

The Argus

First Issue Published July 1, 1954

Vol. LIII No. 410
NOVEMBER 5, 2007

Cheonggyecheon, environmental threat

**The restoration only focuses on
economical and political concerns**



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

Cover story



The Cheonggyecheon's environment is destroyed, however, local governments regard the stream as a ideal model of local stream's restoration. If local stream's restorations are planed following the Cheonggyecheon's project, it can be a threat of pan-national environment.

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

Published monthly except the school holidays by and for students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism.

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea
 (Postal Code 130-791)
 Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 2173-2509
 San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyeon-myon, Yongin,
 Gyonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
 Tel: (031) 330-4113
 Printed by HONG DESIGN
 Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168

- *President, Publisher* Park Chul
- *Editor-in-Chief* Cha Hyun-jin
- *Editors* Kim Eun-hye
 Kwon Eun-jung
 Mun Hyeon-gyeong
 Yun Ji-hun
- *Reporters* Baek Song-hyun
 Kang Se-hoon
 Kim Min-ji
- *Professor Editor* Kim Kwang-sup
- *English Editors* Lee Jin-hwan
 Matthew Kashorek

Contents

News Desk 2

Campus Section

In-depth / Quality matters more than Quantity 4

Round-talk / Is anyone out there? 6

Dating on Sunday / Design your passion and live for it 8

Pandora's Box / Hidden truth 9

National Section

In-depth / Trembling lamp in the night 10

Cover Story / Back side of well decorated Cheonggyecheon 14

Virgin Voyage / Handing warm heart to the world 18

Eye of The Argus / Absurd pledge 19

Theory & Critique Section

T&C Tower / Threats of renewable energy 20

Books / Which one is Koreans' India? 22

Digest & Focus / Korean Wave needs better way for
 Korean-Chinese translation and interpretation 24

Professor's Opinion / Food cosmopolitan between
 East and West 25

Culture Section

Photo Essay 26

Rendezvous / Dancing marionette's little world
 from Zepetto's fingers 27

Overview / Where Korean literature stands 30

Blue Print / Lookin' for happiness in all the wrong places 31

Opinion 32

For HUFSS to survive

On October 30, private universities paid sharp attention to the law student quota and law school's direction according to an announcement of the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development. Most private universities are getting ready to earn qualification to build a law school. HUFSS is also preparing to lure law school into its system by stretching an "internationalization strategy." However, in HUFSS, there is another voice which speaks for the establishment of a College of Business Administration. These voices insist that making a business college is an important task as well as being picked in the law school selection.

The new law school system has a meaning in raising students from various fields of study in their undergraduate education for careers in law. The system is entirely different from the existing jurisdiction examination which is the only way make a career in law in Korea. HUFSS is making a flat-out effort in order to obtain the system. HUFSS is propelling a training of international regional lawyers as a strategy based its specialization on foreign languages and international area studies. It stresses education of various languages which HUFSS stands for. HUFSS has now completed the construction of the new law school building, appointment of new professors, and also an establishment of a law library. These are all procedures in getting ready for the law school selection. However, a future of bringing the law school system is not bright even for these efforts of HUFSS. Only about 20 schools will achieve qualification of law school according to the Education Ministry which will be fairly divided to universities in five different regions of the country. There is a chance that HUFSS efforts could go down the drain. In this sense, the most important thing is not of a long-term profit that has little chance of realization but a more close term system that can be brought specifically. This is the establishment of a business administration college.

Last March, HUFSS had much difficulty owing to excessive demand from the department of Business Administration. In fact, an establishment of Business Administration College was one of the election pledges of the HUFSS president. However, there is nothing going on for an establishment of the College of Business Administration. Now about 5,000 HUFSSans attend lectures of business major. But the number of lectures and professors is too insufficient. Students are not getting the education they deserve. Solving this problem is more urgent and important than concentrating on the law school selection. The solution is connected directly with an enlargement of the department of Business Administration to a college. This can be done by reorganizing the departments system which will be easier than the law school procedure.

Gaining law school as well as organizing Business Administration College is both an important task for HUFSS in the long term. However, the meaning of the two tasks has a point of difference. Law school is for graduated students and Business Administration College is for undergraduates, namely HUFSSans. Also, a lack of business administration class supply came to the front already. This problem should be settled up immediately.

Universities should be a place where it gives students to learn what they want. To do this, it needs a big proportion in various fields. HUFSS is not a school just for learning languages. Language has a value when language is made as a practical application in other fields. That is why HUFSS exist as a school for learning languages. Therefore, HUFSS has to have satisfaction of high quality education not only in languages but also other sectors. HUFSS should question themselves what is a more urgent thing compared with law school and building a Business Administration College. It is time to listen to real HUFSSans voice in HUFSS not outside and sort out the subjects that have little chance to be realized.

Editor-in-Chief
Cha Hyun-jin

Summits talk about foreign language education

The representatives of foreign language universities came to the school on October 18 in order to take part in a two-day forum, held at Aekyung Hall, and discuss how to improve quality of foreign language education.

HUFS hosted the Second Asian-Pacific Summit Forum on Foreign Language Education with the theme “Opportunities and Threats in Foreign Language Education in the Global Era: A New Challenge for Higher Education in the 21st Century” at Imun campus on 18 and at Wangsan campus on 19 respectively.

The eight delegates, excluding HUFS President Park Chul, consisted of a president, vice presidents, and other positions from the eight foreign universities, for example, Moscow State Institute of International Relations in Russia, the University of International Business and Economics in China, and Chiang Mai Rajabhat University in Thailand. Rhee Seong-ha, a professor of the department of English Linguistics, said, “As the world is changed, education paradigm is being altered as well. They will

address a recent issue of the education, and discuss what is needed regionally so as to establish productive strategy.”

At the forum, Long Peng, vice president of Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) in China, made a presentation with the topic “Foreign Language Universities in the Age of Globalization-Cooperation and Development,” and said, “The 21st century will see an even more intense talent competition, and globalization has brought more challenges for the development of foreign language universities. Collaborations in the age of globalization require creativity and imagination. Further efforts are needed to explore ways that can best enhance communication and offer mutual benefit to foreign language universities.”

Park gave a presentation with the topic “Integration and Diversity in Foreign Language Education: Constructing a Global Paradigm.” He said, “The way to construct a global paradigm for the betterment of foreign language education lies in the integration of collaborative study and academic exchanges among the Asia-Pacific universities while



Five summits exchange the opinions on foreign language education.

recognizing diversity and specificity in each university’s context.”

The first summit forum was hosted in Beijing by BFSU last year, and the third forum will take place in Moscow by Moscow State Institute of International Relations. “The foreign language universities around Asian-Pacific region are going to arrange the forum constantly to share information on foreign language education,” a school official said.

By Yun Ji-hun

U.S.-Korea needs stronger relationship

“Korea, the U.S. alliance is changing and stronger,” the U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Alexander Vershbow said.

On October 24, he delivered a speech titled “The latest Korea-the U.S. Relationships” at Aekyung Hall on International Center in HUFS Imun campus. He talked about the relationship between Korea and the U.S. was important to solve issues related to North Korea.

Vershbow evaluated the second Inter-Korean summit that had been held on October second positively. He stated if inter-Korea relations would better, it will help to make good relationships between the U.S. and South Korea.

“To South Korea, North Korea is still dangerous; last year, they successfully launched long-range missiles.” The

ambassador stressed the importance of the U.S.-Korea alliance for security of South Korea. About the Korea-the U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) signed in June, Vershbow expected it would contribute the relations of two nations more friendly. As well, he thought it will be profitable to both nations’ economy. The ambassador remarked the FTA is a solution for the sandwich situation of Korea between Japan and China.

About the import of the U.S. beef, he said that it couldn’t be doubted that beef with bone fragments were shipped into Korea; there was no reason to ban beef with bone by no scientific researches which proved the danger of beef’s bone.

“The speech of the U.S. Ambassador to Seoul is meaningful because with this lecture, the U.S. informs their policies to Korean specifically, that can remove dislike



Vershbow emphasizes the importance of Korea - the U.S. relationships.

onto the U.S. of Korean.” Sin Ji-heon, a sophomore of HUFS majors in Chinese said.

“It was a good lecture for me but the U.S. beef would be imported after enough checked not just in the U.S. but the other countries that may import the beef.” She added. After about one and half hour he finished the lecture with having a time for questions.

By Kang Se-hoon

Looking deeply on laws of temporary workers

Ha Jong-gang, the head of Hanul Laborer Problem Reserach Institute, lectured about the laws on the protection of temporary workers on October 22. This lecture was held under the auspices of Student Council of College of Oriental Languages. The purpose of this lecture was what problems the laws have, why the number of irregular workers has been increasing recently, and what relations exist between the undergraduates and the workers.

The education about the labor in the school was discussed as a critical issue. In other advanced countries, studying the relationship between laborers and management in the school is treated with importance. For instance, in France, the high

school students practice the strategy about the collective bargaining in mock labor-management disputes in the class.

“This knowledge could help the nation and society to develop and proceed,” he added. “Each country has different viewpoints about the laborers’ rights depending on whether the social members have studied it or not when they were students. Koreans need to be taught about the labor-management problems in the school to understand their right position well.”

He also analyzed why the bills on the contract workers are contradictory. First, the laws limited to lay off the workers after two years working, however, do not include provisions about promoting

them to regular workers. These laws may cause the temporary workers to be dismissed before two years. A recent incident like the E-land clash is an outstanding example. Second, the bills allow management to illegally take advantage of the worker dispatch system. As the workers are dispatched by staffing agencies, the irregular laborers working at their company are likely to be expelled from the company.

Furthermore, he revealed two reasons why the problem of irregular workers has to be solved. Their lives are suffered from the society and even the law so they are very distressing and painful. Next, the lower their standard of living is getting, the worse influence the society and economy has on. When the



Ha Jong-gang explains the law.

Kim Min-ji / The Argus

workers spend less money on consuming any materials the economy cannot be developed because the social members mostly consist of the laborers.

At the end of the speaking, he emphasized that it is very important for the students to be concerned about the problem he mentioned, because some of them could become the non-regular workers in the near future.

By Kim Min-ji

Fist Middle East pavilion in Korea

For wide exchange between Korea and the Middle East, and helping to understand Islam culture, the Korean Center for Arab & Islamic Culture was opened in Namdong-gu, Incheon on September 22. Incheon city stated it was the first time that a private institution for the purpose of the cultural exchange between Korea and Middle East is set up in Korea, even Asia.

For this facility, Incheon city, SK Incheon Oil Refinery Corporation and Shinhan Bank supported seven hundred million won, and the head of Korea Middle East Association, Han Duk-kyu, a professor of HUFS was in charge of the operation.

This center is located in front

Incheon city hall and divided into three sections, history, culture and special exhibition zone. This center with 1,700 square meter put many Islamic materials such as clothes, decorations and accessories. These materials were supported by Korean Embassy and donated from many members of the Korea Association of the Middle East Studies.

Kim Jeong-myong, the vice secretary-general of the center said that “it was very hard to prepare for opening because of the lack of data on Islam,” adding this center could help people understand Middle East culture. This center opens every 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and it has no charge.

By Kwon Eun-jung

Students’ parents visit HUFS

On October 24 and 25, the “2007 Parents of Student Assembly” was held at the Imun and Wangsan campuses.

About 160 parents were present at the event and celebrated HUFS’ result on University evaluation of the JoongAng Ilbo. In addition, parents had time to talk with each dean of the departments.

After the opening ceremony, Park Chul, the president of HUFS, expressed their delight and talked about HUFS’ direction and vision, emphasizing the international part that the school received a high grade in the university evaluation.

The greetings from the

students’ parents followed Park’s turn. After the greeting of the representative of parents and students, there was time for briefing about the university evaluation, which was the main purpose of this assembly. Moreover there was time for a video clip of students. The video clip got a very good responds from parents and other participants.

At the end of the first session, there was time for some questions from the parents, and Park answered those questions directly. Parents had lunch after the first session and watched students’ performance at the following second session.

By Kim Eun-hye

Quality matters more than Quantity

The intention of teaching staff evaluation is shifting away

By **Baek Song-hyun**

Reporter of Campus Section

Recently at Seoul National University (SNU), the school presented a new system of teaching staff evaluation. That is, SNU will reinforce one of the classifications which is the students' lecture evaluation. However, the professors and other lecturers are against this system because of the lack of students' honesty and sincerity. This is so the students' evaluation is done right before checking the exam marks and they have to go through this on the internet in order to see the scores. Moreover, they in general do not give a great deal of effort evaluating their professors. So the evaluation loses its objectivity. On the other hand, SNU declares that professors are disregarding actual education; instead they are only focusing on their research. SNU believes that listening to students' opinions will prevent this and increase the schooling quality to the consumers. Also, inducting students' evaluation reinforcement will stimulate the professors and eventually they will cooperate and work to give better

courses.

In HUFS, the teaching staff evaluation is intended to create competition in good faith among the professors so that they will provide a quality education and furthermore increase the teaching ability of the staff. The evaluation not only affects the teachers but also the students indirectly and will improve the school quality. Conversely, the meaning and purpose of evaluation are shifting away from its original intention.

How does the teaching staff evaluation work?

The evaluation is held every year for all full time instructors and professors. The assessment is based on the staff's performance through March and the following February. The lecturers and professors have to submit their research papers and documentary evidence to the dean, accordingly to their field of education. The deans examine and go over the documents that professors have handed in and then submit them to the college's assessment committee. The Office of Academic Affairs provides basic evaluating texts and the committees make their

assessments based on the staff's research policies and the regulations relative to the application of a law. The dean of Academic Affairs reviews the documents sent by the colleges and submits them to the central assessment committee. From this committee, the results are sent personally to the professors and the attendants can file a formal objection and can be re-examined if wanted.

The evaluation system has three main categories, which are research achievements, education achievements, and voluntary services. The school believes that these classes perform the most objective and ideal results. Unfortunately, the system is not working as well as the school intended and thought.

Evaluation not suited for every college in HUFS

In the field of research achievements, the dissertation holds a major place throughout this whole evaluation. However, the biggest portion which can control the total score is not arranged equally for every professor. In the paper evaluation the highest mark one person can get is 3495 for the three colleges:





Han Gyu-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus

the College of Humanities, the College of Natural Sciences and the College of Sociology. These colleges have the same distribution and method. In spite of this, not all professors and lecturers have the same amount of resources or articles, reflecting that the evaluation does not reach the true objectivity for the teaching staff assessment.

One professor from the language department has said that the paper evaluation is not fair to all the staff that is the targets of this evaluation. “The number of papers professors can write about is very diverse according to their field of study. Despite that professors like me have limited components to research, and most of the articles that the language department can deal with have already been covered a long time ago,” said the professor. According to him, professors in the science department have various and wide research areas and the investigation can go on forever.

The papers are marked not according to their quality but the number submitted. The dissertations the language department’s professors hand in are short in number compared to the other departments, such as science. “If the evaluation is based on the quality of the papers itself, then there would

be no dilemmas among the professors,” said one staff member in the language department.

The papers that are being evaluated have eight different categories: international prominent scientific journals, international general scientific journals, national scientific journals, national general journals, international scientific conference journals/excerpts, national scientific conference journals, other scientific and specialized journals and criticism on specialized scientific journals. The assessment is not based on improving professors’ ability and quality of schooling but the number of papers they send in. Even the papers published on elementary, middle school and high school are valued the same as the university published dissertations. This implies that the school is looking at the quantity not the quality of professors’ capabilities.

Upon this, the teaching staffs are judged by the quantity of the thesis and through the papers, while the professors express their intelligence and talent, the assessment committee is applying more attention to what is being seen. Also, the international research papers are judged only inside our school, not by international experts. In this case, the papers are published in foreign countries, but they are evaluated inside the school, only including the committee’s opinions, and it’s more focused on the fact that the papers are being handed in.

Low distribution of marks on education and voluntary achievements

The teaching staff evaluation is intended to assess the professors but is also intended to improve the affirmation and essence of the school. The well formed teachers are evaluated in order to develop, but the university is not only composed of the professors. The owners of the school are the students, and they should be the ones which the school has to care for and center focus its attention on. In this teacher assessment there are categories which imply students’ capability and professor student relationship. However, these have low marks relative to other categories and actually professors do not concentrate on it.

The education and voluntary achievements are not formed as full mark distribution as the research paper category; it is formed by

having additional marks starting from 90 points. This classification also lacks objectivity as well. It has four small groups, and one of the groups is student guidance and contains student event guiding, counseling, and employment counseling. These are marked based on the number of students per professors and 0.5 points each ten points maximum.

In the education achievements, the students’ lecture assessment is one of the classifications. This lecture assessment is done before checking the exam marks. This assessment counts very little in this teaching staff evaluation, even though the purpose of this is to give a more excellent education. One student in HUFs stated that “the lecture assessment is meaningless not only to the school but also to the students. We do not pay attention to it; just want to see our exam marks. However, the lecture assessment’s questions are the same for every lecture, but not all of them have the identical lecture style. Professors have their own methods and ways of giving the knowledge to their students, and the assessment does not take this into consideration. This implies that the evaluation is only being done to make it look as though the school cares,” said Kim Jong-geun (CS-06).

Come across with the objective solution is the key

The teaching staff evaluation is, as mentioned earlier, for better education quality. However based on the situation HUFs is facing, it does not seem to think about the excellence of the schooling. To improve the school and the professors’ worth, HUFs should listen to the students and be more objective on how the classifications are examined, not centering on the actual teaching staff evaluation.

The research achievement field is only advantages to the science department, since the study has gone on for a long time, but in the department of humanities and language the investigation is limited. The school should have settled the differences between the colleges and prepared the distribution of marks accordingly. Also, to be more focused on the meaning and intention of the evaluation itself, HUFs should concentrate more on students’ opinions and objectivity.

song958@hufs.ac.kr

Is anyone out there?

By Baek Song-hyun
Reporter of Campus Section

Do you have a cell phone? Perhaps everyone has one and in fact has had one for a long time. Many people have seen a big dull machine with a microphone in the war or old movies. The machine is called a rig and is apparently in a building of HUFU accompanied with HAM *dongari*. HAM means amateur wireless communication operators and is active world wide. This *dongari* tries to contact other operators by the rig machine and if it's successful, they trade HAM picture postcards saying "congratulations and let's keep in touch." Inside the high-tech globe HAM uses the old technology machine trying to communicate with the outside world.

Reporter (R): What is so fascinating about wireless radio communication?

Jeong Ah-reum (Jeong): Wireless communication is used everyday but no one knows how it actually works. The machine we are using is called a rig and is a very old technology but its reach is worldwide. By actually working a rig by ourselves and communicating with others, we are in a consumer's position not the customer's.

Cho Chang-hyun (Cho): In general when

people think of wireless communication, the cell phone is the first thing that comes across people's minds. However, cell phones have limited services, while the sender and the receiver can both talk at the same time and can communicate smoothly with each other using the rig. Also, we have our own base station so that we can use it whenever we want. Save for the last, the most fascinating point would be the rareness; no one carries this huge rig machine and communicates!

R: What is the purpose of using the old machine, the rig, and the advantage of it?

Jeong: The best advantage, I think, is that it's cheap. Actually users only have to pay on electric bill not a phone bill. You can communicate with others as long as you want. It's mysterious, for me, that my voice is floating through the frequency and the antennas deciding the distance.

Cho: Wireless communication through a rig machine is different from the public one. When people use a cell phone, they enter the receiver's number and wait for him or her to answer, but our communication is somewhat reversed. We turn on our machine and say our specific wireless base station code, which is HLOIUH, and wait for someone to pick up. Anyone who turned on their machine can hear our voice and it's up to them whether to

pick up the frequency and answer us or not. This can be considered boring, but when it is being done, it thrills me because I don't know who would lift it up!

R: How do you prepare to start contacting by the wireless communication?

Kim Rae-han (Kim): Working on this rig machine seems to be easy and sometimes it is easy to be careless. However, we should concentrate on it after holding the microphone, because you're on the air not only in the nation but overseas. First, I need to verify who I am and where I'm from by saying our own code frequently. I have to be very careful about the language I use because slang words and internet words are not allowed; I also talk as if in the military, meaning I use honorific expressions. Even though I'm connected with someone I know or not, political speech is not acceptable.

R: The antennas used in the wireless communication are in fact made by your hands, why is that?

Park Sang-yong (Park): The antennas are called *daipo* which is a V or upside down V shape. Besides *daipo*, there are also the base antennas and they should be parallel with each other and when the electricity goes through the base, they transmit it to *daipo*.



After that, the electricity passes on to the rig machine and the machine piles up so that it can transfer to the outside. The relationship between frequency and the length of antennas are proportion to each other, as the frequency gets larger, the antennas should be shorter.

Kim: The reason for making antennas by ourselves is that we are amateur wireless telegraph operators. Doing this by ourselves, we believe that we can experience various things as much as possible as operators. I believe not every HAM makes his own antennas, but we do.

R: How did you feel when the communication succeeded across the nation?

Cho: It was Japan which we got connected with first, and it was also my first try. When I heard Japanese I froze and didn't know what to say. From that case, I thought that the language was the big wall. At that time, I couldn't say a word! However, surprisingly the receiver spoke fluent Korean, and we communicate with each other without hesitation. He was a big fan of Korean culture. You don't experience this that often!

R: What were the hardships during this activity?

Park: The noise and receiver's not answering are the biggest inconveniences in our activity. This wireless communication is a part of communication, but if there is not an active two-way communication, there is no point of doing this.

Kim: Since my part is working on antennas, I try to decrease the current flow whenever the frequency is high. Because it is high, the rig machine would go down the tubes.

R: Were there any episodes?

Kim: Once our member did a horrible job on their first attempt. Unexpectedly, the

receiver was the expert on this wireless communication and we were educated for an hour.

Jeong: This wireless communication is not only for university students; anyone can join in. As I listen to our machine, I can hear some taxi drivers, talking at Mt. Jiri, or people doing it in their homes.

R: People seem to only pursue new and vivid things while HAM uses the old technology throughout the year. What do you gain by using the old technology and is there any change of people's mind?

Cho: When something new comes out and it overwhelms the original item, people prefer the new technology to the old one. The latest machinery we expect started because of the new ones, and we are learning the basics of the upcoming technologies. People should not just follow the most recent substances but also think about the past.

R: This activity seems peculiar to others. When do you usually feel proud of yourself?

Park: Our *dongari* has been established almost over 20 years. Every year, on the anniversary of our *dongari*'s founding, the graduate seniors come back to school and congratulate our activity's results and the HAM itself. Not only is the HAM in HUFs old, but in general the wireless communication groups are extremely dated. However, sometimes this can have some side-effects. As the world makes the wireless communication with the rig machine same like old junk, some of the groups and *dongaris* are vanishing. To prevent the extinction, many HAM *dongaris* in Gyeonggi Province are getting together regularly four or five times a year.

Join in

The Argus visited HAM one night to participate in the act of wireless communication. The cozy room had two split areas; one for the meetings and the other for wireless communication. We went into the small room and got ready to contact the others. There were four big old machines which are called the rig, and it looked like radios and a microphone were attached to it. He sat down and worked on the rig to get the right, not noisy frequency. However, the frequency is unstable and keeps buzzing. "The frequency is low and unstable because it's at night. During the day works better, especially in the morning it works best" said Park sang-yong. So The Argus and HAM made another appointment to succeed at the communication.

On Tuesday morning, The Argus again went to see HAM and the greeting was absolutely enormous. "Today is a perfect day to communicate, no wind and I have a good feeling about it," said one of the members. We went in to the small room again and got ready to contact others. It was a very exciting moment for The Argus. Unfortunately, the machine kept buzzing and noise was all the sound we got. Failure again. The day is perfect, the time is absolutely ideal but the frequency kept running away from us. "It should work today, every condition is just right" said HAM with sadness.

song958@hufs.ac.kr



Back Song-hyun / The Argus

Design your passion and live for it

Passion
Designer

By Baek Song-hyun
Reporter of Campus Section

What is your dream? Do you try to pursue it or just dream it? People have their own goals and achievements but not all of them are willing to take the risk of failing at them. However, here's a student who is a manager of a pizza business which his parents own, Yeom Ji-hong (IR-01).

He has a unique business mind which leads him not only to become a great manager, but also to become a "passion designer." The passion designer means, for him, literally a person who designs his or her passion. It is something that cannot be seen on the surface, but Yeom Ji-hong believes that envisioning and planning a dream can assist achieving the dream.

When he was a high school student, he already had an eccentric view on business. "During my high school times, celebrities' photos were very popular and most schoolgirls were crazy about them. Nowadays, however, young and handsome soccer players like Lee Dong-guk, and David Beckham became extremely famous after the 2002 and 2006 world cups. At that time photos of soccer players were not on sale, so I received a film taken of them by any chance and made a lot of prints and sold them in front of the girls' high school." After this successful small business, he tried selling T-shirts in Daehangno which also was a huge triumph.

Yeom Ji-hong is a big fan of personal brand names. As mentioned before, passion designer is a personal brand name he usually uses whenever he describes himself. "This is not just putting an enormous fancy word in front of my name. Personal brand is something that can express me in a short

term but with great statements" said Yeom.

Passion designer doesn't only apply to oneself, he said. "Similar to the movie 'Hitch,' I want to be a passion counselor. Designing the passion only for me seems very selfish, so I thought I should help others and give them strength not physically but mentally."

Perhaps many HUFsans are familiar with Yeom Ji-hong, not as a student in the school, but from the TV. He personally loves appearing on TV, especially on quiz shows or some broadcasts focusing on his work with his parents. It wasn't just a short term appearance; he has continuously shown his face on TV since 1999. "My debut on TV occurred by chance. I am personally interested in business, especially in marketing projects. As a representative of our small pizza industry, I wrote a column on extraordinary marketing ideas to several newspaper companies. Fortunately, one company loved and published it on a whole half page. That also caught the attention of some broadcast producers and naturally I was able to be on the stage," he explained.

"I am really curious about every job I've come across," said Yeom. In fact, he even applied to become an announcer, but he couldn't make it to the final round. "When I was on my last round, the interviewer asked me to introduce myself. Surprisingly, one of the interviewers recognized me. I personally have some experience appearing on TV several times, and those reasons made people see me as a 'TV friendly person.' I knew that wasn't the point of the announcer interview. If it were I would be sitting on the news desk right now," laughed Yeom Ji-hong. Even though he didn't go through all the rounds, this is definitely something that people can admire about it. He didn't prepare for this announcer exam for a long time; it only took

him four months. Through this experience, he showed that he tries anything he desires though he fails.

Yeom Ji-hong realized something from his experiences: chances are everywhere and people just have to grab them at the right time. Every person has their own ability to be successful and good at something, so they have to keep trying and look for it. "Especially university students, they tend to stay in school to get good grades and enter major companies after graduation. Those are most students' future goal. Of course, the school work helps to achieve it but working off-campus, getting some bitter or sweet experience can also influence their dream." He prefers using the phrase "even though I am" because this implies that there is nothing that can't be achieved. "I think that life is like a book with a few chapters. If it has the same boring story lines, no one would not like to read it. Just as if interesting and unique books sell more rapidly, I believe that one should be selling one's unique identity but not to do only to succeed in their field but to gain pride." Though he is a young university student, he has a grand mind as well as his own strategies for business.

song958@hufs.ac.kr



Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

Hidden truth

By **Kim Eun-hye**

Editor of Campus Section

Last October 11, a professor at HUFs was sentenced to a fine of 2,000,000 won for embezzling a student's scholarship. After a few minutes of the judgment, an article about this verdict was reported on the internet and students could see this article. Students who read show the reaction to be preposterous for the verdict that the professor to steal the scholarship. The students who got shocked are urging the professor to tell the truth on this case.

This defraudation happened in 2001. But the defraudation did not appear on the surface at that time. Along the way of investigating in 2004, two professors at HUFs began to be investigated for embezzlement for research work. While questioning of two professors, the professor fell under suspicion of embezzlement. And some professors at HUFs presented a petition for inquiring his crime.

The incident of the embezzlement, what's inside? In 2001, the professor was a head of the Education department in the Global Business Graduate School. At that time, the graduate schools induced a scholarship from a company, and the company donated 10,000,000 won. And the professor received scholarship by five students.

According to the regulation of the scholarship, a certificate of external scholarship must be issued after the scholarship is deposited in HUFs Accounting department. However, this scholarship was deposited to graduate school students' account without the necessary process. The students who received the scholarship were not those who are at Global Business Graduate School but those of the professor's department.

The important thing is that the students who received the scholarship did not know that their accounts were credited with the money. When they received the scholarship, the professor had the students' deposit passbooks, which were for the scholarship. The investigation about the case started in 2006, and then the students knew they received a scholarship. Due to this fact, the professor was sentenced to the fine at the first trial. The professor is denying the charges, and does not accept the judgment. He plans to appeal against the decision, insisting that the scholarship was given to undergraduate students.

In this case, it is ignoble to deceive students and schools. This case brings dishonor to relation between a teacher and a student. A teacher must not do something that seek a profit through a

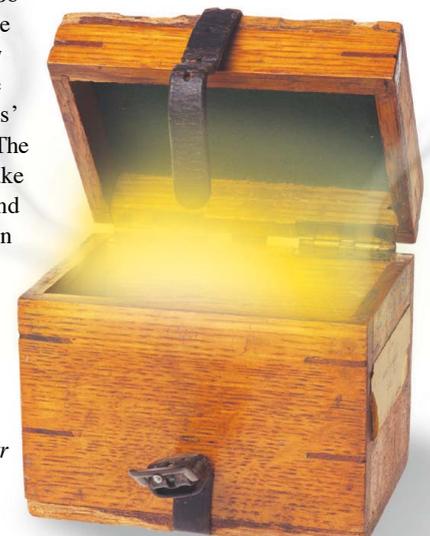
student in all ages and countries.

On this case, it is not just blind criticism of the professor's immorality. Instead of reckless criticism, students who belong to the Management Information System department want to know the truth of this case. On the internet homepage of the department, the students have been inquiring about the case.

Those students asked some questions: first, the reason why the undergraduate school students received the scholarship provided to the graduate school students. Also, the students wonder who a student, named Kim, is. That's because it is not certain why Kim received the scholarship out of many students.

Second reason is that why the professor had the students' bankbooks. Given that the bankbooks were for the scholarship, the students should have them. Accordingly, the students did not know that they received the scholarship.

The professor is evading these questions without providing elucidation. He repeats that he was falsely charged. On the homepage, he wrote that he was suffered from backbiting for a year. And he said that he and his lawyer have expected to good result while preparing the trial, but they met with bad result for misunderstanding. He was not careful about the process of giving scholarship, in that at that time he only focused on scholarship beneficiary themselves. However, students do not just want to hear excuse that he is suffering from unfairness. Students want to know the truth, but there is no way to know the truth on this case. So then, the truth might be distorted unwillingly without knowing the truth and students' distrust will deepen. The professor should make his position clear, and elucidate the situation in order to stop the misunderstanding from deepening.



grace@hufs.ac.kr



Trembling lamp in the night

Night school in crisis, longing for public attention

By **Kim Min-ji**

Reporter of National Section

“**K**nowledge is power.” Night school, called *Yahak* in Korea was established for a campaign against illiteracy in 1930s. During industrialization, the evening classes played a role in helping young laborers who cannot afford to study get educated. Night schools have provided people with the valuable opportunities to learn. As time goes by, the number of the young laborers decreased as the economy has grown and the education until middle school been required to be completed.

It is estimated about 40,000 students study at 160 night schools across the country in recent. Most of the students are in their fifties or more and they are relatively in need. As they have had a hard time living with just their families, they were not given chances to study. Some people missed the time to go to school and others were deprived intentionally by their parents. The

passion to study led them to evening school after finding out their interest in their later years.

However, their learning opportunities face several problems. The night school, which has played a part in irregular education for a long time, has difficulty in running against social indifference and unadaptable policies, even though it deserves to have strong support. Why is the night school falling down?

Lack of society's concerns

Only until few years ago, the students did a lot of extracurricular activities off-campus and were willing to spend their time teaching people, while today college students are not similar to the previous students. “When I was a teacher in the night school about 10 years ago, there were many teachers as students who were devoted themselves to the school. However, some of the students today are not the same as those in the past,” said one of the teachers in the night school. The rate of the undergraduates was about the half of all teachers in 1990s, but it decreased to 20 percent today.



The elderly studying in their later years study hard asking questions each other.

After economic crisis 10 years ago, the university has changed into the mid-step to get a job. Students accordingly have a tendency to get concerned only in grades and careers. Their interest in volunteering or helping others has decreased. Nevertheless, quite a few students still do such works actively, but that is mostly for their own profits, which are useful for a resume or for getting the grade.

“College students can experience everything on-and-off campus, but they do not intend to. Unfortunately, they do not focus on the social participation. The society may not progress until they put their will into action. They should have interest in various social issues. If they turn their sight to the society even only 10 percent of their lives, I believe it will be more progressive,” said Lim Seung-taek, a secretary-general in National *Yahak* Council.

- Short of publicity

Although many elderly people want to study in their ages, a majority of them does not yet know whether the night school exists. Song Gi-bok, a student in “Sindang *Yahak*,” has just started to study regretting not coming earlier, because he didn’t have any idea of the unofficial school for years.

Informing others of the existence of night school is not sufficient. The school has trouble in doing public activities to people due to insufficient financial support and lots of miscellaneous works. They also don’t

get governmental aid, since the Education Ministry didn’t acknowledge them as official education.

The local governments can give a hand to the school by putting an article or an ad in an official newspaper, but few of them tend to do it.

- Not enough space

“We once were forced to leave the school for ostensible reasons that there was no room to use for another purpose,” Lim said. The night schools spend most of budget in paying the rent. Especially, the schools in the Metropolitan area including Seoul, paying considerably expensive rent compared with other cities, have more serious problems. Thus, it is necessary for the government to provide enough room since they have functioned as educational system for the underprivileged.

The authorities, however, are not willing to supply the space for them. “Although using empty room as night school is not complicated, other elements make us have difficulty in operating the school,” said one teacher in night school.

Financial difficulties

- Deficiency of fund

A system under the night school is structured so poorly that the school cannot help relying on the government’s subsidy. Teachers working in one school are at most five or six, so it is systematically hard to operate only in financial aspects such as managing the funding or requesting it from outside in reality. There is no professional funding system in each school and that’s why many schools are now depending on the government’s aid. Also, a private and

voluntary support is important to them, though it is small amount of help.

- Cut down the financial support

Early this year, Government Youth Commission (GYC) which has supported the school reduced its subsidy by modifying the standard. It announced, “We will back up the night school which satisfies the new condition; students aged 25 or less take up more than 80 percent of total students.” Few adolescents study at the night school, because students usually go to regular schools in the daytime. As mentioned above, students are mostly more than 40 years old. It’s very hard for most schools to satisfy the required condition.

Night school’s average annual budget is about 10,000,000 won. GYC has financed more than 80 percent of the budget. The commission practically gives up supporting the poor school. It repeatedly insists the national finances should be distributed by appropriate criterion.

Government’s inefficient policy

Authorities are not willing to cooperate with the schools for communication. The commission didn’t listen to the opinion of the schools which



Explore Wahak!

The reporter visited a studyroom called “Bandi Gongbubang,” which is run by some undergraduates in “Woon-Hwa,” the educational voluntary service club in Korea University. A large proportion of young boys and girls had to be laborers for economic reasons in 1960s. Thinking there was an urgent need of place for knowledge and alternative education, some of Korean University students at that time opened “Jong-ro School for Working Juveniles,” or “Jong-ro Evening Class” in Jong-ro 3 ga. The club was organized by the teachers of the evening class.

The educational inequality, however, has been changed as time goes by. The laboring young adults rapidly disappeared with the economic growth, while new types of educational gap have become social problems. After long and hard anguish to solve the unfairness, members in this club decided to start a free cram

school for middle school students instead of the night school.

When the reporter entered the room, it was tiny to those who teach as well as learn. Though, university students were teaching enthusiastically, even though they were all tired from all day long study. Children were naive and noisy, but when the class started, they studied hard.

While other undergraduates just teach students, they even manage the financial parts by themselves.

“Actually, many university students do volunteer work. Most of them, however, prefer occasional or one-time activity. Frankly speaking, it’s all hard working compared with that kind of volunteer activities. We have to concern all about the *gongbubang* from financial matters to children problems, instead of spending time to hang out with friends, do part time jobs, or study for the exams. Of course, there is no compensation or even costs. But



University students teach young children in “Bandi Gongbubang.”

Kim Min-ji/The Argus

we think we are learning something from the work day by day. Someone learns responsibility, another gains experiences for future career. One thing we believe is that the memory of today will be the most valuable thing in our future lives,” said Lee Song-hee, a director of the club.

were likely to be affected directly. It just notified them of the reform of the policy. Before deciding to cut the budget, the committee should have tried to talk with the schools enough to understand each other and narrow their differences.

Moreover, no alternation was prepared when the commission announced its plan, for example, forming another division managing this field. The sudden stop forces the night schools to be continued or not.

They organized a temporary executive committee to protest against the government and demand an adequate measure. From this March, the Training Team for Lifelong Learning (TTLL) in National Center for Lifelong Education has taken the charge of the night schools in the range of the literary education. Then the schools expected the team to solve their financial problems.

However, the new support system still has several problems. First, systems concerning the school are divided into two organizations, GYC and the

TTLL. The evening class manages to work two affairs, both for the seniors and for the youth. Each requires different qualification helping the school.

Next, the TTLL made a management system in teaching literate ability. It requires the schools to organize the similar system. “No wonder we created this form for the school because it is the government’s business. How can we support financially the school that is not organized systematically?” said Lee Kyung-ah, a research assistant in TTLL.

The conference of the night school responded, “We partly agree on the government’s policy, but it is absurd to apply regular educational system to irregular schools. The system requires us to make the regular attendance system which is not suitable for the most night schools. Some students are often absent from the class for private affairs. They are not the same as the students in the regular school because every student has diverse background. The purpose of the night



Kim Min-ji / The Argus

After finishing ceremonies, all students gather together.

Walking through the alley, there was a two-story building. Going up the narrow stairs under dim lights, one *Yahak* appears. “Keep flame alive.” The light of “Sindang Yahak” was bright until almost midnight as its motto.

Entering the school, it consisted of only two small rooms and one living room. The two rooms were classes, and the living

room was teachers’ space. It seemed quite different from the usual school.

Here in this night school, those who teach were called *Ganghak* and those who learn were called *Hakgang*. The reason why they call each other like this was that the teachers may learn wisdom of life from the students studying in their later years, and vice versa.

When the reporter entered the class, the elderly were taking tests. They looked still awkward with acquiring English, math, and so on. One of them said, “I have been studying these basic studies for two years to pass the qualification examination for high school entrance. It is very difficult to learn something in my later years.”

After finishing the test, most of them talked each other about the hard test. Though complaining of the difficult one, they praised their young teachers. “As all of the teachers are lively and teach us diligently, it is easy to understand

everything. They are like our sons and daughters.”

After a few minutes, both entrance and graduation ceremony were held. It is for those who started the class a few months ago and other students who passed the exam. A representative first read some papers before the ceremony. Then old-aged students who were going to graduate appeared and got graduation certificates. Other students who were supposed to begin this school received some certification. At the end of the event, one of the students recollected his school life in front of others. “The school life here was great not because I studied and got the certificates, but because I experienced here valuable things with the teachers and the colleges. I will not forget the life in this school.”

Visiting the school for a while, the reporter could see the hope and the bright future of the night school.

school is not only passing the exam, so the percentage of attendance is not critical.”

Step forward for more stable education

The council tries to change its attitude to solve the problems by communicating with other night schools. For example, it holds the public hearing to discuss how to improve the night school and how to meet their needs in operating, teaching, etc. Some local newspapers promised to introduce the night schools thanks to the council.

As for the space shortage, public offices should allow the school to take advantage of their remaining space or building because the night school educationally contributed to local community. The compromise of the two will lead them to be much more beneficial.

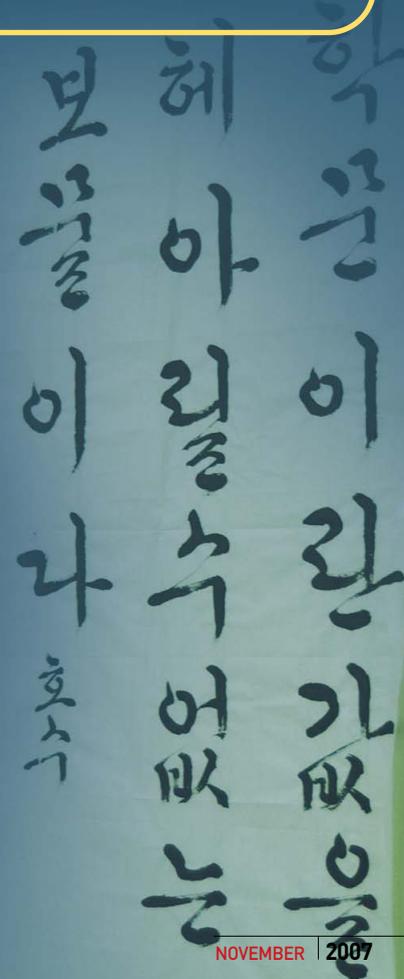
Volunteering as teachers is a good opportunity for college students. By teaching elderly people, they can learn invisible things; communication skills,

thoughtfulness, and so on. The university students’ roles as teachers are important. Fortunately, there are several clubs for taking an active part as a teacher, for example, some universities have a club which is regularly teaching others who are isolated from the society.

The formation of the night school has been varied as well. As the learners are diverse class in their age, some schools is running more professionally in focusing on the children, adolescents, or adults.

The night school, *Yahak*, has been sharing the culture of the underprivileged in the community. Both teachers and students learn together and communicate each other. It is not for just endowing many degrees but for creating their own cultures. In spite of limitation as a school, society’s concerns and participation can make it authentic advance.

kmj07@hufs.ac.kr



Back side of well decorated Cheonggyecheon

Polluted water flows and the ecosystem of the stream is devastated

By **Mun Hyeon-gyeong**
Editor of National Section

Cheonggyecheon, an urban stream in the center of Seoul, celebrated its second anniversary of restoration as of October 1. The number of visitors that has surpassed the stream counts up to 50 million in the last two years. Most journals in the nation reported, "The project to liberate the stream is so successful that the stream breathed new life into the soul of the capital." Recognizing this big response of the public, some local autonomous entities are setting plans to restore their local stream following the Cheonggyecheon project. The Cheonggyecheon, raising as the model of many restorations, however, has caused a lot of worries about its ecosystem. Is the stream really suitable as an ideal model?

Artificial structures destroy ecosystem of the stream

The 5.8km-long creek flows through downtown of Seoul and then joins the Jungnangcheon, which runs into the Han River. For the project, the city uncovered roads and made artificial water ways. Flowing water is supplied by pumping up water from the Han River.

A lot of visitors were pleased to walk the banks of the stream in the middle of the city. However, after through observation of the stream, it is not all pleasant. Virtually at the spot of the stream, people can see little species of life. There are several main reasons for the scantiness of the stream's

wildlife. The Cheonggyecheon has nothing special of regarding nature. Only moss can be seen. It is because that the bottom of the stream is composed of rocks attached on waterproof material. On these rocks no plants can grow except moss.

Moreover, the reporter can find merely some small fishes which barely survive in the artificially made water facilities to accommodate man. Going upstream is the natural habit of fish, but most of the species cannot advance more due to disconnected waterways and synthetic structures obstructing the fishes in going forward. Only one kind of fish was found in Cheonggye Plaza, the headstream which the water is provided from Han River. A fountain cutting the waterway in front of the stream prevented the fishes from going upward. The reporter looked hard to find various kinds of natural life along the stream but, what was found were only moss and planted weeds between rocks.

In addition, the entire way of the Cheonggyecheon goes straight overall to make it comfortable to walk and to prevent flood damage. The straight formed waterway is one of the main reasons that is devastating the ecological system. The stream is not suitable for various kinds of life to live because the depth and flow velocity are constant throughout the entire stream. The depth and the flow velocity of stream decide quantity of oxygen and water temperature. Due to this farfetched artificial restoration, the Cheonggyecheon became a destroyed ecosystem spot. Nobody regards the stream as a part of nature.



The polluted water of the Seongbukcheon can flow into the Cheonggyecheon. The problem, however, is ignored by the authority's ostensible policy.

The branch's contamination flowing into Cheonggyecheon is being ignored

Reaching the Seongbukcheon, a tributary to the Cheonggyecheon on ninth Cheonggye Street near Sinseol-dong station, the reporter was surprised by the polluted water. Even if the Seongbukcheon is connected with the Cheonggyecheon, the branch was polluted distinct from the main stream. To those who hope to see a beautiful stream like the Cheonggyecheon, that hope is not going to happen. Dirty water flows in that stream. Along a drain, ill-smelling sewage flows into the stream. Trash dumped by people floats on the water.

The pollution of the Seongbukcheon can pollute the Cheonggyecheon because the Seongbukcheon is a branch of the Cheonggyecheon. The Seongbukcheon flows into the main stream on a rainy day. In this regard, it is important to keep the tributary from contamination. Moreover, its downstream dried up during the dry weather term. According to a report of the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM), however, on rainy days more contaminants come into the tributary than at normal situations. It means that a lot of fish dies and no life can survive on the polluted water. The problem is not simple enough to regard as just a problem of the Seongbukcheon due to the rising water which entirely flows into the Cheonggyecheon. If the city concentrates on only ostensible decoration of the main stream ignoring the tributary's pollution, the upstream Cheonggyecheon will be contaminated soon as well.

Inflow of pollutants kills stream's life

It was reported that some people suffered from dermatitis after dipping their hands or feet in the water of the Cheonggyecheon. It's because of the water polluted by inflow of swage and contaminated rain water. Sewerage systems were installed under the Cheonggye Plaza where anyone can pass by. Rain causes the swage to overflow into the stream through the system. Through some rain passages that are arranged sporadically over the banks, not only rainwater but also branch's polluted water can come into the stream through these passages. Furthermore, there are rain-pass-holes drilled on the roadways above the stream. Through the holes, contaminated rainwater on roadways

can flow into the Cheonggyecheon.

The pollution of the stream is more influenced by the inflow of swage with contaminants than might be thought. A coverage report was aired on TV when numerous fish were killed at the Cheonggyecheon. Maybe the horrible result could have been expected if the restoration was designed not only in point of economical and political concerns but also environmental concerns. From an environmental point of view, the restoration should have been planned in the long term. The KFEM report pointed out "The authorities confirm that untouched rainwater flows into Cheonggyecheon. Proper measures should be taken quickly to prevent contamination by heavy rain which harms the ecosystem causing disasters such as fishkill."

Don't follow Cheonggyecheon

Nowadays, municipal offices plan to restore local streams; Hongjecheon, Banpocheon in Seoul, Gwangjucheon in Gwangju, Daejeoncheon in Daejeon, Owangsukcheon, Mukhyeoncheon in Namyangju. It is valuable to revive destructed ecological systems. However, the restoring plans focus on only economical and political concerns overlooking expected environmental problems such as what the Cheonggyecheon is going through. Their plans are not eco-friendly, either.

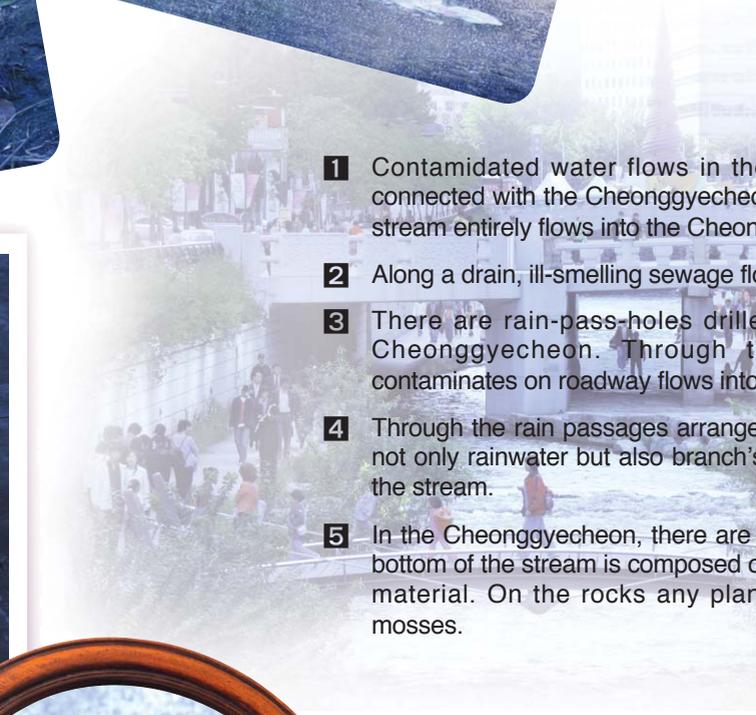
Cheonggyecheon cannot be a role model of other restorations. Lee Hyeon-jeong, a secretary of the environment policy department in KFEM, said, "The restored Cheonggyecheon is not suitable as an ideal model of restoration. It is just an artificial creation since it wasn't reconstructed as its original form. It is time to correct unavoidable environmental problems of the Cheonggyecheon and put a brake on the projects of local governments."

Many people still think the Cheonggyecheon is a successful restoration. Ecological system of the stream, however, has more pitfalls than people realize. People are not aware of the terrible side effects that the artificial restoration could have. No matter how long it takes, restoration must be performed eco-friendly.

daybreakhk@hufs.ac.kr



1



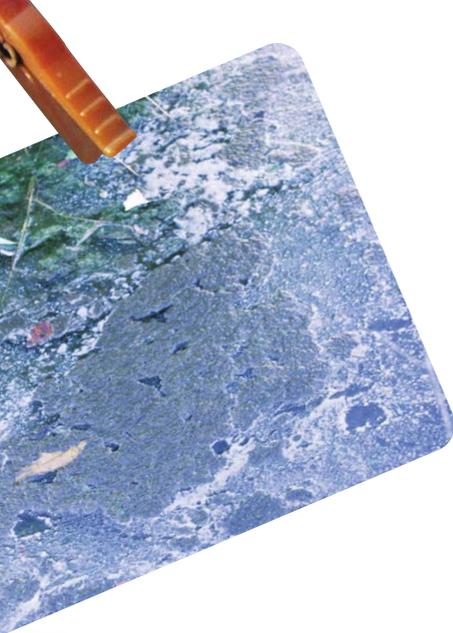
- 1** Contaminated water flows in the stream, which is connected with the Cheonggyecheon stream entirely flows into the Cheonggyecheon.
- 2** Along a drain, ill-smelling sewage flows into the stream.
- 3** There are rain-pass-holes drilled in the concrete of Cheonggyecheon. Through these holes, rainwater and contaminants on roadway flows into the stream.
- 4** Through the rain passages arranged along the stream, not only rainwater but also branch stream water flows into the stream.
- 5** In the Cheonggyecheon, there are many rocks. The bottom of the stream is composed of these rocks. On the rocks any plants and mosses grow.

3



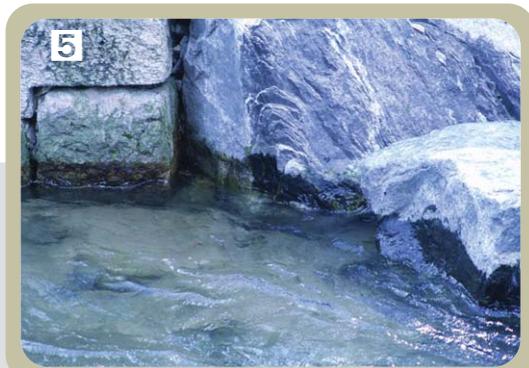
4





Seongbukcheon, which is
 on. The rising dirty water of the
 ggyecheon at rainy day.
 flows into the stream.
 ed on a roadway above the
 he holes, rainwater with
 the stream.
 and sporadically over the banks,
 s polluted water can come into
 only mosses because that the
 of rocks attached on waterproof
 ts can not grow except the

▶ All photos by Mun Hyeon-gyeong / Editor of National Section



Handing warm heart to the world

There are many students who go abroad to try to not only major study but experience various things for extra activities. In this column, readers can meet these ambitious HUFsans ...ed.

By **Kim Min-ji**

Reporter of National Section

“How invaluable it is to experience a completely different world for a while, letting go of the things we have!” When thinking of going abroad as university student volunteers, most students hesitate, since they are already busy getting part-time jobs, studying, and enjoying their own time. Even though they tend to go abroad for volunteer work, this may be for their own benefit. However, how about spending time working as a volunteer during vacation? Lee Seong-eun (DIS-05), who had volunteered abroad twice, spent her vacations working as a volunteer to just help others and learn about the environment they live in.

As she has always been interested in offering help to others, she wanted to work as a volunteer and found some useful routes. She first went to India when she was a sophomore last year through “International Workcamp Organization.” The reason she decided to go to India was that she had been eager to experience the diverse culture there, as well as help the poor in the country.

Sri Lanka was her second destination during this summer through another organization, People for Medical Cooperation International. Through the connection with her father’s company, she was able to decide on the journey easily.

The first place she visited was an

orphanage in a small town in Bangalore, India. She had lived there as the natives for two weeks, helping their overall living. The volunteers of the first place went to school with them and assisted them in studying English and other subjects. After class, the volunteers spent most of their time taking care of the children.

While staying in poverty for some time, they realized that the environment in the orphanage and the school and the children’s lives were beyond all description. There were many problems of the building to repair and almost no lights or sanitary facilities. Also, the school system was not yet organized, and there weren’t enough teachers to teach. “I realized for the first time how my life is so happy and affluent. I would sometimes complain about my life, not satisfied with what I have. The children there have barely had anything they want and lived unimaginably worse lives since they were young. They did not know how serious the lives they were living in and were just satisfied with their circumstances. I felt sorry for them because they had no chance to experience another world apart from there, nonetheless, most of them were bright enough to achieve their dreams,” she recollected the conditions of the first place at that time. “The children are pure and innocent who want concern from their

parents, but the country and the community have no real concern about them. Not only the volunteers but also the society needs to pay attention to their lives,” Lee emphasized the role of the society toward people who come from a poor background.

After a year, at her second volunteer place, she met other underprivileged people who labored in pain at a town in the midst of farmland in Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka.

With medical volunteer groups, she played a part in listening to people’s symptoms and getting receipts while the other volunteers gave medical treatment.

The laborers were living in poorer surroundings. “The farmers were working all day long and got paid only one dollar a day. What surprised me was that most people were sick with similar symptoms. For example, they all had muscle

pain from long and harsh work, suffered from skin diseases from the hot sun, and continually shed tears. These disorders could be cured easily through simple prescription, but they couldn’t afford it because of their small income,” she described the seriousness that the farmers were facing.

Before leaving Korea, she had little idea of people’s tough lives. However, her attitude toward them changed after experiencing their difficulties. “As I watched the programs about the poor in the world on TV, I could understand their severe surroundings a little. The volunteer work I did made me realize that what I have been given is precious, and I am thankful for it. It is more important to experience whatever directly rather than indirectly through books or TV. Also, when you do it, you should give all your energy to your work,” she said. “The girl who was named Briya suddenly came up in my mind. She was very smart and cute. I want to support her with any method for her to grow more wisely and successfully in her life. When I left there, I kept saying to her that I would come again crying. If I should visit India later, I really would like to meet her again,” she added, at last showing her tears.

kmj07@hufs.ac.kr



Absurd pledge

By **Mun Hyeon-gyeong**

Editor of National Section

Lee Myung-bak, the presidential candidate of Grand National Party, provided a draft for educational pledge on October 9. Lee's campaign pledge practically invalidates the "three-no" policy, prohibiting colleges from administering their own tests in the admission process, ranking high schools, and receiving donations for admission. His vision is to give universities autonomy in their admission process. He also promised to establish various forms of high schools to meet diverse needs. He explained that his pledge is an attempt to strengthen public education and reduce private sector. Lee's vision, however, can degrade schools to preparatory institutions and overheat private tutoring. He described the causes of the cycle of poverty and wealth and excessive out-of-class lessons, and proposed a solution to these two problems. However, he guessed wrong.

Judging from Lee's pledge, the nominee emphasized universities' right to single out students in the admission process. First of all, when it comes to the permission of the administering university's own tests, the tests have undergone a process of "prohibition, permission, re-prohibition." Universities have tried to set more difficult entrance exams, which caused excessive private education. So government prohibits the universities' own admission tests, except essay tests, which are allowed. Controversy nevertheless has been sparked over the essay tests and oral tests lowering the rate of the academic reports from high schools. For the universities' incorrigible behavior incapacitating public education, examinees cannot but help depending on private institutions. The students have no time to improve their aptitudes. They only concentrate on learning skills for examinations. In spite of prohibiting the universities' own tests, many problems still occur. Considering the situation, what will happen if Lee pushes ahead his pledge?

Next, his plan to permit ranking high schools can be a more serious controversy with regard to human rights. Universities want to categorize high schools based on their graduates' performance and give advantages to higher groups and disadvantages to lower groups. Present applicants' abilities are nothing to do with their seniors, though. No matter how hard students study, some students will be overestimated or underestimated because of the irrational evaluating system. Applicants possibly cannot enter their desired university due to the level of his or her high school. Ranking high schools, moreover, may produce a lot of crammers under each school's competition in high level. Besides, the pledge incites overbearing dependence on private institutions. For entrance into high level-high schools, students at middle schools and elementary schools also have been forced to lean on outside class education. Younger children will be skilled cramers.

The presidential candidate Lee also pledged to establish diverse kinds of high schools instead of the current equalized school system, especially more elite schools; foreign language high schools, science high schools and so on. His plan may be an effort to reduce extra-school private education by providing high quality education as the alternative to present low quality public education. The effort is good but the way is not. The key problem is that the students in specialized high schools as proposed by Lee don't satisfy with its educational contents. Rather, they pay higher costs for private education than others in equalized schools. Students may suffer from fierce competition to get into good high schools and colleges by resorting to excessive private education. For this reason, students will choose schools according to their parents' financial ability. Eventually it leads to more polarization in learning.

The nominee pledged to give universities full freedom in picking freshmen. The vision is not appropriate regarding current universities' power to incapacitate public education. The nation needs a policy to ease socioeconomic polarization in education. The strengthening of universities' competition and freedom in picking students, however, can fortify the polarization. It is important to change the social and educational climate in order to try to accomplish the intent of Lee's pledge; to strengthen public education and to reduce private institutions. The change is to deviate from current exam-centered education. All students from elementary schools to high schools must develop their aptitude and potential ability through public education. And then it should be guaranteed that the students can choose a university providing high quality education according to each student's aptitude and not just their test score. When this social and educational climate is established, finally people can wipe out not only the exam-origin idea but also excessive dependence upon private tutoring.

Competition and incentives are at the heart of the candidate's plan. However, people should not see educational issues from a business point of view. For the alteration over all cramming education, all presidential candidates including Lee Myung-bak have to think over what really is needed for educational change. It is not to ensure universities' right to pick students. It is to guarantee students' right to choose a qualified university for their characteristics through public education.

daybreakhk@hufs.ac.kr

Threats of renewable energy

Biofuel buys worries on its contribution to rising food prices

By Kang Se-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Renewable energy technologies are getting the spotlight these days. Among the technologies, biofuel is one of the energetically researched ones. Though it is commonly regarded as a high technology, biofuel has been used rarely to provide power until nowadays. It is not regarded as a cutting edge technology. Liquid biofuels have been used since the beginning of the 20th century. Nikolaus August Otto, the inventor of the internal combustion engine, conceived his invention to run on ethanol. Other people who contributed to the growth of the early automobile industry also used biofuel for their cars. Rudolf Diesel designed diesel engine to run on peanut oil. Also, Henry Ford originally designed the Ford Model T, a car produced from 1903 to 1926, to run on ethanol. However, biofuel was not used for car fuel since crude oil price had decreased.

What is biofuel?

Biofuel refers to as liquid, solid or gas fuel consisting of, or made from biomass. In general, biofuel is said to liquid or gas transportation fuel derived from biomass that is material derived from recently living organisms. Biofuels are used in automotive transport most commonly. Among them, ethanol fuel and biodiesel are consumed broadly.

Ethanol fuel is obtained from sugar canes, wheat, or corns. Carbohydrate, which belongs to the cereals, is transformed into sugar. At last, sugar is fermented into ethanol. Ethanol is one of the most commonly used biofuels worldwide. This fuel can be used in petrol engines mixed with gasoline. Petrol engines can run with blends of up to 15 percent bioethanol with

petroleum or gasoline. It is convenient that bioethanol can be transmitted, supplied with the same way of petroleum and gasoline. Gas stations and vehicles for only ethanol are not needed; few facilities are needed to be built for producing bioethanol. Therefore, ethanol is cheaper and consumed more than other biofuels. However, for using ethanol higher of 15 percent mixed fuel, engine modifications are needed.

Though bioethanol is used most commonly, biodiesel is the most common biofuel in Europe. Recently, biodiesel has been researched to use broadly in supplying the energy into power plants, house heating, and vehicles. Mixed with mineral diesel, biodiesel can be used in diesel engines. The oil extracted from the biomass, which are beans, animal fats, vegetable oils, and so on, is blended with ethanol or methanol. It becomes ester by



an acidic catalyst. Transesterified biomass is used for biodiesel. It is used in millions of Europeans' cars. It differs from ethanol fuel. Ethanol, which is blended more than 15 percent with petroleum or gasoline, can be used only in modified petrol engines. Pure biodiesel can be poured straight into any diesel vehicle. It is the best benefit of the biodiesel.

What are the issues on the biofuel?

Crude oil prices have been rising continuously, which have caused several oil shocks. The increase of the price of fossil fuel naturally accelerates the supply of alternative, renewable energy. As well, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change discussed reducing the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. Biofuel, not that expensive than other alternative, renewable energy and does not emit greenhouse gas, is in the spotlight. These days, biofuel which is used broadly is regarded to have a number of advantages, but it also increases a lot of problems that may cause serious surroundings ecologically and socially

Ecological issues of biofuel

Lots of countries have plans to increase the output of biofuel. For example, Argentinian companies develop forests into farms for the materials of biofuel. However, forests were destroyed rapidly due to the development. Brazil destroys the Amazon Rainforest for farms too. Biofuel emits little greenhouse gases; if forests are ruined for the production of biofuel, the quantity of the gases must be increased because forests have a role in changing greenhouse gases into oxygen. Finally, the increase of the biofuel production to reduce the greenhouse gases would not be helpful if the forests are destroyed to make farms.

Moreover, the increasing number of the farms on biofuel production damages biodiversity. For example, in the Amazon Rainforest, there are more than 2.5 million creatures such as insets, birds, or animals. On the farms where a number of creatures lived, only a few crops are cultivated. However, at a farm on biofuel production, one crop and a few creatures related to the crop can survive. Biodiversity is important since it offers the chances of developing new medicine and the places for leisure to people. As well, it

guarantees various food resources. That's why the policies of increasing the farms for biofuel production get worries.

The increase of crop production for biofuel might do damage on ecology directly. To increase the productivity of the crops, the use of enormous fertilizers and agrichemicals on the farms are needed. The overuse of those chemicals causes water and land pollutions.

Economic problems caused by biofuel

Not just ecological ones, biofuel causes social issues too. Destroying forests drives out the indigenous people who live in the forest. The Independent, a British press, reported that Argentina banishes the indigenous people from their forests to make the farms.

The surplus crop can be produced into fuel, which raises crop prices. Expensive crop prices also cause the raising of food prices worldwide. Sugar canes, which are not only the main resources of sugar but ones of biofuel, are consumed all over the world, so the price of sugar rises. Actually, the price of corn has risen rapidly since corn was used to produce the fuel. It is a serious issue in Mexico that corn price is getting higher. Corn is the material of main food in Mexico. That's why Mexicans held demonstrations which required the government to stop to the soaring price of corn.

The increase of food prices boosts the prices of commodities higher. It made food aids more difficult to underdeveloped countries from developed ones. It is a tragedy that the aids to underdeveloped nations are reduced. Last year, the United Nations worried about the rising of the food prices since the increase of the consumed crops to produce ethanol fuel may cause food aids to be harder. It suggests that the high prices of

the foods by the rise of biofuel in order to replace fossil fuels might be serious.

Then, why is the use of biofuel is increasing? It is because even though biofuel has many negative aspects, it can be supplied cheaply and the most easily among the alternative, renewable energy. Hydrogen energy which is referred as the energy which would substitute the energy supply of fossil fuels isn't enough to be used as fuel at the present. Also, hybrid cars can't be used widely because of their extremely high prices. Kim Sun-hyung, a professor of Department of Environmental Horticulture of The University of Seoul, said "Even though other technologies are researched, they can be used decades later. For that reason, biofuel can only replace fossil fuel right now."

What is the best way of biofuel

The potential dangers don't mean researches and uses of biofuels should be stopped. They warn that the new alternatives need to be checked carefully. Fossil fuels have lots of negative sides. For the reason, other energy which can replace them is needed. "It is lucky that the problems which belong to now used biofuels can be solved by the second generation biofuel." said Lee Jin-suk, a Chief Researcher of Bioenergy Research Center of The Korea Institute of Energy Research. "Second generation biofuels are obtained from non food crops, they have no worry about increasing food prices." He added "They are just researched in labs, but they would be used commonly than other renewable energy in the future. Investments and researches for them are needed." If the researches about second generation biofuel are done well, the use of fossil fuels will be stopped not worrying about food prices.

ppprin@hufs.ac.kr



There is lots of renewable energy under research. However, it can't be used for the public yet except biofuel.



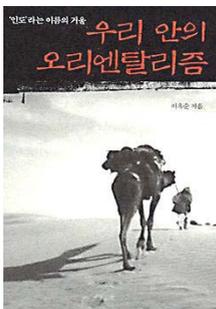
Which one is Koreans' India?



By Kang Se-hoon
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

About five years ago, traveling to India had gotten enormously popular in Korea. Since then many Koreans have traveled to India. Celebrity authors have published books on India and on traveling the country. What is so attractive about India? People who love India often say the country is a wonder land. Is that so? Can they say India is just wonderful and a mysterious land?

In literature and art history of Europe and America, the word Orientalism was a word depicting not yet well-known lands. This was a trend in the early years of the industrial age. The west bunched up the non-west and called them the orient. Roughly, Orientalism does not just mean longing on the east; it represents the orient seen by the west and the west people. As well Edward Said, a Palestinian-American literary theorist and University Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University, defined it as “subtle and persistent Eurocentric prejudice against Arabo-Islamic peoples and their culture.”



The west described the other world as an image that they want to see. The book “Orientalism on Us” shows the view of them. First half of the book inspects literary works of the west, especially the United Kingdom, which sketched India with Orientalism. The other half deals with the views on India of Koreans which is similar to the western point of view. In the Korean part, more diverse examples are presented such as literary works, travel literatures, articles of the press.

India seen by westerns? - Stuffed Orientalism

Forming India by the views of the modern west and Korea is the main subject of the book. In the west part, examples of England that once colonized India for a long time take many pages. Normally, they had described India as a dream-like and a should visit place at least once in a life. However, in the book they described Indians as dirty, ignorant, and inferior. This is not an inconsistent matter. It reveals why they treated the colony the way they did.

The west needed excuses on why the east should be governed by them. They portrayed the east as an unacquainted world that does not exist in this world. It didn't mean the land is good to live. The west's

literatures often describe the Occident with that way, characters of the literatures found are the low-grade people of the Caste in India. The reason why the literatures explained India as a fantastic world is to portray them as irrational; distinguish the other world that is different, can't be explained rationally with the west which was regarded as sensible.

At the moment the characters come to India, the fantastic and mysterious images of India are broken. They just encounter robbers, epidemics, hunger, and savages. In "The Secret Garden" and "A Little Princess," works of English author Frances Hodgson Burnett, both heroines lost their parents in India by tropical disease and cholera. Leonard Sidney Woolf, a British author and husband to author Virginia Woolf, reeled off his hatred on India. The two different views on India seem to contradict each other. However, they are same at the point that they saw India as not reasonable and who had no knowledge of science. English people disliked the tropical climate, criticized Indians that they wear not enough clothes to cover themselves. This was one of the excuses for colonization of the nation.

Korean view of India? - Cloned Orientalism

Orientalism born from modernization and imperialism has been put into Korean's thought. The Orientalism we carry is named cloned Orientalism, which we have no different view than of the westerners. Koreans received the west's views toward the oriental. They compared other Asian countries with Korea and regarded them as underdeveloped countries. Koreans judged them with the view of the copied Orientalism.

First, the book goes over Korean literature and travel literature on India. Works of famous Koreans such as Han Bi-ya, Hwang Ji-woo, Ryu si-hwa, Buddhist monk Beop Jeong cannot avoid the criticism of the author. The characters in these books they wrote eager the mysterious land India, they show negative views on the land the second they actually face India. Those views are completely same as if they were copied from the west ones. In the literatures, India is filled with dirt and poverty; there are no civilized people but just savages. The characters hate India. They are only attracted by the nature of

India. For them, India itself was a target to dislike. They just needed somewhere that was beyond civilization. As well, travel literature holds that view. In the India travel book by Beop Jeong, he expressed the land as a place to test his limit. he writes that Indian music that filled the air was just plain noise for him. He recited "When I entered a bookstore in India, classic music was absorbed into my spirit; it cared my body and soul." That point of view is well revealed from the book "A Trip to the Lake of Sky" (*Hanul Hosuro Ttonan Yeohaeng*). Renowned poet Ryu Si-hwa's travelogue to India was not much different. Different from the works that expressed hatred to India directly, he felt that there was philosophy in every character of the people of India. He was robbed of his belongings in India. The poet chased him and asked why he robbed his belongings. The thief answered "You do not own your things, you are just keeping them. How can you say they are yours?" Ryu found that all Indians lived with their own philosophy. That view may be seen unlike the attitudes which described India as negative. However, the book is not all different from other works. They all stressed underdevelopment faces and did not look into the tough lives of India.

The book inspects articles of Korean press about India. On the articles, natural calamities stroked India. Many people were sacrificed by earthquakes, floods, and epidemics. The articles were used to highlight how many Indians were killed. Even when the focus was on the economic development of the country, the articles did not forget to stress the negative sides of India which were not necessary in the article. Koreans, also once a colony of another nation, see India as an uncivilized, dangerous and not busy land.

Author of "Orientalism on Us" warns Korean Orientalism.

"The goal of travel is to meet different people, cultures, and lives from the ones familiar to me." The author of the book, Lee Ock-soon, a research professor of Yonsei University said. She graduated Yonsei University, obtained doctor's degree on the Indian history from University of Delhi. She added, seeing other countries in their point of view is wrong. India's development was rapidly processed since the beginning of the



People used to think about the under developed sides, like a traditional market, of India.

1990's. This was the period when they decided to implement open economic system. India has kept seven percent annual economic growth rate the past recent years. Also, India is one of the nations of BRICs, which means four developing countries, Brazil, Russia, India, and China that are estimated to have tremendous development potential. India. The country has a developed information technology industry. "However, Koreans hardly look into the developed sides. Even when they notice developed India, they would refer the underdeveloped sides." She said Koreans have a prejudice on India that the country is poor. That's why Koreans pay attention to the negative sides of India, the professor added.

Koreans adapted the values of the west through education and other works. The western literature and education planted their views successfully. Koreans obtained these unconsciously. She pointed out that the problem of Orientalism is that it treats other civilization at only its own standards and thoughts. "Many people went to India because they were impressed by Ryu's book. Most of them were disappointed of the real India, which did not have the images what they wanted to find in India." She added, "Nowhere the lake of sky is, people must try to accept different cultures and surroundings as themselves."

"We try not to paint India with one color, which is what we want to do." The professor gave tips on how to understand other cultures. "The trial to see other cultures with no biased view is the most important thing in understanding them, copied Orientalism must be thrown away. And we need to get more interchanges with other cultures to know them more. It would help remove Orientalism."

ppprin@hufs.ac.kr

Korean Wave needs better way for Korean-Chinese translation and interpretation

By Yun Ji-hun

Editor of Campus Section

HUFS Interpreting and Translation Research Institute organized the seventh International Conference on Translation and Interpretation Studies. The topic of the conference was “Translation and Mass Media Today.” At the conference, Kim Jin-a, a professor of the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation, made a presentation on “Impact of ‘Korean Wave’ on Korean-Chinese Translation and Interpreting, and Countermeasures.” The Korean Wave, also called “*Hallyu*,” refers to the recent surge of popularity of South Korean popular culture in other countries.



Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

Kim Jin-a delivers a speech about relationship between the Korean Wave and the Chinese publishing market.

the importance of cultural exchange, to focus on only the rapid growth of the industry by adopting extreme free market principle could result in a missed opportunity for the wave.

Focus

Kim emphasized two countermeasures, the enhancement of intercultural communicative competence and governmental assistance.

She said, “The 21st century is the era of intercultural exchange, and I would like to suggest a conception of ‘intercultretant.’ The conception means that a culture does not exist by itself until one finds a relationship with

another.” In other words, through the active relationship every culture can generate the form of the new value and novel expression. Moreover, communicative competence includes the ability to speak one’s mother language and other foreign languages as well as the ability to overcome cultural differences, which makes it possible to create fresh cultural use. The musical “Line 1” is a good example. People may think “Line 1” is a Korean musical, but it originated in Germany. When the Korean version was performed in Berlin, Volker Ludwig, the original author, regarded it as the best adaptation and praised it highly. Why the musical was praised lies in the fact that it acquired international universality after, in the process of being adapted, creating Korean own character.

Kim also talked about governmental policy towards translation. She said, “Korean and Chinese translators and interpreters first had to translate literary works which represent each country. However, if the Korean government does not try to introduce Chinese classic and modern literary works of distinction, it will not be expected to establish actual cultural exchange.” Therefore, the government should found a state-run body to take responsibility for translating unmarketable but essential works. In addition, the government can invite overseas translators to Korea and get them to participate in translation training courses. The French government has already operated this system so as to inform French literature with works from around the world. In the long term, setting up a graduate school of Korean-Chinese language translation and interpretation in China will also be effective.

Hallyu is cultural exchange, and Korean-Chinese translators and interpreters have been aware that their activities are closely connected with the cultural factors. Lastly, Kim pointed out that it was time for the translators and the government to understand the current situation and take countermeasures in order to build a cultural bridge between Korea and China.

Digest

Regarding the Korean Wave effects, Kim said, “Korean Literature Translation Institute, established to fulfill the Korean government’s goal of contributing to global culture by spreading Korean literature and culture abroad, and the Daesan Foundation, Kyobo enterprise established to promote Korea’s national culture, have played a leading role in translating and publishing the works. Not considering the Chinese publishing market, they failed to attract local interests. However, things have changed now that local publishing companies choose the works and employ translators for them. It means the companies overcome the limitations of the former publishing system.”

Due to *Hallyu*, Chinese people are becoming interested in learning the Korean language. A few years ago, only a few Chinese universities, such as Peking University and Beijing Foreign Studies University, had the department of Korean language. However, other universities in the local regions, including Shanghai and Yanbian, have been making new departments or replacing other foreign languages with the Korean language.

Kim suggested three countermeasures. First, it is necessary to set up a professional culture curriculum. To support her opinion, Eugene Nida, a theorist of translation, was quoted, saying that for successful translating, biculturalism is even more important than bilingualism because words only have meanings in terms of the cultures in which they function. Second, translators and interpreters have to enhance their intercultural communicative competence. That is to say, when different cultures encounter one another over the borderline of the countries, the translators and interpreters must understand interculturalism and have the ability to mediate the distinction. Third, the government should offer assistance and get more involved in the translation and interpretation industry, rather than entrust a company with the charge of publishing works, books and movies. Neglecting

maga723@hufs.ac.kr



Alec Gordon
Full professor,
Graduates School
of International
Area Studies

A food cosmopolitan between East and West

At the end of each month I edit the English copy for “Korea Agafood,” the Korean monthly magazine of Korean agriculture and food published by the Korea Agro-Fisheries Trade Corporation and financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In the April and May issues of the Agrafood this year wrote about the slow food movement internationally and, in Korea specifically, regarding temple food. At the international and institutional level Slow Food is a non-profit, eco-gastronomic member-supported organization that was founded in 1989 to counteract fast food and fast life, the disappearance of local food traditions and people’s dwindling interest in the food they eat, where it comes from, how it tastes and how our food choices affect the rest of the world. Today the movement has over 80,000 members all over the world.

Towards the end of last semester I read a full back-page article in the JoongAng Daily for Saturday May 19 entitled “Life in the slow lane helps body, mind” and it got me thinking about individual rather than group or institution-based efforts at leading a healthy and creative life in present-day Korea — plus how food is involved. An image of the life of one individual Korean I know immediately sprang to mind in this connection — that of Lucia Lee, so in the rest of this short article I wish to talk briefly about this remarkable woman friend of mine.

I met Lucia, Dr. Lee Hyun-suk, at HUFU where she is a part-time lecturer in British and American Literature in the College of

English. Lucia lives in Daejeon where her husband is Dean of Humanities at Daejeon University. Her eldest daughter has just started to study law at Korea University and her twelve-year old son is a budding maths wizard and Manchester Utd fan. Given her everyday family life and work as teacher who would believe that Lucia has been to Tibet three times on her own for one or two months at a time! When she visits Tibet she stays with a family in a small village called Tong-ren in the Amdo area in the east of the country. There she adapts easily and eats the local foods of rice, potatoes, and yak meat and vegetable stews. Lucia has been learning the Tibetan language for five years now and with her husband she has translated into Korean a collection of the writings, including already translated into English, of the famous Swedish 1930s explorer Sven Hedin about Tibet, published in Seoul by Hakgojae, entitled “The Conquest of Tibet.”

Despite an unfortunate illness for which she needs sustained treatment for six months, in early July Lucia left Korea with a climbing party to travel to northeast Pakistan to partly ascend K2 up to a height of 18,370 feet, 5,600 metres. At an elevation of 28,251 feet, 8,611 metres, K2 is the second-highest mountain on Earth. It is located in the Karakoram segment of the Himalayan range between Pakistan and China. Lucia took

figs and apricots with her to eat for energy, and she took meals with the Baltistan porters rather than always ate Korean food with her climbing compatriots.

Before she left for K2 Lucia and I had a meal in the New Delhi Indian restaurant, before the Nepalese resto called the Katmandu, near to Kyunghee University and, while we ate and talked, it became clear to me that, within the context of Lucia’s busy



Lee Hyun-suk climbs up K2.

life, she finds time not so much to live at a slower pace ala a “slow life” style, or to eat more slowly as such — as if slow mastication, which means chewing, will improve the quality of the food! Rather, her diverse cultural interests straddling, as they do, Western and Eastern civilizations mean that for her it is the variety and quality of the different foods of different countries that make her ultimately a cosmopolitan regarding food rather than the kind of Korean food who always has to seek out a Korean restaurant wherever she goes in the world including up a Himalayan mountain!



Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

Best sellers, steady sellers...
People buy and read

But, where is
our humanity?

Dancing marionette's little world from Zepetto's fingers

By **Kwon Eun-jung**
Editor of Culture Section

A wooden doll walks on a dark stage and starts to play the saxophone. Having a good look at the doll, you can find many transparent and thin strings connected to control bar on the stage. This doll is called as marionette, many Korean are heard about this but don't have the idea how this doll moves and what kind of performance it shows. The one and only marionettist in Korea, Kim Jong-koo, says that the reason is that here is no real marionette and players because it is very hard to be a marionettist. He uses only wood for making the marionette while others make this by using paper, and he emphasizes all the processes of making the doll are important even very little thing. But it has not been so easy to be a marionettist for him. Here, he starts to tell HUFSSans his life and the way he has gone through the hard time to be the only marionettist in Korea.

Reporter (R): Since when have you been interested in doll playing? What finally lead you to be a marionettist?

Kim Jong-koo(Kim): I originally majored in industrial design and worked as an interior designer. I usually designed some buildings such as pubs, night clubs, and so on... You know, the atmosphere



changes a person. So was my life, I was a kind of wanderer. I remember that it was at church in 1997 the first time I met a doll playing.

When teachers show the doll playing to children, I just realized that was a work given to me from God. After I promised to God I was willing to take this job, and I quit my former occupation, interior designer. After that determination, I had played doll playing at church for a while. Very soon, by accident, I could get a chance to go the Japanese Dolls Exhibition. At the exhibition, I first met marionette and found its moving is really delicate. Until that time I had felt thirsty of dolls but the marionette and it gave me a solution.

R: When was the hardest time in the process to be a marionettist?

Kim: After I quit my job as the interior designer, there is nothing I haven't ever done. First time, I have sold a hodduk, a Chinese stuffed pancake, in front of Donga university, and have been a traveling marketeer and a hard manual laborer. Those days, there were a lot of accidents which could almost get my life away. For a time, when I sold roast sweet potatoes, I fired up without noticing that there was oil outflow from the cask. It bombed and

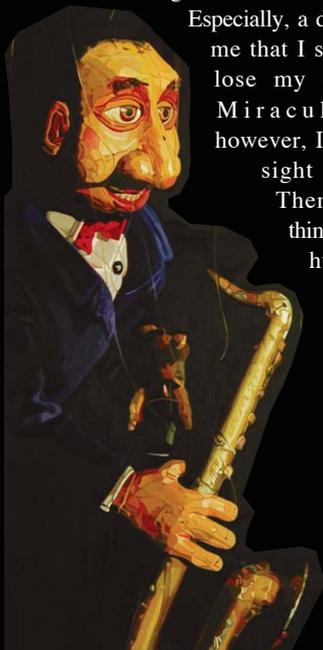
I got fired all over my body.

Especially, a doctor told me that I seemed to lose my eyesight.

Miraculously, however, I have my sight restored.

Then I still think it was a huge grace

God



gave to me.

After a few months, I decided to go Russia to study about the marionette playing. But my family didn't want me to go, so there was big dilemma between my wife and me for three years. It was not an easy decision to both my wife and me. But my wife eventually let me go and looked after me for three years. The living in Russia was really hard since I didn't know about Russia and Russian language at all. At the first time, I couldn't understand what professors explain, so I studied the marionette playing every day and night by alone.

But the hardest thing was that I couldn't see my family. I really have missed them.

R: How long does it take to prepare a performance and to make each marionette?

Kim: It depends on what performance I prepare. Till I complete all the process of "Marionette concert," the writing of the play-script and the making all dolls, it took three years. Of course, not only this performance, I'm preparing another one now. Those Korean dolls who are wearing a *hanbok*, korean traditional clothe, and *hahoe tal*, korean traditional mask, in the operation room are what I'm preparing now. As you see in my performance, the moving of a doll's is quite like that of human's. Actually, they can do everything that human can do. From the head to toes, even some dolls change the color of their faces.

Making each doll needs detail plans and construction to emboss the characters of the dolls. To do that, I have to design the control bars connecting each doll. Each doll making takes about three months. Usually there are designers for only dolls and directors for each performances. But I do all the things by myself. Because I can't easily find someone who directs performance and makes a doll, I don't have any choice.

R: Where do you find subject matters and what do you want to tell mostly through those materials?

Kim: Subject matter... I try to get some ideas from everything. I always try to find something shocking. Well, many people

seem to think that marionette is just a wooden doll, so it's very hard and though that they can't move flexibly. But their thoughts are wrong. A marionette is so delicate that they can do anything under my fingers. My performances are usually not basis on the story but show it. I am the first marionettist in Korea, and I know almost people don't have a chance to meet marionette

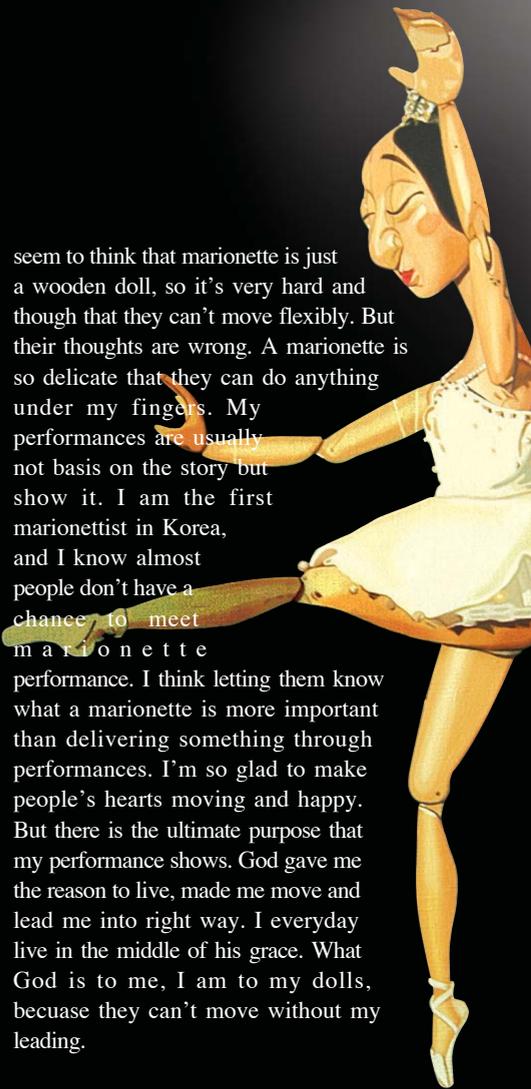
performance. I think letting them know what a marionette is more important than delivering something through performances. I'm so glad to make people's hearts moving and happy. But there is the ultimate purpose that my performance shows. God gave me the reason to live, made me move and lead me into right way. I everyday live in the middle of his grace. What God is to me, I am to my dolls, because they can't move without my leading.

R: What was the impressive performance in your life?

Kim: Not only in some theaters, but also I have had a lot of performances in some institutions such as orphanage, asylum and so on. Many people have prejudice about such people, and so did I. But, after I have a couple of performances, I was really impressed at such institution because I realized that they are just same human beings like you and me. When I played with my dolls, they concentrated more than others, and when it was finished, they gave me the huge hand clapping I have never got.

R: Do you have any plan abroad? What is your next plan?

Kim: Of course, I have. Those dolls wearing *hanbok* and *hahoe* masks are for my next performance. I really want to have a performance at Russia with my Korean style dolls. I am confident of my works and I want to surprise them. Actually, there was an invitation from Moscow last year. It could be



a big chance to let them know my works. With financial problem, however, I couldn't go there. Well, if there were some supports from the government or other institutions, I don't know if I could go Russia. The Korean government seems to think that it is just a doll playing and worthless work. It's the lack of recognition. So I will go there for myself, and show my works and surprise them. Another plan, it may sound funny, is that I want to build my own theater at Miryang, where I spend my youth.

R: Would you give some advices for HUFSan?

Kim: Some people who don't have a passion just live. Young people should find something what they really want to do. Today, the young seem to be only following money and fame. But they are cheated. They seem to parasitic on money more and more. Without the fullness of inside, they just pursuit physical things and show off their properties as if they define all things in their lives. That's too simple. Many cogitations, discussions and experiences must encourage them to live inspirational lives.

Feast of wooden dolls



On the dark stage, a ballerina appears and starts to dance. Dancing on tiptoe, she takes a smooth turn and jump as if she were a real ballerina. The dancing ballerina who is showing a beautiful gesture is a marionette, a wooden doll Kim Jong-koo made. It's hard to believe that the doll is made of wood because of the delicate movement.

For Korean people who rarely have a chance to see marionette or such performance, it will be very shocking. The following performance is very surprising. With ludicrous gestures, a man walks onto stage playing rhythmical music on a saxophone. During the climax, he trembles his whole body knitting his brows. How could a wooden doll move from their hair from toes, and even eye brows?

Marionette seems strange and tough to Korean people unfamiliar with the wooden doll. However, Kim Jong-koo, the only marionettist in Korea, breaks this thinking and delivers how beautiful it is. Though a harsh life took his thumb, it couldn't take his passion for marionette away.

In addition to the pleasure from the performance itself, there is something we can see and feel. All the dolls at his performance are formed with natural materials. He cuts each part of dolls from big tree and makes their clothes by himself. It shows us how we were negligent about natural things and go nuts with convenient things. In overflowing computer games, toys and electronic instruments, it looks as if our life is going to be electronic too.

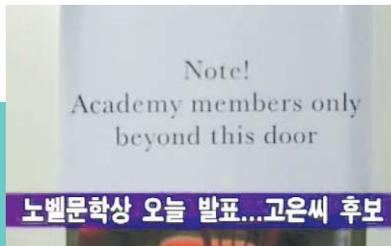
What does this performance say to modern people living in electronic life? What does the wooden doll show those who are looking for the fastest ones? To these modern people, Kim Jong-koo might want to show an easy and composed attitude by using wooden dolls that he makes.

ane1213@hufs.ac.kr



Where Korean literature stands

By **Kwon Eun-jung**
Editor of Culture Section



This year the Nobel Prize in Literature fell wide of a Korean yet again. Instead Doris May Lessing from United Kingdom was selected as this year's prize winner. In 2006, many Koreans expressed their pity when Ko Un failed to win the prize. They expected him to win. The Nobel is an authoritative prize the world over. Not only Korea, but also many nations are trying to get this prize every year. It is true that the Nobel actually has a ripple effect on the whole community. Are the criteria which the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences uses to make its decision absolute? Literature loses half its interest when it is translated into English or a European language. That is to say, when a writer receives the Nobel prize, it does not mean that his or her nation's literature is of the highest quality.

The International Writing Program (IWP) is held every autumn at Iowa, U.S., and this year, there were many events for its 40th anniversary. Though there were plenty of literature sections from many nations such as Africa, Arab, China and Japan, there was no section for Korean literature. Such is the world of Korean literature. But this phenomenon suggests something to think about. What genres of Korean literature could be shared with foreigners, the way haikus, Japanese traditional style poems are read in English versions? Was there any trial for this kind of event? The most inconvenient thing is that Korean literature has not gained the recognition it deserves, because a Korean writer has never won a Nobel prize.

Not only of this kind of event, we also can easily discover Korean literature's standing around the world by visiting bookstores. In a book store in the U.S., Japanese literature takes up 80 percent of Asian literature. Even in a bookstore in China, in the Korean and Japanese literature section, it is said that Korean books are hardly found, except for some of popular things.

Why can't Korean literature find its proper place in the world? One of the most severe problems is translation. The number of Korean books in translation in 2006 was 78 including 13 English translations. Compare to Japan produces hundreds of books in translation in a year, while Korea produces a very small number. Not only the quantity of translations, but the quality is also low. According to the estimation of local people, almost 90 percent of the Korean literature which was translated was at a low.

To solve these problems, education for translators of diverse genres of literature and language needs national support. Not only translating our literature into other languages, also translating other nation literatures into Korean is needed. Moreover, of course it would be an evidence of interests for literature that Korean's being enthusiastic about Nobel. Though the mass media claims there is a crisis of Korean literature, the as it is Korean market still remains relatively large compared with many other nations. For the globalization of Korean literature, it's important to globalize these interests and efforts. It's time to find our own position and self-examination.

ane1213@hufs.ac.kr

Lookin' for happiness in all the wrong places



Matthew Kashorek
- English division professor

This morning I was feeling chirpy. I was cleaning my apartment while chirping along to the Beatles. I was singing out of tune, but there was no one around to hear me. I was brewing a fresh pot of coffee, and the aroma wafted through the apartment like an invisible dance partner leading me through the first improvised steps of the day. All was right with the world. In the song “Can’t Buy Me Love,” the Beatles were proclaiming that love can’t be bought: “Tell me that you want the kind of things that money just can’t buy / I don’t care too much for money, money can’t buy me love.” Apparently, money can’t buy happiness either. The U.S. is the wealthiest nation on the planet, and yet its citizens don’t seem any the happier for it. Many Americans are either depressed or taking medication to fight depression. Recent federal government statistics indicate that one in 10 Americans takes an antidepressant drug. Indeed, according to a study by the U.S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, antidepressants are now the most prescribed drugs in the U.S.

Of course, people suffering from depression can be found all over the world. Depression has been around as long as people have inhabited the Earth—or at least as long as civilization has been around. But why are so many Americans currently being medicated for depression? Over the last ten years, the use of such drugs as Prozac, Paxil, or Zoloft has almost tripled. I suspect that there are some cultural factors that contribute to this worrisome trend.

Americans have a strong sense of entitlement. We believe that happiness is our birthright. One of the principles our nation was founded on was the idea that people have the right to pursue happiness. “The United States Declaration of Independence” asserts that all men are endowed “with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.” Certainly the founding fathers thought that the nation’s prosperity was an important factor in determining the happiness of its citizens—but not the only factor.

They could never in their wildest dreams have imagined the course American capitalism was to take or the degree to which it would pervade all aspects of people’s lives. By the early 20th century, achieving the American Dream — the dream that through one’s abilities and hard work one can reach one’s highest potential — would predominantly come to mean the attainment of material goods and wealth. Calvin Coolidge, U.S. president during the Roaring Twenties, put it best in a speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1925: “After all, the chief business of the American people is business. They are profoundly concerned with buying, selling, investing and prospering in the world.” Business came to dominate American life, and along with the ascendancy of the banker, the bond trader, the stock broker, and the CEO came a new ethos, an ethos that encouraged consumer spending. Coined in 1913, “Keeping up with the Joneses” is a catchphrase that refers to the social pressure to buy material goods at least as expensive as the ones your neighbors own. If your neighbors buy a luxurious new car, you have to buy one too — or else suffer from a feeling of social inferiority. Though most Americans no longer use the phrase, the underlying principle is still at work. Witness the significance of brand names. Americans identify themselves with the products they buy. The clothes we wear, the cars we drive, the restaurants we eat at, the neighborhoods we live in — all these things say something about who we are or how we want to be perceived. A man stepping out of a BMW wearing a Giorgio Armani suit creates an entirely different impression than a man stepping out of a Ford Focus wearing a JC Penney suit. Americans have high expectations for success — perhaps unrealistic expectations—and if we don’t achieve our goals, our self — esteem falters. Sometimes our well-being crashes. Then we reach for the pills — Prozac, Paxil, Zoloft. And this trend will continue until we reevaluate how we define happiness and success.



Great power comes from great responsibility

As everyone knows, the internet is anonymous space. The anonymity has emboldened people to say secret things. People talk about their dreams, and everyday affair, or talk behind some people or groups. For example, they complain about foolish human beings, or harsh treatment on internet in order to release their stress. For some people, these activities seem unimportant. However, problem comes from the misuse of the anonymity. Under the mask of this, people fling mud at innocent people without mercy and reason. This scene is seen everywhere on

the internet. The struggles on the web are unstoppable and it's happening everyday. Once, the member from a famous anonymity website has been sued because of the unacceptable comments and later he pulled a trigger and killed himself, not able to go through the guilt.

Are these conducts right? People have to take a responsibility for what they're saying. The public must know the trivial mistakes are the apples of discord. The voice of society has a great power that can make reconciliation between enemies, or can make war between friends. Remember the great power comes with the great responsibility. This truth also regulates on the internet.

Kim Min-suk (LG-06)



Small foreign country, English Zone

What is English Zone exactly? In Wangsan campus, there is the English Zone that was built this year for the sole purpose of giving students opportunities to speak English under an atmosphere like overseas countries. There are classes being lectured by teachers from PAGODA, an English institute, at no cost. There are free coffee and friendly workers who are extremely bright and initiative in talking to people who come to visit. Students can come here simply to take a rest after each class or for leisure, because movies and dramas are showing at students' request after the sixth period as well as board games. Otherwise, they can just study and do homework with a nice warm cup of coffee.

It sounds very lovely doesn't it? However, as a student who works in this area, there is a problem that is noticeable. It is not a problem regarding the place itself, but it is the lack of usage. Even though such

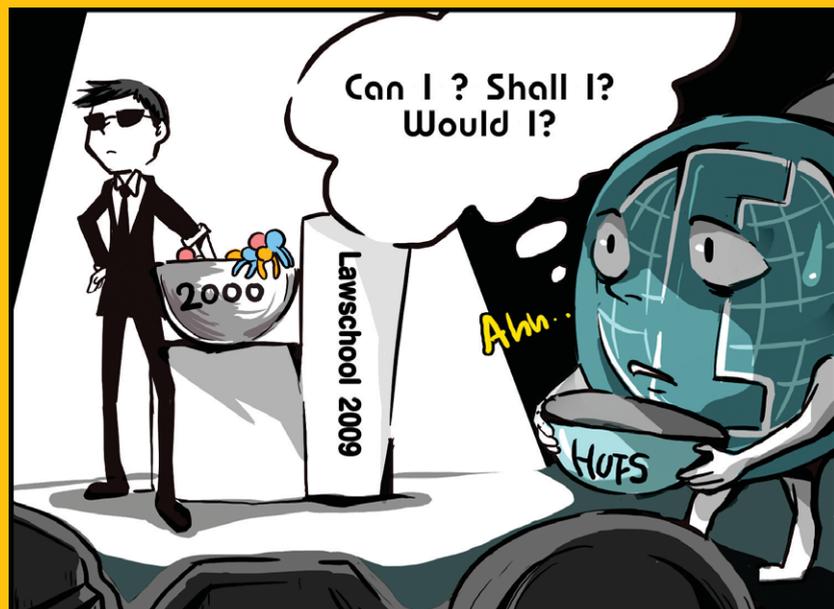
a good place has been built for the students to use, most of the students still have not realized this great opportunity to better their English and just to use it for leisure. It is sad to see that most of the time, there are less than a handful of people in English Zone. Instead of spending substantial amount of money stubbornly going to foreign countries to learn English, I think more students should try to learn spoken English in Korea first and go aboard as the final step in improving their English. For this reason, English Zone is a great opportunity and more students should try to seize this chance to become more comfortable with the language.

To improve English abilities, the teachers and the English Zone staff members are doing their best to make students feel comfortable freely talking in English. Unlike the paid institutes, this one is open to every student while providing more advantages.

Kim Kyu-nam (E-07)



Han Gyu-hyun
Cartoonist
of The Argus



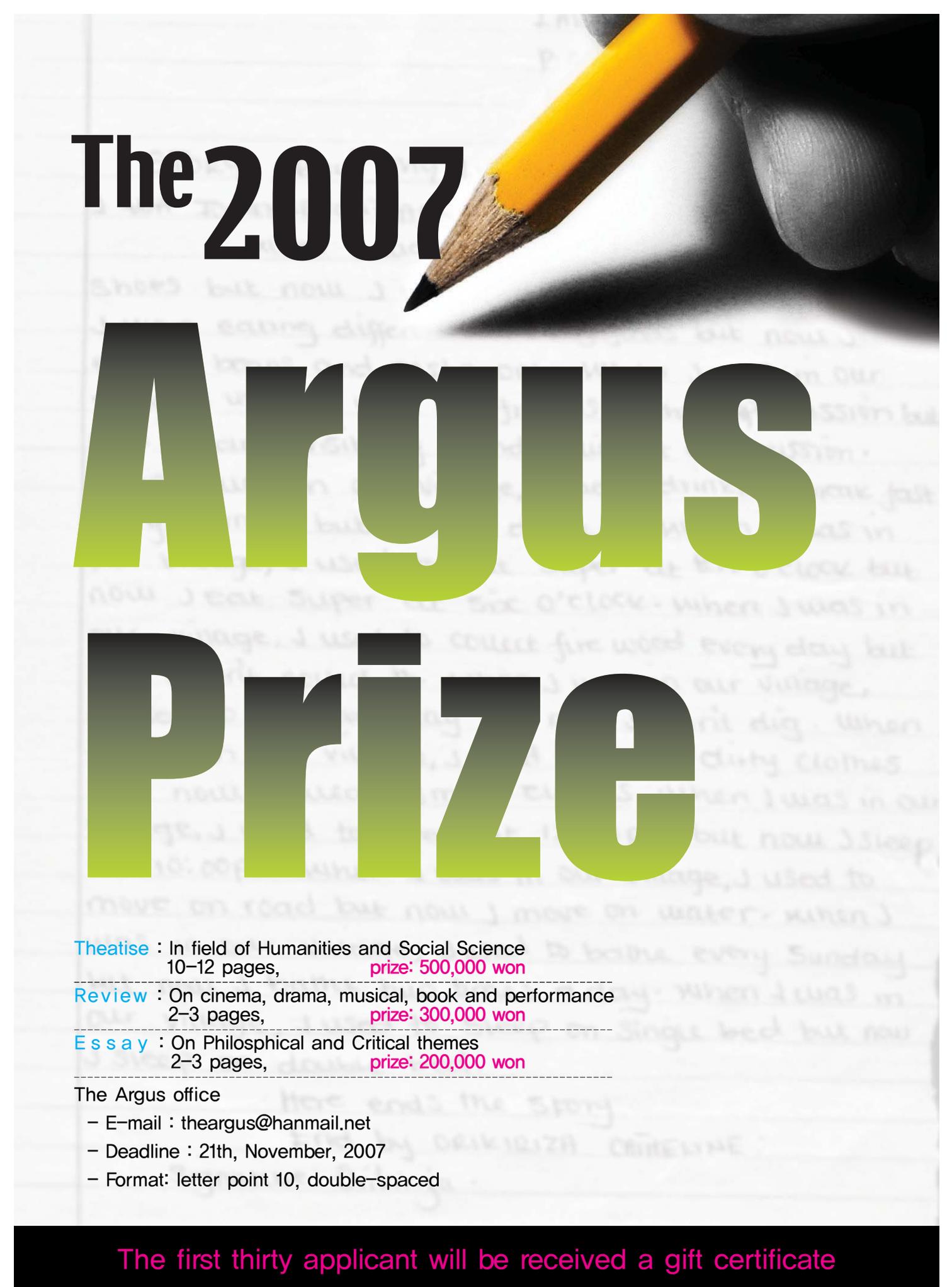


Young, un!!!

What accumulates inside?

You are still a mere student.
Luxury, such thing is not fit for you.

ADLINE
Designed by



The 2007

Argus Prize

Theatise : In field of Humanities and Social Science
10–12 pages, **prize: 500,000 won**

Review : On cinema, drama, musical, book and performance
2–3 pages, **prize: 300,000 won**

Essay : On Philosophical and Critical themes
2–3 pages, **prize: 200,000 won**

The Argus office

- E-mail : theargus@hanmail.net
- Deadline : 21th, November, 2007
- Format: letter point 10, double-spaced

The first thirty applicant will be received a gift certificate