final touches to the narration, I came to notice the director’s ability. I had fun and heard many compliments.

R: What differences are there with the radio DJ environment of the past?
Kim: One thing is that today compared with the past, many facilities are developed. CD is good to listen to fine music, in the past I was always tensed, because the LP record made bad sounds called “popping.” The other thing is more exposure to listeners. Recently I appeared on the special program “Anniversary of the 40th FM Radio.” I was surprised. During the program, audiences could send their feed-back messages through internet and cell-phone directly. And they can see DJ through the internet called “Visible Radio.” I miss the past as mentioned earlier the speaker was in veil.

R: You are the chairman of the board of director at EBS. Can you explain to us about the work?
Kim: I have worked in my field. However, I do not understand “management” very well. But my fellow workers say “You have worked for 40 years, how can you not do well?” My belief is “If I do not know something, I will try twice as much as others.” So now I am trying harder than others.

R: People remember you as “Daughter of musician Kim Soon-nam.” A well-known Russian musician Shostakovich praised his works. Tell us more of your father.
Kim: He is the first modern musician who composed “Lullaby” and “Sanyoohwa.” My father’s music was banned because he went to North Korea. His music was removed from the embargo in 1998. I collected his works and met his fellow friends, I feel sorry he lived in an unfortunate period. I am trying to recognize his ability, recently famous soprano Jo Sumi sang his music.

R: What abilities should DJ or radio performer have?
Kim: Voice is not really important and every voice has its charm. People who lead broadcasting should not have prejudices. They should have correctness in speaking, wide knowledge and positive mind. Considering media’s affect to audiences, these abilities are important.

-Kim will explain the Japanese traditional performance “No” on October at Gallery Leeum. She studied in Japan for a year and that experience was the motivating factor for her narration. She likes to travel, to learn continuously of other cultures, and to broaden her view. All these are expressed in her voice. She added, to the people who are in their twenties “Value time, time is fair to everyone. I treasured time so much that I was sorry of wasting daylight hours. You don’t know how precious time is when you’re on campus.”

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