

# The Argus

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## HUFS Hosted **Pre-G20** Ambassadors' Conference

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Varying Stand on The Role of G20  
Voiced during Pre-G20 Ambassadors'  
Conference

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The Strongest of the Information Age

### **Visiting(27-29)**

Another Special HUFSan?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

# The Argus

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**T&C Tower-** In this article, The Argus looks for possible solutions for terrorism from the perspective of formal strategy.



**In-depth Report on National Section** A revised medical law passed the Congress in silence that aimed for the benefit of the privileged class.



**Global HUFS**

## Pre-G20 Ambassadors' Conference

Pre-G20 Ambassadors' Conference on "Enhancing Globality Tomorrow through International Collaboration Today", organized by HUFS, was held at the Westin Chosun Hotel on May 26th, 2010. The conference witnessed ambassadors representing various G-20 countries exchanging their perspectives on several issues of common interest. The Argus reporter Lee Yeong-eun reports this tremendously successful event hosted by HUFS.

# The Rising Wave of Voting among Young People

Posters titled “Aegata” can be seen all around the HUFs campus. The word is a play on “Avatar” - the title of James Cameron’s worldwide blockbuster movie. In Korean, it means to leave someone hanging. And these days, it’s being used to urge young people to vote.

With the local elections scheduled for June 2, those in their 20s are notorious for failing to make the trip to polling stations. The older generation chastises the group for being lethargic and disinterested in politics and social matters. However, amid the criticism, some 20-year-olds are taking up the initiative. They’ve created organizations to promote the elections, as well as pledged to cast ballots.

Recently, voters in their 20s have been gathering both on- and off-line to take part in discussions and make quirky pledges. One such event imitated the current American “Tea Party” movement, where the group got together over coffee. At another one, people had their picture taken while holding a placard that read, “No vote, No kiss.”

Two major gatherings were also held in the build-up to the local elections. University students participated in an event with the slogan “Revolution of voting of 88 ten thousand won generation! Vote for Change!” as well as a festival promoting democracy, in which 15,000 college students from 30 universities showed up. The participants made pledges as well as checked existing ones.

Some 20-year-olds are even running in the elections. Choo Seong-ho, last year’s student president of HUFs, is competing in Seoul’s municipal election, as well as a student from KAIST and another one from Hongik University. The Grand National Party said they are planning on nominating about 10 candidates who are in their 20s.

Despite the push, skepticism is unlikely to be quelled until Wednesday’s results are tallied.

Since older people traditionally have higher voter turnout, candidates often make campaign pledges dealing with their welfare. Yet, this should not deter the younger generation from voting. As Abraham Lincoln, the 16th U.S. President, put it, “The ballot is stronger than the bullet.”

By voting, students can have their voices heard. The problems those in their 20s face as a group cannot be solved by individuals’ efforts. They can only be solved with an institutional approach. Voting is the first step. As voter turnout among those in their 20s goes up, political parties and politicians will start gearing their agendas in accordance. By voting, future generations will also benefit.

Read up on the problems that the young generations face (i.e. unemployment and school expenses), and vote for the candidates that have specific and realistic solutions to fix them. Your parents changed the fate of the world with bullets; now you have the opportunity to change the world with ballots. Don’t stop there. After casting your ballot, keep developing various and meaningful activities to handle your own issues. 

*Editor-in-Chief*  
**Hwang Jung-hyun**

# HUFSans You Are The Star! Let's Dig Up Daedongje



**O**n May 25th, 'Daedongje,' the HUFS spring festival, finally started. It was full of fun and interesting events organized around the Seoul campus.

The main stadium was transformed into a world village by the Colleges of Occidental Languages and of Oriental Languages. HUFSans had the opportunity to experience the culture and eat the traditional food of 17 different countries. In particular, the Departments of Turkish, Arabic, and Italian sold food made by native chefs from each of their countries. Also, students from the Department of Japanese wore the traditional attire of the kimono. On the other side of the main stadium, there were

several rides such as a hot-air balloon and a miniature Viking ship ride just like in an amusement park. HUFSans were able to see a panoramic view of Imundong by riding the hot-air balloon as it soared to an altitude of 50 meters. There was also a small artificial lake for rafting and an inflated balloon into which people could go and walk on the river. Furthermore, only HUFSans could ride the miniature Viking ship and the hot-air balloon for free.

In front of the library, there were booths for the graduate students, such as make-up, nail art, and hair salon booths. There were also sample-zones and a Lotte roulette game, which was very popular among HUFSans. When the students got tired of participating in these all fun things, they could take a ride on an electric shuttle bus. If they were lucky, they could get on a bus with the representatives of the Graduate Student Council(GSC).

The opening ceremony was held on the stage set up in the main stadium and the YB (Yoon Do-hyun Band) came to celebrate Daedongje. The next day, May 26th, there was a chance for talented HUFSans to become stars in the Super Star H. The heated excitement of Daedongje did not go out until the last day. Rather, the heat only crescendoed when the idol group 'f(x)' put on its performance in the closing ceremony. Finally, the singer Cyai brought the festival to a grand finale by singing an encore. 🎤

**By Sung So-yeon**

# Cheer Your Youth! Festival at the Yongin Campus

**H**UFSans held the "2010 HUFS FESTIVAL" at Yongin campus between May 18 and 20. Many events took place during festival this year.

On May 18, Music groups on the campus were expected to have a rock festival, but this was canceled due to the rain. Although it was raining, students from more than a few

departments still sold their goods.

The next day, the weather was fine and the streets of Yongin campus became more active. The General Student Council planned "A giant bibimbap that all Hufs-ans make together" at noon in front of the student center. President Park Chul, University officials, and some fellow students participated



in this event and they made about seven-hundred portions.

Meanwhile, the “Graffiti Event” opened before the Student center. People scribbled on a wall and spray painted wrecked cars. Besides that, there were fun events: tarot, fortune, a flea market, cookie making, and each department sold different kinds of food along the main road between the Student Center and Myeongsudang Pond, and many participated in throwing water balloons.

Also, in front of Myeongsudang Pond, there was an air bounce, boat rides, a rodeo, and scuba diving were performed. These events were held from one day to the next. At night, a night club was opened at 7 p.m. in the Open-air theater.

On May 20, most events continued. At night, a mini concert opened. Son Dam-Bi, Four Men, Leessang, and DJ DOC appeared at this concert. They audience went enthusiastically wild with joy. 🎵

**By Lee Ho-je**

## GSC Bans Playing Catch Ball

**N**o more playing catch at the Open Air Theater. The General Student Council(GSC) banned playing catch at the Open Air Theater on the Seoul campus in May. Playing catch was banned at this place because there are concerns of damage to university property, and also, people being hit with wildly thrown balls and suffering injuries because of it.

Playing catch at the Open Air Theater has been a problem for a long time. Many students, and other people not part of HUFS, have been playing catch at this facility, and some of them even brought baseball bats to practice their hitting. Because of this, many students

have struck by baseballs. Even some of the windows of dongari - clubs placed under the Open Air Theater - have been occasionally broken. Even though there had been many such accidents, there had not been any action taken to solve this problem. Since May, however, the GSC posted a banner at the Open Air Theater which says, “You cannot play catch ball at Open Air Theater.”

However, some students expressed their sadness over this new measure. An anonymous HUFSan who likes baseball, said, “I liked watching people play catch, especially during weekends when there are not many people at the university.” 🎵

**By Choi Eun-sil**

## Twelve Days of the Hunger Strike

**A** hunger strike was conducted by some representatives of the Imun campus in front of the Humanities and Science Building on May 2nd. They started this hunger strike to fight for the improvement of the college graduation system and to demand the refund of what they think is an unreasonable tuition fee. The senior students of HUFS must have two majors and then make a decent grade on the Foreign Language Examination(FLEX) test to graduate.

Despite the continuous hunger strike, the President said he would not consider the students’ requirements if they stopped the strike. The position of the students was also firm. They held a rally at Minerva Square where fifty students were present. There were even students who participated in this hunger strike on their own. The

students of Yongin Campus also sent seven-hundred signatures supporting the hunger strike. However, the President kept his position. Eventually, the representative student of the Department of Japanese fainted and was sent to the hospital. The hunger strike was finally put to an end.

Finally, the General Student Council(GSC), the Dean of Planning and Coordination, Administration Support, Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, and the President had a conference on May 14th. They reached an agreement that the six credits of a culture lecture can be substituted with credits for either of the dual majors. Also, Test of English for International Communication(TOEIC) and Test of English as a Foreign Language(TOEFL) will be allowed instead of the FLEX English test. 🎵

**By Sung So-yoon**



## How About This Book?

**By Lee Ho-je**

*Cub-Reporter of The Argus*

**T**he semester is about to end. At this point in time, I would like to recommend a book about the Middle East to you. I will tell you about a book that may change your views about the region. The book is *The Middle East, Land Of Humankind*, written by Professor Seo Jeong-Min in the Department of Arabic Interpretation and Translation. He said that readers of this book can learn what is misunderstood about the Middle East and what is true about the Middle East.

“Many people think still of the Middle East as the land of hot deserts or as Allah’s land. They usually view the Middle East from a Westerner’s standpoint. However, if people see it as a mass without regard to the diverse ethnicities, religions, and ideologies that coexist there, they will never see the real life of the people there,” he said.

Koreans usually associate the Middle East with stereotypical images such as those of the desert, oil, nomadic life, militant Islam, etc. However, if you read this book, you will learn about the myriad cultures represented in the region. Although women’s suppression is an unfortunate reality in parts of the Middle East as in other areas of the world, women’s education, representation and women’s rights are greater in parts of the Middle East than in ‘advanced’ countries elsewhere. For example, the number of female officers in Egypt and several other Middle Eastern nations is more than in Korea. Female MCs on Lebanese TV programs dress much more provocatively than in Korea. In Dubai (United Arab Emirates), where the divorce rate is no less than 50%, the government has distributed pamphlets titled “49 guidelines between a husband and wife”. Professor Seo

writes, “For example, we think that Saudi Arabia and Egypt are similar, but they are as distinct from one another Korea is different from the Philippines. Saudi Arabia is a monarchy, has an oil-oriented economic structure, and its society does not allow women to drive, but Egypt is a republic and has an agriculture- and tourism-oriented economic structure.”

In this way, Professor Seo wrote this book to correct various misunderstandings about the Middle East. He offers simple explanations on six topics; politics, economics, culture, Islam, and the place of women in society. In addition, he discusses ten stories on each of these topics. This book is a work of academic writing rather than an introductory work for general audiences that will change their perceptions of the Middle Eastern societies. “I tried to capture the full range of Middle Easterners’ positions, ways of thinking, and unvarnished lives. Also, I believe this book will give readers the feeling of traveling through the Middle East and talking with its native inhabitants,” he said.

Many tragic events of the past decade have contributed to negative views among Koreans of the Middle East. These include the September 11, 2001 attacks; the kidnapping in 2004 of translator, Christian missionary, and HUFs graduate Kim Sun-II in Iraq; and the abduction of 23 Korean Christian aid workers in 2007 in Afghanistan. Also, many people who do not have detailed knowledge about the Middle East misunderstand Islam to be a religion that supports and advocates terrorism. By reading this book, we can correct our misperceptions and expand our knowledge about the Middle East. In addition, Professor Seo’s vivid narrative lets us feel as though we are actually traveling through the Middle East. 



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# Pre- G20 Ambassadors' Conference

Enhancing Globality Tomorrow through International Collaboration Today

May 26, 2010

Hosted by Hankyuk University of Foreign Studies

Sponsored by Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification Committee of the National Assembly  
JoongAng Ilbo

## Varying Stand on The Role of G20 Voiced during Pre-G20 Ambassadors' Conference



**H**UFS successfully hosted the Pre-G20 Ambassadors' Conference at The Westin Chosun in central Seoul on May 26th, Wednesday. Including the foreign ambassadors of the G20 countries, Sakong Il, the Chairman of the Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit, Park Jin, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification Committee of the National Assembly, and HUFS President Park Chul, more than 100 dignitaries participated in the conference.

The conference held with the theme of "Enhancing Globality Tomorrow Through International Collaboration Today" and was sponsored by the Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification Committee of the National Assembly and JoongAng Ilbo.

19 ambassadors out of the 20 countries in the G20 were present including USA, Japan, UK, France, Germany, Canada, Italy, China, Australia, India, Brazil, Mexico,



Before the conference began, President Park Chul and ambassadors representing the G20 nations posed for a shot.

Indonesia, Argentina, Russia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain and Korea.

The conference aimed to provide a forum for discussion to find measures for constructive exchanges and co-operations among the G20 countries in preparation for the Toronto Summit in June and the Seoul Summit in November. Park Jin said in his Congratulatory Remarks that Korea will fulfill its role as a bridge between the developed and developing world, based on its successful developmental know-how as a desperately poor developing nation in the past. He also added that he hoped that the Pre-G20 Ambassadors' Conference serves as a venue for profound discussions about the role of the G20 and the changing global governance.

"The agenda so far has been mostly concentrated on developing countries," said Sakong II in his Keynote speech, "We feel that we should take up those issues and concerns of emerging countries as well."

During the round table discussion, each ambassador of the respective countries voiced out their countries' stands on certain issues of concern. Various issues were raised, while some countries agreed on certain issues, some countries disagreed on certain.

Amongst the many issues, the ambassadors present at the conference agreed on one key agenda. The agenda is the need to take internationally coordinated action and measures to prevent the financial depression from happening again in the future and establishing a stable post crisis structure of the world economy.

Toshinori Shigeie, ambassador of Japan to Korea voiced that



there was a need to come up with clear credible solutions to the economic challenges the world was facing.

Jonathan Knott, Minister-Counselor and Deputy Head of Mission of the British Embassy, mentioned, "As the premier forum for international economic cooperation it is the G20's task to provide the same strong, stable and determined leadership." "The rise in the G20 reflects the fundamental shift in social and economic power brought about by globalization. The financial and economic crisis has made our interdependence even clearer. The process of globalization - which has brought so many benefits to the developed and the developing countries alike - has linked our economies at a time of crisis, too. Countries can no longer decide their policy response in isolation," he added.



The round-table discussion called for active discussion and exchange of information between countries.

Federico L. Morchio, Charge d'affaires of the Argentine Embassy voiced the importance that progress is made on the reform of the international financial institutions and the international financial system so that it may concentrate in a transparent manner in its specific mission of channeling savings to productive investment and social

# Conference

## Global Collaboration Today



projects.

Skand Ranjan Tayal, Ambassador of India to Korea, said in his speech, “India, like most other Members of the G20, would like the G20 to be a forum to provide political directives at the highest level on the complex financial and economic issues facing the global economy. That way, the forum can discuss issues in-depth and do justice.”

Edward Lipman, Ambassador of Canada to Korea, mentioned that there is a need for the G20 to remain focused on economic issues and on restoring the health of the global economy and not be distracted by other issues.

Erdogan Serif Iscan, Ambassador of Turkey to Korea, however, said that the G20 has a greater capacity and responsibility to engage in other important issues outside the financial industry, such as climate change and poverty. Martha Ortiz de Rosas, Ambassador of Mexico had a similar stand and mentioned that Mexico is strongly pursuing within the G20 Summit efforts to deal with climate change. Anthony Dennis, Ambassador of South Africa agreed too, saying that the G20’s role in development and climate change issues is crucial for non-G20 members as well.

Konstantin Vnukov, Ambassador of Russia to Korea, mentioned the importance that the G20 and the G8 develop accurate agendas to preserve the main role of the UN and its security council.

Claudia Schmitz, Deputy head of Mission of the German Embassy mentioned that an intelligent framework is needed and developments should not get too big to fail and plans should be realistic. She also emphasized the importance of

joint answers when it comes to transactions.

Mark Tokola, Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy also emphasized on the value of coordination amongst the G20 countries as they all still had a long way to go and that the Seoul Summit will serve as a turning point, as it is the first time that a non-G7 country has hosted such a major event. He mentioned that Korea’s performance and development over the years have been impressive, and being a country that turned from an international recipient to an international donor, he believes that it would act as a bridge between the developing and emerging countries.

Kim Kyung-soo, Director General of International Economic Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea, voiced Korea’s stand as well as what it would do as the hosting country of the Seoul Summit in November; “I have every confidence that the two G20 Summits this year will indeed build upon the progress made in the previous three G20 summits to contribute to the recovery of the world economy. Furthermore, the Korean government is exerting every possible effort to achieve sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy at the Seoul Summit.”

Though not in the original G20 plan, the current issue between North and South Korea regarding the sinking of the Cheonan was also brought up and Italy, Argentina, Australia, Canada showed full support to South Korea. It was mentioned that this issue will also be addressed in the next meeting. 🇰🇷

**By Lee Yeong-eun**



Proud HUFSSan / Noh Myeong-hwan

# Tracing Back the History of Our Times

By Suk Gee-hyun

Reporter of Campus Section

“History is a continuous process of interaction between the historian and the facts, an unending dialogue between the present and the past”  
Edward H. Carr

What is history? The terminology is so broad and strong that it feels distant from our daily lives. However, Professor Noh Myeong-hwan, a historian at HUFSS, has been making “History” easier to approach for the Korean people and all HUFSSans.

“Basically, my job covers two areas. The first one is studying the history of Europe’s unification. By doing this study on Europe, I make comparisons with Korea’s modern history which will be a stepping stone for Korea’s reunification. My other part of the job is to collect, organize, preserve, and utilize all kinds of history. This goes down in more details like working for companies and HUFSS to trace back the memories of the organization.”

Noh has a surprising number of



History covers your past, present, and future. And they’re all beautiful

experiences in giving speeches in famous global symposiums among South Korean historians. Based on what he studies in European history, he gives advices for the development of South Korea. Recently, by making a contribution to a book titled <Ostropolitik 1969-1974> published by Cambridge University Press, Noh proved himself once more as a leading historian in Korea. The book compiles 12 scholars’ studies on how outer countries got influenced during

the Cold War. He was in charge of Chapter 7, West German Ostpolitik and Korean South-North relations.

During the interview, he summarized his view towards the South-North Korea’s ties by emphasizing on taking a long-term and cultural approach. Being known as the best in this area, analyzing the past and utilizing it to the future is a big part of his work.

“Many people ask if we could learn

a lesson from Germany's separation and apply it to better the relationship with North Korea. The two situations are a bit different from each other, but there is a lot to learn. Germany's unification is meaningful in a way as it approached to its goal very naturally, even bringing Europe together. West Germany and East Germany were able to watch the same television show, read the same newspapers, and elders were able to choose which side they want to live in. Willy Brandt suggests that we need a sincere interaction. That's why I say the Gaeseong industrial complex and the Keumgang Mountain tourism are important." Noh said.

With the recent controversy over North Korea's torpedoing a South Korean ship and the stressful relationship between the two Koreas following it, Noh expressed his grief over the

divided country. "Korea does not even have enough records to develop further researches on the beginning of Korea's separation. I had to go to Germany and the United States to do my research." He strongly felt the need of the government's support in such research for the development of the nation. "If we are able to get more experts and resources that is stacked in other nations, it will be much easier for us to foresee where South Korea will be heading."

However, his new project in HUFSS is a fresh motivation for him. Last year, he established Historical Archives of HUFSS, a center for memory and culture, to record the history of HUFSS. It started as a blog, but it is more user-friendly and easy to access. The blog is made for all HUFSSans including the alumni, and potential students who are looking for practical information about

the school. "There are three key words that define this project: memory, identity, and culture. Being able to remember your past and to feel the nostalgia is a drug in your life. It motivates you and it makes you strive for the better. A bar in front of school is just a bar. However, people share different memories there. I want to provide a space for those people to share feelings and memories. Let's call it a space to share," he said with a smile.

His research on tracing back the history of HUFSS is regularly

being uploaded on the blog making it an effective tool to appeal to potential students. "It is a history marketing. High school students who are interested in HUFSS will see if the culture of this school suits them and they could really feel the school's atmosphere. Pictures from 56 years ago when the school was first established and what it looks like now will give them a sort of affection towards the school."

Noh said that history talks about something or someone's origin and even about the present. He began studying history with this belief and it made him keep contributing to the society and HUFSS.

"Students at HUFSS have the most suitable environment to develop themselves to be experts in other countries and in making contributions to Korea. But let me tell something to the students, languages do not exist by themselves- they represent a culture and a history. When you study a language, also try to get familiar with the problems that the country has. Once you can draw a big picture of the nation enhanced by your language skills, you will have the competency to become an expert on any aspect of that country," said Noh.

With his know-how and deep insight, history becomes more interesting and accessible. It is no longer a passive observation of the past but a tool to learn from the past in making the future better. 

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Visit Historical Archives of HUFSS 'http://hufsarchives.tistory.com'

# “The Strongest of the Information Age”



**By Ryu Chong-hyon**

*(Director MBC and Adjunct professor in Hufs)*

While ago, my daughter graduated from college. A graduation ceremony of an Ivy League institution that I had only seen in the movies was realized before my eyes. As my daughter and her classmates marched into the field in their regalia, the University President and Dean initiated the ceremony. Indeed, acknowledging the academic achievement of these young people and blessing their bright future constituted a grand ceremony.

Recently, both the Korean and American universities have become extremely attentive to plagiarism. In most lectures, professors subscribe to policies such as the following.

“Don’t share your homework with someone else.”

“Always indicate where you got your information.”

“Make footnotes.”

One may wonder about the reason

behind the recent emphasis on the copyright. What is the relationship between technological development and copyright? Professor Lawrence Lessig of the Stanford Law School answers, “Changing technology enforces us confront to choice.” In other words, we have to change either the law or the technology.

According to the development of technology in the culture industry, computer software industry, etc., the need for drawing a clear line between the author’s right and the user’s right is increasing. For example, digital technology combined with the Internet is operating as a massive copying machine that connects the entire world. In the face of such technological reality, the traditional copyright has lost its influence.

As we can see from the case regarding pirated copies of the Korean summer blockbuster “Haeundae”, it is obvious that intellectual property infringement problem makes a huge impact on our society, and damages from pirating are increasing these days. The more popular the movie, the more likely movie buffs enjoy it through file-sharing sites. Such pirating inflicts a great financial loss and curtails the creative desire on the part of the author.

As a result, the disputes as to copyright protection and filing sharing of copyrighted materials in P2P service have been intensive. The most controversial has been P2P service provider’s civil liability on copyright

infringement by P2P users. Among those debates, there have been joint tort theory, contributory liability theory, vicarious liability theory and so on. Needless to say to protect copyright and technology development, we have to compromise interests of copyright holders, online service provider and P2P users. In this viewpoint, the law of copyright needs to be enforced electronically by the Internet Service Providers, who operate the Internet and its backbone. The Digital Rights Management (DRM) is a technological protection measure that is used to protect the rights that are stated in the Copyright Act from the illegal infringements without proper permissions or requirements. The DRM is an affirmative measure that inspires a new construction of the Copyright



Lawrence Lessig, Professor of the Stanford Law School. Like his word, entering information-oriented society, importance of copyright increasing day by day.





Nowaday, plagiarism is rampant in society. In graduation day, we always try to keep a our conscience for mortarboard symbolized the academic achievement.

Act and enables it to work effectively in digital age.

Copyright is intangible economic right. In Romano-Germanic Law (Continental Law), copyright is focused on the author's right, but in Anglo-American Law (Common Law), it is focused on the copyright itself as an economic right.

In the modern day, copyright is composed of the author's personal rights and economic rights. Unlike the author's economic rights, the author's personal rights protect the moral benefits of the author and belong exclusively to the author. Also, these rights are available independently of the author's economic rights while the latter rights are restricted. The Korean copyright act provides the right to publish the work, to claim authorship of the work and to maintain the sameness of the work as well as a stricter protection of the author's personal rights after than before his death. The author's economic rights can be restricted when their work does not correspond with the public benefit from the harmonious uses of works. This is that what we so called "fair use doctrine" in common law.

The object of the copyright law protection is 'expression' by "idea-expression dichotomy".

'Access' and 'substantial similarity' are the most important two criteria of copyright infringement. Even though the meaning of 'substantial similarity' is uncertain and abstract in law, 'substantial

similarity test' in copyright law is one of the most requirements in judging copyright infringement. Needless to say, one of the difficult problems is to draw a clear line between idea and expression in judging 'substantial similarity'. Learned Hand's abstraction test, Zechariah Chafee's pattern test, the total concept and feel theory as a audience test, and the success filtration approach test as other formulations are presented as the barometers to draw a line between idea and expression on judging 'substantial similarity'.

The implication of 'abstraction test' at "Nichols v. Universal Pictures Co., 45 F.2d 119, 121 (2nd Cir. 1930)" is; "When plays are concerned, the plagiarist may excise a separate scene or he may appropriate part of the dialogue. Then the question is whether the part so taken is substantial, and therefore not a fair use of the copyrighted work; it is the same question as arises in the case of any other copyrighted work. But when the plagiarist does not take out a block in situ, but an abstract of the whole, decision is more troublesome. Upon any work, and especially upon a play, a great number of patterns of increasing generality will fit equally well, as more and more of the incident is left out. The last may perhaps be no more than the most general statement of what the play is about, and at times might consist of its title; but there is a point in this series of abstractions where they are no longer

protected, since otherwise the playwright could prevent the use of his ideas, to which, apart from their expression, his property is never extended."

The definition of 'pattern test' from Zechariah Chafee, is "If we protect more than precise words, where shall we stop? The line is sometimes drawn between an idea and its expression. This does not solve the problem, because expression has too wide a range. To some extent, the expression of an abstract idea should be free for use by others. No doubt, the line does lie somewhere between the author's idea and the precise form in which he wrote it down. I like to say that the protection covers the pattern of the work. This is not a solution, but I find it helpful as an imaginative description of what should not be imitated. Some resemblance in characters and situations was inevitable and permissible, but that the pattern of the play - the sequence of events and the development of the interplay of the characters - [could] not be followed scene by scene without constituting an infringement."

The information age that has dawned with the IT revolution is changing the logic of power entirely. In the past, military power was equivalent to national power. Then, with the occurrence of industrialization, economic power came to indicate national power. That is, the rich countries were the most influential countries. However, as the information age dawned over time, the power of any nation came to be influenced by culture and information. The same applies on individuals. In the agricultural society, the physically strong was the strongest; in the industrial society, the rich was the strongest. Then, as the information age came about, individuals practicing intellectual property rights such as Bill Gates emerged as more influential than the physically strong. Such trend is likely to continue if not reinforced as time passes and culture progresses. ☞

# Terrorism and Justice



1: U.S. still fight with enemies whom he grow. His strategy requires modification at this point.

2: U.S. President and terrorist. Between them There is only a difference in destroying person.

**By Jeong Jin-kyeong**  
*Reporter of Theory & Critique Section*

**A**fter the tragic events of September 11th, 2001, the U.S. vigorously began waging a war against terrorism all over the world. In its national effort to fight against terrorism, the U.S. employed air strikes, bombings, mobilized ground troops, and exerted diplomatic pressure on many countries: Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, North Korea, etc.

Despite strenuous efforts and the expenditure of enormous amounts of resources, many terrorist groups still promote instability in the world by terrorist means, and the present situation seems worse than any that has ever gone before. The global community is greatly concerned about the ways and means of overpowering terrorism that have constituted the U.S.'s counter-terrorism strategy. This shows that the U.S.'s counter-terrorism strategy is regarded by some as provisional failure. Consequently, people are searching for alternative ways of addressing the problem of terrorism from the tactics that have been pursued

before.

Like a doctor who must deal with the etiology of an illness and not stop at the palliative treatment of its symptoms, in order to move beyond taking the ostensible pretexts for terrorism at face value and responding merely with U.S.-style armed engagement, we need to seek terrorism's true root causes and strive for a clearer definition of terrorism.

## **Why terrorist activities are perpetrated**

As a result of ages-old political and religious conflicts, 'conventional' terrorism has been carried out by various factions within certain countries. But after the Cold War and September 11th, terrorism has been carried out by many multi-national and religious groups around the world. Because, unilateralism, which has deep American roots, gradually turned out and the most radical extremist groups, such as Al-Qaida and the Taliban, which the U.S. provided support, training, and arms for the hope of containing the Soviet bloc, opposed U.S.'s hegemony in their homelands. Ironically, U.S. nurtures his

enemies.

Various concepts have developed in relation to international terrorism: state-supported terrorism and the provision of refuge and assistance to terrorists enable the continuation and growth of terrorist activities, leading to the creation of many further problems and thousands of victims. In order to prevent and eradicate terrorism, we need to investigate terrorism's true root causes.

Terrorism has many formal reasons, but basic cause including everything is vestiges of imperial past. Partha Chatterjee, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, observes that these 'western countries ruthlessly exploited their colonies and these scars are left in forms which are the formal reasons of terrorism: poverty, tribal friction, and religious strife.'

### Towards a clearer definition of terrorism

Many scholars have their own opinions on the causes of terrorism, but, there is a general consensus on what constitutes terrorism. According to the book 'introduction of terrorism' is written by author Kang Young-sook, Director of The Korean Association for Terrorism Studies, 'Terrorism consists of deliberate acts of a physical or psychological nature perpetrated on select groups of victims whose intent is to mold the thinking and behavior not only of these targeted groups, but more importantly, of larger sections of global society that identify or share the views and aspirations of the targeted groups or who might easily be led to do so. The intent of the terrorists is to intimidate or coerce both groups by causing them intense fear, dread, panic and horror' Obviously, these are characteristics of terrorism. In contrast to the general consensus about what constitutes terrorism, the motivations and causes of terrorism are still unclear.

In the movie 'Air Force One (1997),' actor Harrison Ford plays the U.S. president and Gary Oldman plays the role of Soviet terrorist leader from Kazakhstan who hijacks Air Force One, the U.S. president's plane. To focus on Gary Oldman's character, he tells the U.S. president's daughter, 'You think we are monsters, that we would kill people? somebody's children, somebody's parents but we also have parents and children.' Gary Oldman's character adds that 'Your father plundered and bombed Iraq in the name of his faith. Like him, we have our faith too. Do you know whom else he has killed? The main difference is your father killed people while wearing a tuxedo, with a telephone call and a smart bomb.' The matter to be taken



1 : Ahn Jung-geun(1879-1910)  
2 : Ito Hirobumi(1841-1909)

into consideration, then, is the difference between the two sides' points of view: those of the U.S. president and the terrorist.

Koreans can relate to this situation through the example of An Jung-geun, who assassinated Ito Hirobumi, the chief instigator in Japan's occupation of Korea who was known and accused of being a 'terrorist' in the colonial era. However, now we revere and rebirth him as martyr for our country. Like this, now U.S. criticizes and strikes their enemy terrorists. But times may change, U.S. would be criticized as 'empire of evil' and terrorists could be respected as 'great resistant' in new age. Which tune are we to sing, then?

We need a clear definition and concept of the motivations and causes behind terrorism in order to formulate a more effective counter-terrorism strategy.

### State terrorism, justice or injustice?

According to Frederick H. Gareau, political scientist and professor at Florida State University, 'State terrorism is what one nation can do to other nations to destroy peace in global society.' But this in particular is most controversial concept of terrorism. The fourth pillar of the UN's counter-terrorism strategy states that measures to ensure respect for human rights are the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. But state terrorism disregards this principle.



Bombing of Dresden in February 1945. Heavy bombers, which are over, 1,300 killed 35,000 victims for 3 days. But, in commanders, nobody isn't punished. What is the justice? victor's justice?

As to the origins of state terrorism, during the Spanish Civil War, the world cites as an example the Nazis' Guernica bombing, which claimed 2,000 victims, but does not cite Allied forces' bombing of German cities, such as Dresden, Hamburg, Frankfurt and so on, which killed over 600,000. or Israel's occupation and American-style bombings of areas inhabited by Palestinians in the Middle East, which took place without any official declaration of war but resulted in many casualties and displacement of refugees in the Gaza Strip, West Bank, or the construction of nuclear power plants in Syria and Iraq. We firmly believe that human rights and security are closely related, because human rights are the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism. However, Israel has allowed horrible acts of violence and oppression to take place under the guise of counter-terrorism. This is real state terrorism, which must be criticized in regards to the situation in the Middle East, Moreover, United States and Western countries' aid and support of Israel's military activities in the Middle East are the subject of only limited attention. Hence, the problem of terrorism is aggravated.



Arthur Wellesley  
(1769 - 1852), United  
Kingdom's Field  
Marshal and Duke of  
Wellington, proved  
meaningless of war

### A better future for mankind

In launching the U.S.'s war in Iraq in the name of fighting terrorism, President George W. Bush said 'It was something far more precious than human life that we fought for', but he also reminded people that 'nothing is more precious than human life.' Throughout history, there have been many examples of this kind of self-contradictory language. So it is the same with the ongoing conflict in the Middle East. Over the years in the Iraqi labyrinth, fighting for freedom has been held to be more precious than human life by U.S. policy makers, and the U.S. continues to wander in search for the end to the war in Iraq.

In their book 'The Three Trillion Dollar War,' two authors, the Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz and Harvard professor Linda Bilmes analyze U.S. expenditures in the so-called war against terrorism. From an economic point of view, they predict that war expenditures will rise to 3 trillion, including many hidden costs, and criticize the U.S. counter-terrorism strategy as a wasteful war expenditure that actually denigrates the value of human lives, which are more precious than money, instead of investing in people's welfare and economic development.

Even though the U.S. is the only undisputed superpower at present, wars bring the greatest of superpowers to their feet. As superpowers stagger under the weight of wartime expenditures, national development languishes and investment in world development stagnates. Hence, world powers should instead try to resolve their shared problem of terrorism through peaceful means. U.S. style is internally-biased and counterproductive because it depends on the use of armed force, which perpetuates and exacerbates suffering in the designated enemy territories and thereby creates fresh breeding ground for terrorism. We need only recall the United Kingdom's Field Marshal and Duke of Wellington Arthur Wellesley's maxim that 'Nothing but a battle lost can be so melancholy as battle won'. Because he emerged as the victor at Waterloo over Napoleon, his proverb is an acute reminder of the need for peace and measures to avoid war. This is especially necessary in order to find more effective alternatives to the U.S. style of counter-terrorism strategy.

In conclusion, we must remember that Kwon Young-sol, law professor of Chungang University, 'in the absence of respect for human rights, victory in war against terrorism is efforts to no purpose' ❏

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# Vom Kriege, Consideration about War

**By Jeong Jin-kyeong**  
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Interestingly, soldier conducting warfare is one of mankind's the oldest jobs, and others jobs such as prostitution and spying, are closely related to war. Nowadays, war makes many job, and many people work in the arms business. It's been like this since antiquity. War has always been together with human beings.

That war will survive before humanity's extermination is the theme of 'Vom Kriege'. This book's Prussian author, Carl von Clausewitz, stressed the moral and political aspects of war by putting this theme into sober consideration for over twelve years. Despite this book's difficulty in understanding, it is very popular. Because the author died before the book was published, he didn't completely finish writing the manuscript and it consists of posthumous work edited by his wife. Still, we can't deny this book's value in the philosophy of war, which is a careful study of the essentials of war investigates the elements of the relationships basic to the strategy of war.

This book consists of three volumes that explain the aspects of contemporary war with examples from past wars, such that some readers may think that this book is behind the times and useless. Still, many attempts to deal with the theory of war ended in failure. Carefully considering them, the author succeeded in making this book work.

### Who is Clausewitz

The author, Carl von Clausewitz, was a Prussian soldier and military theorist of the modern age. He was born on 1780 in the Kingdom of Prussia. When he grew up, his homeland was on the road to progress under Friedrich II's military success. Influenced by his father, who was an officer in the army, he entered the Prussian army at the age of twelve.

When the French Revolution took place in 1789, he entered into war as a Prussian officer invading France and later served in the Napoleonic War. Between the two wars, Clausewitz entered the Prussian Military Academy. In school, he studied the philosophical writings of Kant, and met his spiritual teacher, Scharnhorst. These academic experiences subsequently helped him in his work.

After graduating first-in-hi-class in 1806, he served in the Army during the Prussian Campaign when Napoleon invaded Prussia. Napoleon smashed the Prussia army, and Clausewitz was captured and held by France. He barely returned to his fatherland in 1807. He participated in the reform of the Prussian army and confronted France at the Battle of Waterloo, which was Napoleon's demise.

After the Napoleonic War, Clausewitz held many positions within Prussian Army. In 1818 when he was promoted to Major-General, and held that rank until his death by cholera in 1831. He served his nation on the principals of his alma mater. During this period, he concentrated on this crowning achievement of his career, based on his experiences in the Napoleonic War, from which he distilled various principles of warfare that tended to separate victor from vanquished, and from his Kantian philosophical view of warfare, which he learned during his studies.

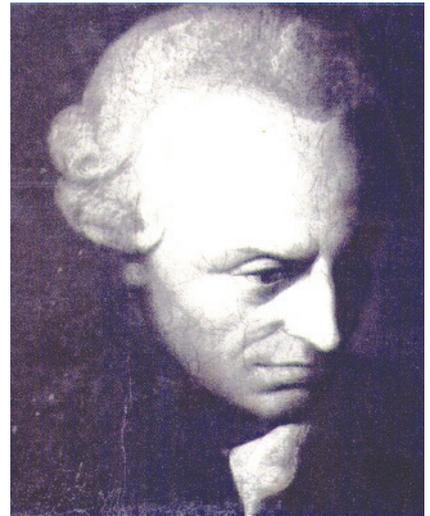
### What is war

Clausewitz clearly defines the meaning of war as, "War is merely the continuation of policy by other means. The political object is the goal, war is the means of reaching it." He adds, "and means can never be considered in isolation from their purpose." In spite of definitions of politics made by scholars, for Clausewitz, politics means international politics, politics between nations.

If a conflict erupts between countries, it could be peacefully solved. But, when it can't, war is used to solve the problem. The aim of war is the realization of every country's will through smashing the enemy nation's arms and means of resistance. The art of war is part of the art of politics, so a change of military tactics is dependent on the art of politics.

For Clausewitz, war is limited to means, and not an object itself. Politically, war falls into two classes: war for extermination, and war for conquest, such as today's full-scale wars and limited wars. But any war has many elements that can't be outside of politics, and any victory results in the political skill, such as securing allies.

Lastly, he emphasizes that, "War is a means of politics and any war can't



Immanuel Kant (AD.1724 - AD.1804, Up) and Napoleon Bonaparte (AD.1769 - AD.1821, Down). They are one of the great names of history and fathers of this book

begin with politics,” one more time, and then appends, “War must have the character of politics and be measured with political criterion. Instead of a diplomatic document, politics here means military force as a tool of politics.”

### The modern viewpoint of Clausewitz

Today, war is not just performed by force anymore. In many areas of society, war breaks out between people or nations. Especially, Clausewitz criticizes the immoderate subdivision of the army and emphasizes the organic combination of each military branch, writing about the organization of an army, “the more vertically divided, the worse, but horizontally dividing the army is good for the commander, because units in the same class can receive the same detailed orders about tactics, but with vertical organization, the leader’s orders are inefficiently passed down without speed or accuracy,” and, “the various branches are more likely to quarrel than an army that is vertically organized.” The same holds true in business. For the sake of profit, comparing the leader of the army to the Chief Executive Officer, a company that is organized effectively can get the right information to its many departments, such as personnel, production, finance, and the like.

All things that history has revealed are considered in this book, and it teaches many people its lessons through many examples of war. In the case of Poland, especially, we learn that sudden changes in the state of international affairs affect the partition of a country such as Korea. If political influence is lacking, that country will meet a tragic fate and will become the battlefield of foreign countries.

Clausewitz’ maxim, “Without clear awareness and firm will, nothing will end in success,” not only means it’s the only condition for winning a war, but also for living a successful life.

### After Clausewitz

His work, along with ‘The Art of War’, which is a highly influential ancient eastern military treatise authored by Sun Tzu, is commonly listed as one of greatest works about war and has influenced many people and nations in the world ever since. It was feared that books dealing with war that it is yet unfinished.

Still, war exists, but according to book, in a theoretical and absolute level of war, it should never begin. Since reasonable people know that can’t continue to solve obstacles problems with war, constantly supplying and moving troops into battle, there will always be things that are unexpected in war, and then it can get out of control, as history has shown time and time again. Before advocating war, warmongers in Korean society need to think about Clausewitz’s philosophy, and consider the damages for our society, and further study the Roman statesman, Marcus Tullius Cicero’s saying, “Even unjust peace is much better than the most just war.”

To this day, Clausewitz may be controversial, but he isn’t wrong. 🇰🇷



Marcus Tullius Cicero (BC.106 - BC.43). He criticized war. But, before and after his age, The war will survive before humanity’s extermination



# How Are You Living Your Life Right Now?

By Lee Yeong-eun  
Associate Editor of Culture Section

“My Life Without Me” weaves the tale of Ann, a 23 year-old married woman with two children. In the opening stages, her modest and ordinary life is threatened by a gloomy revelation. Ann is diagnosed with terminal uterine cancer with only two more months to walk on the mortal plane.

The remaining footage departs from expectation, containing no melancholy and self-absorption over death. In fact, Ann kept her fatal illness a secret from her family. Confronting her inescapable end alone, Ann desires to make up for lost time. The last two months of her life is a manifestation of her desire to finally lead a meaningful life, a life where she can tick-off the ten empty boxes in her

personal-to-do list.

Today, despite knowing that our lifespan is finite, and even can be cruelly cut-short, many people lead lives as if lost time can be easily made up. Who can blame these people? No one will willingly confront the reality of possessing an unfulfilled personal checklist even as the sands in their destiny hourglass are trickling to an end. Therefore, let this movie be the harbinger. That life will end and personal checklists can be left unfulfilled, to serve as a wake-up call, especially to students, to take charge and live as if tomorrow will be the last.

There is nothing wrong in having ambitions to excel. But letting any quest, be it academic or career, to overtake our lives, is a form of self-enslavement. What we mean to our happiness are now iron gates barring us from it.

It will be pitiful if we must be like Ann, to take the initiative only after receiving a last verdict. Perhaps, it is time we confront our inner fears. Everyone, take a step back. Think through the existence you lead, whether you are satisfied with your life and will have no regret if the grim reaper claims you in the next instant. If you break out in a cold sweat, perhaps it is time to reassess the priorities in your life. The Argus surveyed about 150 HUFSAans regarding how they view life and what is important in their lives.

Importantly, every HUFSAan interviewed has in his-or-her own mind about what constitutes a life well lived. Regrettably, when questioned whether they have actually gone on to live the way they want to, most responded that for some reason or another, they are unable to. Everyone should, without any

excuse, be able to lead a fulfilling life that has no regrets. Taking a cue from Ann's actions in the movie, here are four main attitudes that HUFSSans can adopt:

### Treasure the things you have

A lot of our unhappiness can be traced to neglect. In trying to accomplish more, we lose sight of those things precious around us. We work extremely hard to achieve the things we want, but never let ourselves enjoy what we have. Ann discovered that her happiness has all along been in her neglected children. When she began to treasure them more by being more involved with them, she found herself happier with life. Sheepishly, many HUFSSans revealed that their busy schedules have forced them to lose sight of the important things in life -- be it their loved ones, their passions, or even their pets. While trying to accomplish your goals is a very important component of living in society, let not our journey for betterment be an oppression of our happiness. Let us live a more balanced life, treasuring the things we have while seeking to improve ourselves to obtain the things we desire.

### Untie the binds of our emotions

Can we recall the times we pulled out from doing things we truly wished to do, either because of our fear, embarrassment, or other negative emotions? That is usually the nature of things we truly wish to do. For it is because they are difficult to do emotionally that their accomplishment will contribute a lot to our personal well-being. Ann was estranged from her father for many years, unable to reconcile with him due to her feelings of resentment and awkwardness. Yet, deep down, she truly wished to make peace

with her father. It is only by overcoming her feelings did father and daughter finally reunite, at least emotionally. In the survey, many students wrote that they had done something out of the ordinary at least once in their lives that they wish to try it again. However, out of fear, they dare not. For instance, at least twenty percent of the students wrote that they wanted to try skipping classes to enjoy themselves for once, or even try partying during exam week. However, they cannot do this because they feel that it is their responsibility to study well and not play, especially when others are studying. Instead of being chained by your own feelings or being restricted to the rules and regulations that you have to obey all the time, why not try something new -- today?

### Live today as if it is your last

Having tomorrow to fall back on is a very dangerous mentality. It serves as an excuse to procrastinate with our actions, to stop us from trying to pursue our happiness. It is a stumbling block to our first step to lead a meaningful life. Having no tomorrow to fall back on, Ann was finally unable to push her happiness to a later date. She gained the impetus to make the checklist she must make, and in the process, lead a more meaningful life. HUFSSans responded that they derived great happiness from doing even the simplest things such as sleeping the whole day away, reading the books they want in a comfortable cafe while sipping hot coffee, or even embarking on a movie marathon. Yet, the demands of today's life warn them to put those things off to a later date. They reasoned that there will always be a tomorrow to do these things, not realizing their tomorrows are running

out at every moment of procrastination. Preparing for TOEIC, FLEX, and other major examinations can be very strong reasons to forgo what makes us happy. But are we sure we really have no time? More likely, we cave into our spirit to procrastinate. We need to make every minute count, every minute meaningful.

### Love yourself

Perhaps the most important thing to be happy is that one must love her-or-himself. For if one does not treasure him-or-herself, why would he-or-she want to be happy? Our first step to happiness will be to accept ourselves, regardless of our state. Ann never despised herself for contracting an incurable disease. On the contrary, because she treasured herself, she found it necessary to complete her checklist to enable her to leave without regrets. Therefore, find strength to live a meaningful life in our love for ourselves. On the to-do-lists of HUFSSans, it could be seen that most HUFSSans cherished themselves and have ideas to pamper themselves. While some wanted to go on a diet, others wished to enjoy themselves in a sumptuous feast. Some desire to go for a make-over, while others wish to go for a full-body massage to unwind. One HUFSSan even mentioned she wanted to take a nude photo of herself while she was still young, untouched by the hand of time.

Time cannot be rewound the way that clocks can be readjusted. But the beauty of life is that even one day can make our life meaningful. Therefore, let not our lives be wasted by our own choices. Let us take charge and live life as it should be, with meaning and with the rights to be happy. ☺

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# Those Who Create Happiness



“The best way to make children good is to make them happy”

Oscar Wilde

**By Evgeniya Akulova**  
*Reporter of Culture Section*

In Seoul, there is a unique place called Young Nak Aenea’s Home. This “home,” tucked away from our noisy, often too-fast and perpetually restless world can only be reached after walking for at least 20 minutes from the nearest subway station. This small independent place became a real home for disabled children and a hope for a better world.

Upon first stepping into this place, you will be surprised by its atmosphere. The home comprises two main buildings: a school, a house where children live and receive medical treatment, and a playground full of children from neighbourhood, cheerfully playing basketball and other fun games. From the very first moment my friend Becky and I set foot in Aenea’s Home, we were attacked by boys with water-pistols. Becky, who is a U.S. citizen, has been volunteering in Aenea’s Home for the last three months. She helps the medical workers and spends time with the children. Now Becky is a primary school teacher, and every Monday after finishing school lessons, she comes to Aenea’s home to visit the children whom she loves so much and who eagerly await her. A present, Becky is the only foreign volunteer at the Home.

“When my friend asked me if I wanted to come to Aenea’s Home, I was a little bit

worried, because, you know, these are not just ordinary children. So I was a little bit afraid of saying or doing anything wrong. But when I arrived I was pleasantly surprised by its happy atmosphere! Everyone, the medical workers and the children, they all looked really happy,” Becky recalled, telling about her impression on the first day she spent at Aenea’s Home.

It is amazing that the children can understand Becky even though she only speaks English. “You know, once I told a girl named Goun, that I like her pink t-shirt. The next time I came to her room, she smiled and said “pink,” pointing to her trousers. We understand each other perfectly well! When I sing English songs they always try to follow me. Sometimes I think I have a bigger language barrier with the people whom I meet on the subway or in the supermarket than with these children from Aenea’s Home. And the fact that they have cerebral palsy does not mean that we cannot be good friends,” Becky added.

What is cerebral palsy? Cerebral palsy is a functional disability caused by abnormal development or damage to the cerebrum. In most cases, patients show abnormal development in their central nerve system, accompanied by failures in the muscular system and sensory nerve system.

According to one of the medical workers, “Founded on July 28th, 1994, Young Nak Aenea’s Home houses 40 cerebral-palsied children above the age of 4. The name “Aenea” comes from the Biblical story of Peter healing a paralysed person named Aenea. Young Nak Aenea’s Home provides a caring Christian environment in order to protect and serve cerebral-palsied children. Any child with the first class of cerebral palsy under the age of 4 is eligible to enter the Aenea’s Home facility.” Hence medical workers at the Home try to make the children’s lives as “normal” as it is possible.

“We just try to make each other smile. I love these children. They give you so much. We try to share every minute of happiness together. I still remember the day when I was together with a little girl Ji-yeon , who was blind. We walked and talked together. She was always so happy, and when a medical worker asked me to feed her, I could not even do it properly because she was singing without any pause. I have never heard such a beautiful voice from a 6-year-old girl. And then when visiting hours were over she took my hand, trying to look at my face, and said ‘Good night.’ It was one of the best days for me,” Becky said.

The basic principles of Aenea’s Home are to provide a humanitarian and culturally fulfilling living environment for those who enter the facility. By adopting individual and group instruction, the goals are to enhance the children’s basic temperance and personality; to provide physical therapy, task therapy and linguistic therapy; to improve the children’s health both in terms of preventive care and treatment of their existing conditions; to provide counseling for the children as they advance in their psychological development; to inspire the children’s will to overcome their challenges through daily therapy; and to inspire the children with the belief that “they can do it”.

These are just “normal” children who can find happiness even from small things like the attention or kind words of students who visit this facility. They are totally open to new people and always happy to see new faces. Come to Aenea’s Home, just like Becky did, and say “Hi” to any child ? you will get something in return that you could not buy even with millions of won - the priceless smile of a happy child.☺



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# Of Elections, Candidates and Campaigners

**By Prihantoro**  
*Reporter of Culture Section*

“Can you explain once again what the essence of this chapter is?” a classmate asked or professor. The professor started discussing the chapter once again. While the class was paying attention to the professor, a loud song penetrated the class from a speaker off campus.

“What is that noise?” I whispered to my classmate sitting next to me. I knew I heard the popular Korean song ‘mucogon’; however, it was sung not by the original singer and the lyrics also seemed to have changed a little- they changed dangsin (you) into simin (citizen) in the lyrics.

“It is the campaign song of the election candidate of this area,” my friend whispered her answer.



Some of the campaign methods are conventional, like hanging a banner in every strategic place, advertizing on the TV, choosing a strategic spot and delivering a speech about the changes a candidate is going to make once they are elected, and so on. I have also experienced seeing a candidate, along with some supporters rallying in cars, on motorcycles wearing various costumes. Well, the costumes may not be as colorful as the costumes one

sees at the Hi Seoul festival; nevertheless, they wear costumes with the pictures of their candidate printed on them. The election campaigning methods in Korea seem to be quite new and innovative to me.

Every time people enter or exit a subway station, they are greeted by a few ajummas (middle-aged women) wearing a special costumes that includes a cap on their head and a band worn diagonally across the torso. On the band, the number and the name of the candidate they support are printed. I wondered why the candidates choose only ajummas campaign for them. Then, a friend told me that the preference for ajummas is simply because they have more free time than other people- may be it is true, may be it is not!

The supporters bow down to greet (almost) every passerby, greeting with a common expression and of course, mentioning the name of their candidate. Some of them even sing a quick jingle for their candidate. Just few meters apart, there is usually one more person (read: teammate) distributing a card among the people. At the first glance, you may mistake it for a coupon for free drinks or discounts but that is not to be. It is a kind of business card with the information about the candidate and his/her slogan written on it. When you escape one such team, there is another one for another candidate waiting just meters away. Anyway, it is interesting that in a 20-meter radius, people can possibly find about five different teams, without any show of bitter rivalry- it is so peaceful and professional.

About the greeting and the card-giving part, not everybody replied to the greetings or agreed to receive the candidate's card. But again, not everybody was lucky enough to be greeted or get offered card by the campaigners! They greet everybody who is or at least looks Korean, but they don't usually greet or offer cards to the ones who do not match their desired profile! Well, some of them do! Once I got five business cards just in a 6 or 7 seconds, and had to bow back six times in ten seconds (as I always try to bow back) as I passed six different campaign teams. But most of the campaigners often just ignore the foreigners. I am not sure whether foreigners have the right to vote, but this might be the reason.

Once I tried to listen carefully to a candidate delivering a speech. He mentioned about the transportation system, promised something about the improvement of education facilities. However, I am sure he did not mention about the foreigners, or is it that my Korean is not good enough to comprehend. Even though I did not witness or hear it by myself, on another occasions they must have touched the issues on foreigners, for aren't the foreigners are also a part of the Korean society now?

By the time this article is published, the winners must have been already declared. We wish the election goes well, and whoever wins can materialize the promises they made during the campaign, and in turn, bring betterment to all of us, the people.

By the way, did your candidate win? 🇰🇷

*prihantoro2001@yahoo.com*



# Who Took My Seat-Belt?



**By Prihantoro**

*Reporter of Culture Section*

**B**efore you start reading this article, make sure that you are in a comfortable and steady seated position. Do not read this while you are crossing the street, climbing stairs, or standing inside a moving bus (unless you are accustomed to doing so).

During my first days riding the public bus in Korea, I felt so worried about whether or not I was going to make it to my destination. I held my breath every time the bus stopped, just centimeters before the vehicle in front, and whenever the driver suddenly hit the brakes. I also had to make sure that I was holding on to something tightly when the bus was moving; otherwise, like the first time I took the city bus in Korea, I fell down. On some occasions, one of my friends even had to take prescription drugs for motion sickness every time she took the public bus in Korea. Once, I ran myself breathless to catch a bus, and I arrived only one second behind a high school student, but the door had already closed!

However, there was also a time when I saw a bus driver waiting patiently for a pregnant mother to board with her children. He greeted her warmly and said 'It's OK, Mom. Take your time.' Another time, I was lost in Seoul and a friendly bus driver patiently explained to me which route I should take and where to transfer so that I could save time in getting to Seoul Station.

In any case, if you have no prior experience taking the public bus in Korea and you are not lucky enough to get a seat, make sure you grab on to something immediately and hold on tight before the bus takes off, because your journey may be very 'dynamic'.

Well, that is the other side of 'Dynamic Korea.' Are you ready to go? Let's roll. 

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# Another Special HUFSan?

There are donors who want to sincerely aid the development of HUFS

**By Kwon Jeong-a**

*Reporter of National Section*

**T**hese days the economic crisis is a major problem. Every day there are articles about it in the paper. And these problems strongly affect universities, either by causing an increase in tuition fees, making it harder for students to find jobs or creating problems that make students' lives more exhausting.

Yet, there are many donors who love HUFS so much that they carry on donating despite the hard economic circumstances. And now with the semester coming to an end, HUFSans will soon go on a summer vacation. HUFSans should express their gratitude to donors who planned the vacation, allowing it to be more meaningful.

The Argus met one of the donors, Matthew Duksun Lee (Department of German - 58), chairman of the Allied Technology Group (ATG). He donated scholarship funds totaling 1 million dollars to HUFS. And recently the Matthew D. & Katherine

H. Lee Foundation named after him and his wife was established. Also, he has been selected to receive the distinguished 2008 Top 100 Minority Business Enterprise's (MBE) Business Legend Award. The Top 100 MBE program is designed to acknowledge and pay tribute to outstanding women and minority business owners in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. And he won the Liberty Award from the Institute for Korean-American Studies for his outstanding achievements and positive contributions to society and humanity. He was chosen because of his business acumen, performance excellence, innovation and inspiring leadership. And Chairman Lee is considered to be one of the most successful Korean-American businessmen in the United States. He not only has performed brilliantly in American society as a businessman but also has made numerous donations.

Chairman Lee got his start in the computer industry in 1966 when it was in its relatively early stages. He started out as a computer programmer

at Control Data Corporation, which was well-known as the largest supercomputer manufacturer from the mid-60s to mid-70s. In 1969, he moved to WESTAT, Inc., one of the largest survey research organizations in the world now, and spent the next 20 years at WESTAT, starting at a relatively low level and making his way up to corporate management. Appointed at the young age of 36, he served his last 13 years as a vice president there. Chairman Lee founded Allied Technology Group (ATG) Inc. in December 1986. ATG provides a wide range of information systems, engineering and communications network integration services, ranging from design and development through full life-cycle support to security and operational management. ATG has a staff of over 600 IT professionals, engineers, scientists and support personnel with offices in major cities of the United States, and Chairman Lee has headed the corporation up until now.

**Argus: What caused you to leave for America in your 20s?**

Matthew Duksun Lee (Matthew): I had always dreamed about going to America while growing up. English was one of my favorite subjects in school. I was able to speak it fairly well by the time I graduated from high school. I could improve it further after I started at HUFs and because I could speak English well, I was able to get a job at Catholic Relief Services (CRS) after I completed my military service. I worked on the adoptions program to place war orphans to adoptive parents overseas, mostly in the United States. I met my wife, Katherine, while working at CRS. My dream came true when I got my passport and visa in January of 1966 to go to the United States. Even though I did not have the money to travel, I was able to get a free passage on an empty freighter which was returning to the U. S. after unloading all the relief supplies. It took over two weeks to get across the Pacific Ocean. I had to go through and survive a horrible typhoon that lasted for three days in the middle of the ocean. Again because I did not have the money to fly to Washington, DC from San Francisco, CA, I had to experience a terrible ride on a Greyhound bus

for 75 hours. Since then, I have made two promises and kept them pretty well so far; 1) I would not get on an empty freighter go across an ocean; 2) I would never get on a bus to make a transcontinental trip.

**Argus: Was there any problem getting a job in America?**

Matthew: Fortunately because I spoke English, I had no problem in getting a job. I found my first job two days after I arrived in Washington. Many people talk half jokingly that the career of the Korean immigrants in the U.S. is determined depending on who comes to the airport to pick them up. Fortunately, I had relative in Washington, DC when I got there who was a computer programmer. To make the long story short, at the suggestion of my relative I got into the computer field shortly after I arrived in Washington.

**Argus: You were appointed as vice president of a statistical research company even though you were a foreigner and did not even major in statistics. What was the secret to your success?**

Katherine H. Lee(Katherine): He did work extremely hard all the time,

everyday! I used to see him after midnight when he came home to change his clothes.

Matthew: Once I arrived in the United States, I had to struggle for several years. First I had to work at two jobs; a full-time and a part-time job everyday to make a living and to save enough money to get married. I later had to give up my part-time job in order to go to the computer school. I got my first real, meaningful job as a programmer at Control Data Corporation in the spring of 1967. Shortly after I started at Control Data, I told my wife that she wasn't going to see me much as I was going to be working nights and weekends. I did not have to, but I wanted to, to prove that I can do things better, faster and more efficiently than any other people. As I did not have an advanced degree or an exceptional talent, only thing I could offer to overcome that was my hard work. Because I did that, I was able to establish a reputation and be recognized as someone people could go to get their problems solved. Because of that reputation, WESTAT reached out and recruited me in June of 1969. My hard work continued for a few more years at WESTAT, but I have not had to work nights and weekends any more since 1972.

Katherine: Besides, he usually treats people nicely. He makes people feel comfortable. So once employees are hired at his company, they never leave. I think his people skill is one of his best assests.

**Argus: Why did you found a new corporation when you had such a good job as a vice president of a good company?**

Matthew: From the beginning, I always wanted to start my own business. I also knew that if I really wanted to do it, I had to do it before I turned 50. So I had to do it in a hurry. As you said, I really



Lee Jin-woo / The Argus

had a good job at WESTAT. However, it was my dream and I decided to make the move and take the plunge. With the full support and cooperation from WESTAT, I recorded the first piece of business on December 1, 1988. I did that under the name of Allied Technology Group, Inc. (ATG). On the second day of January 1989, I moved six staff members from WESTAT to the payroll of ATG.

**Argus: It seems that your wife must have affected you since you're such a unique businessman. Tell me, how is the atmosphere inside your house?**

Katherine: I think there are two types of businessman. One is the person who tells his wife everything that happens outside the house. Another is the person who doesn't discuss with his family about business matters. My husband is the latter. He doesn't tell me anything about his business, lest I would worry. I think I help him by not trying to interfere with or meddle in his business. In addition, he has a calming influence with me and our daughters. He is a considerate father and, at the same time, an attentive husband.

**Argus: You raised your children in America in a harmonious atmosphere. You must have a special way or rule about how you care for your children, don't you?**

Katherine: I don't think I can raise children under the present circumstances. These days many parents put their children through the extracurricula or after-school special tutoring even in America. When my children were growing up, there were not any such things. So I raised my children allowing them to make their own choices or decisions on what they wanted to do. Fortunately, we were able to send our children to a prestigious private school and provide a suitable environment for them to study. And we never put pressure on our children to go to the

best university or to study harder. Our children are all grown up now and doing well in their own field of endeavors.

**Argus: These days many youths only want to work at major companies regardless of their aptitude. They work at passionless jobs and don't have patience although they work extremely hard for the companies. Tell me what you think about this phenomenon.**

Matthew: In Korea, it seems that the measure of one's success is defined by what type of or which company (perhaps a Chaebol or one of the major companies) he or she works for. I think young people should also consider working for a small emerging company where one can gain a wide range of experiences, rather than for a larger company where one usually gains only a very narrow or a very special type of experiences. Of course, a small company may not be able to provide the type of employment stability a large company can offer. While there is a higher risk at a small company, the final reward can be much greater especially if one wants to start his or her own business someday.

**Argus: You earned a lot of money while simultaneously giving a lot. What does giving mean to you?**

Matthew: Making money is important. Once you have the money, what you do with it or how you spend it is more important. We should learn to share what we have with those who need it more than we do. It is a funny thing. Whenever I give, I receive much more. It is the giver who benefits the most. Whenever I give, I receive more to give more the next time. It has been my personal experience.

Katherine: We started giving more since our children graduated from school. Once that happened, we had the extra money which we had been

spending for my children's school expenses. There is an old Korean saying that the money should follow a person, not the other way around.

**Argus: Finally, what do you want for HUFSan?**

Matthew & Katherine: We hope HUFSS educate students so that they not only gain knowledge, but also more importantly become good persons. We hope and believe HUFSSans will someday become contributing members and leaders of the global community dedicating themselves for the betterment of mankind.

HUFSS has raised funds via various way; funds for the development of HUFSS and each department's majors, funds to help research conducted by professors and funds to be used as scholarships. Also, HUFSS has continued to create a diverse movement where tuition fees are paid more than one at a time. Until now HUFSS raised almost 99 billion won after President Park Chul inaugurated. For instance Ms. Jo Myeong-deok, who had donated about 2 billion won to HUFSS, additionally donated real estate worth approximately 2.5 billion won. And professor of HUFSS Park Jong-yeong made a generous donation of 100 million won, despite his struggle against lung cancer.

Donation is development instrument for HUFSS and also has important meaning as the growth engine which will enable HUFSS to be one of the best. Funds are utilized as scholarship, development expense of abroad program and installation expenditure of the latest educational infrastructures. Superior universities could have been developed thanks to active donations. Now it's the time to demonstrate the power of HUFSSans by donation to HUFSS for further development and progress. 📧

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Google

# The Medical Law Was Revised in Our Indifference

**By Kwon Jeong-a**  
*Reporter of National Section*

Recently, U.S. President Barack Obama carried out a major revision of the health care system in a progressive way. This fit with the argumentative nature of the U.S. government and caused its society to respond accordingly. However, when it comes to medical law in Korea, things are totally different. There are many people who are unaware that a medical law revision was passed at a Congress meeting two months ago. Other major issues like the Cheonan sinking, Sejong City project and restoration of four major rivers overshadowed the change.

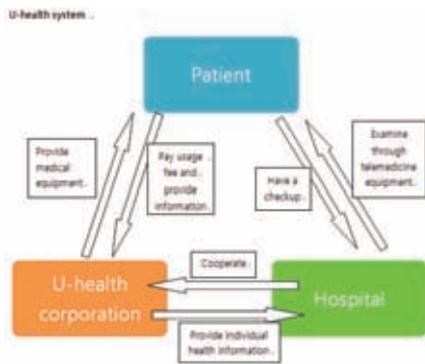
The revised medical law includes various health welfare policies. Among them three revisions stick out: permitting the use of telemedicine, adding management support for medical corporations and allowing mergers between medical corporations.

## Effects of the Revised Medical Law

Doctors can now use telemedicine on patients. Until now, only a few doctors were permitted to practice telemedicine. This meant that doctors had to send patients to other doctors who were officially licensed. The government has been conducting tests using telemedicine since early 1990.

The revised telemedicine law allows doctors to use telemedicine equipment to treat patients without having to see them in person. This could be especially beneficial for older people living in remote places and prisoners.

The government has been pursuing high quality medicine and promoting the medical industry. The government insists that the telemedicine system could solve the problem of medical accessibility and contribute to a reduction in medical expenses. Telemedicine service is



designed to offer patients timely and detailed monitoring by healthcare providers. The new medical services are expected to reduce overall medical expenses and the time that patients spend when visiting hospitals. This also allows socially weak people an access to medical care and provides a wider range of medical options. This is why the government pushed hard for the telemedicine system. The Ministry of Knowledge Economy and Ministry of Health & Welfare were behind the new ubiquitous health system (U-health system).

Mrs. Yoon, who lives in the countryside, suffers from high blood pressure. She needs to go to the hospital by herself for checkups regularly. However, she doesn't have to make the trip anymore. She can receive checkups by telemedicine equipment and doctors can examine her through the telecommunication system. The U-health and telemedicine systems are similar; however, the U-health one adds more commercial aspects.

The U-health system provides medical services and can monitor health conditions with network equipment anytime and anywhere. Under this environment, patients can get high-quality personal medical care daily. Patients, U-health corporations and hospitals join together to offer improved medical services. Corporations link people to the doctors, then patients give personal medical information to the doctors and doctors manage each person based on the information.

The second revision is that medical corporations can support the management of other medical corporations. This includes the overall management of hospitals, educating employees and financial affairs. Until now, medical corporations have been able to earn additional profits by operating parking lots, cafeterias and funeral halls at hospitals. Medical corporations had to invest this extra money back into the hospital because medical corporations are nonprofit organizations.

Currently, there are many hospitals that suffer from poor management, making it hard to provide high-quality services. But the government claims medical corporations can improve management thanks to the revised policy. Ultimately, this will allow patients to receive superior medical care. Medical corporations should continue to remain nonprofit organizations.

Finally, mergers between medical corporations are allowed. This is the first law on the issue. The absence of such a law led to some problems. For example, brokers intervened in mergers and medical corporations were often devalued.

This makes the passage of such a law extremely meaningful. A medical corporation that's in poor condition could receive a boost after merging with a top-notch medical corporation. The government attests that the revised law will once again allow patients access to better medical care. This concept is, however, different from commercial M&As. Commercial M&As occur in a unilateral way, but medical corporations have to receive approval from their boards before mergers can take place. Also, mergers are only allowed between medical corporations, not between small-to medium-sized hospitals. This is to stop large medical corporations from monopolizing the medical system.

### Concerns Surrounding Telemedicine

Despite the revisions, opinions still differ on the issue. Moon Jeong-lim, the spokeswoman of the Korean Medical Association(KMA), said the revised telemedicine law is comprehensive. She said



Kwon Jeong-a / The Argus



Small hospital is important as primary care facilities.

the World Medical Association divides telemedicine into three categories: tele-assistance, tele-monitoring and tele-consultation. In contrast, the revised law seems to indicate that telemedicine is only useful for checkups. And Dr. Lee Man-woo of the Sociology Department at the National Assembly Research Service said telemedicine has to be regulated.

Safety concerns about telemedicine have also gone up. As the spokeswoman of the KMA, Moon said each person has the right to safe, convenient and affordable health care. She asserted that personal examinations could be conducted in various ways: personal interviews, auscultation, and checking body temperature and pulse. From time to time, doctors should carry out detailed examinations, Moon said. This will allow doctors to provide optimum treatment. However, she claims it is hard to completely rely on telemedicine because important examinations are likely to be neglected. Dr. Lee said medical accuracy would suffer compared to face-to-face examinations. He also said that patients would struggle with the unfamiliar medical equipment, making it hard to get reliable information. In addition, there are questions about the safety of telemedicine, although the government firmly states there should be no concerns. Cho Kyung-ae, a representative

of the Health Right Network, said the government has never announced the specifics behind telemedicine safety in detail. And she insists the government has no exact figures on the issue.

Another issue is the lack of written law regarding responsibility in case there is an accident. Kim Jong-myung, executive of the Association of Physicians for Humanism, said many doctors are worried about conducting examinations in front of telecommunication equipment and monitors. He strongly stated that there has been no discussion about responsibility in the instance an accident occurs using the medical equipment. He claims patients cannot help avoiding blame under the revised law. Dr. Lee and representative Cho also worry about the possibility that patients could sue for medical malpractice.

In addition, society is concerned that telemedicine could cause the public medical welfare system to collapse. Moon said the current medical system will crumble gradually. These days, large hospitals in the big cities and metropolitan areas are more accessible. And large medical centers that have a lot of capital want to widen the telemedicine system. At the same time, local small clinics will lose patients. Finally, patients, especially those living in the countryside, won't have nearby hospitals to travel to as the hospitals will be forced to close down due to a lack of revenue. Representative Cho said that large hospitals and medical corporations will dominate the medical sector due to telemedicine. And she asserted that only the upper class will be able to afford telemedicine and U-health services.

Moreover, doctors insist that face-to-face examinations are more effective. Also, they said we should think carefully about implementing the new system. Executive Kim said that a personal examination and consultation is important even if it only takes 10 minutes. And he claimed that the current inefficient way of conducting checkups resulted from the reduction of medical services, not because of a better way to carry out examinations. Regular doctors are busy examining a lot of patients. Actually, most doctors at university hospitals have a steady stream of patients every day. Kim said this practice should be revised. Choi Q-jin, manager of the Korean Federation of Medical Groups for Health Rights, said that even in places that lack access to superior healthcare,

patients need face-to-face examinations. He said that many patients living in the countryside suffer from not only diseases and illnesses, but also inferior social and economical environments. He argued telemedicine can't fix this problem. He insisted that they have to either travel to hospitals for in-person checkups or have individual consultations.

### Will Health Care Become Privatized

The government insists that supporting management of other hospitals is just additional business for medical corporations. However, there are many people who worry that this policy is a step forward to the privatization of health care.

Cho said that it seems as if the government is trying to expand the Management Service Organization (MSO) system, which is similar to current hospital management. Also, Choi pointed out a report released by the National Assembly Research Service last year.

He said the report indicated that the MSO is separated into several steps. The first step is the reduction expense model. The MSO, which is a professional supporter of the management medical organization, helps hospitals save money; for example, buying medical equipment for a much cheaper price, managing facilities, and administrating human resources and accounting departments. Most of all, the MSO efficiently handles financial matters. Choi insists that the revised law is an ultimate step toward the MSO system. He said the management would not simply support hospitals but, instead, begin to handle administrative matters. Thus, the revised law is analogous with a reduction in expenses. The next step is establishing a model that raises funds in an upgrade from the reduction expense model. In this step, the MSO plays a role as an investment instrument. Hospitals pay fees to the MSO to have it handle management. At the same time, the MSO is like a corporation. The MSO can distribute their profits to each investor. This is similar to investing in hospitals, even though hospitals are nonprofit organizations, which cannot receive investment, but can pursue better medical care. In addition, he said the ultimate purpose of the MSO is to change from focusing on reducing expenses to raising funds. Hospitals have begun to change accordingly and other industries have cooperated with the medical industry to increase the profits of medical corporations.

Choi said ultimately this will lead to the privatization of health care. These concerns are backed by a report released by the National Assembly Research Service last year. Choi said this policy is merely a step forward toward hospitals being permitted to earn profits as an instrument for investment. Also, he said that we should think about why Samsung Life Insurance CO. has been floated on the stock market despite bad economic circumstances. He insists that Samsung must have expected that the medical industry, and even medical insurance, would improve as well as the current National Health Insurance.

Kim said medical corporations have been already operated by professional hospital management consultants. The biggest problem is that the management system pursues profits. For instance, in the new system, there is performance-

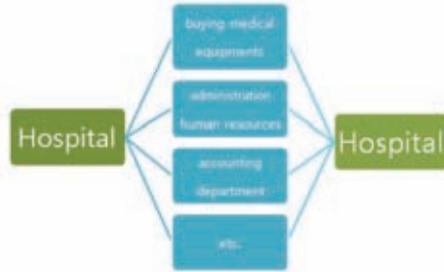


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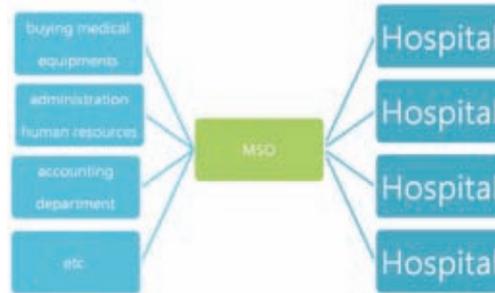


Major hospitals provide superior service to us.

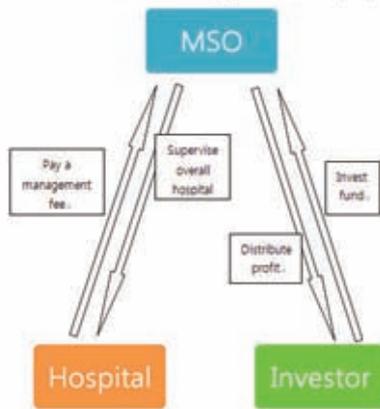
Revised law - Medical corporation can support the management of other medical corporations.



Reducing Expenses Model of MSO-MSO helps financial things of hospital. Many people worry about revised law would be changed like this. And Choi point out report written by government stated this model as ideal.



Raising Fund Model of MSO-It is next step to Reducing Expenses Model. Hospitals turn to investment instrument. We should pay attention medical policy.



related pay for doctors, increasing the size of temporary staffs and outsourcing some particular examinations. He claims these changes are not desirable.

### Medical System Different from Industrial System

The government insists mergers will only be allowed between medical corporations, which will make sure the medical system is never monopolized by a particular large medical company. However, there are many people who are concerned about oligopolies among hospitals.

Kim said above 30 percent of all hospitals are registered as medical corporations. But medical corporations used to be private hospitals, meaning that some private hospitals turned into medical corporations and are now run by a board of directors that manage the assets more efficiently. Thus, Kim said the law won't prevent other medical businesses from merging.

Cho argues that people who live in a place where there is only a small scale hospital will lose their primary care facilities because larger hospitals in urban areas will replace them.

Choi said hospitals that are in poor condition should be supported by the government, not by superior medical corporations. The government can employ doctors like public officials for the struggling hospitals. Also, he said that many doctors would welcome the opportunity.

### We Must Pay Attention to the New Medical Policy

The revised medical law passed the Congress lately, so there will be some steps before it becomes official. However, many people are sure the revised law will be approved by the current government.

Choi said he believes people who strongly oppose the government will hold candlelight vigils in the street, even though many people aren't interested in the revised law. Cho added that it depends on public opinion whether the law will be revised or not.

From now on, society as well as HUFs should pay careful attention to the revised medical law.

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# Augmented Reality,

# “Who Are You?”

Google



By Cha Eon-jo

Reporter of Culture Section

If you get lost on a street, what are you going to do? Or, if you just want to know about a building on your way, how do you find out? Will you grab a passerby and say, “Excuse me, may I ask...?” It seems that you won’t have to do that anymore. Instead, a new smartphone application can solve your problem. With this program, you can get information simply by capturing the world around you with your phone. Then you can get information and imaginary objects will appear wherever you are. That means if you pull out your smartphone, you can get a world of information about your current location in real time!

There are other cool examples. Recently, some innovative advertisements caught the public’s attention. A new advertisement by Pepsi that featured 2AM shows the singers on a screen in real time, which allows people to take a picture with them instantly. Also, Bean Pole used 2NE1 in an advertisement. When you look at a special card through your web camera, the singers begin to move, sing and dance on your screen. These advertisements take virtual objects and make them appear as if they’re alive right in front of you.

## AR Offers New Possibilities

All of those examples have something in common, in that virtual objects respond to environments in real time. How does this happen? It’s all thanks to augmented reality (AR), a ground-breaking technology, which is a kind of virtual reality. AR adds virtual elements to real environments. People are now familiar with virtual reality, 3-D and 4-D, which became household names thanks to the movie “Avatar.” But when one hears about augmented reality, confusion sets in. However, even though they might not know what it is, they’ve already experienced it; when you watch sporting events

like the Olympics or World Cup, you can spot virtual national flags on the field. Also, records of athletes are shown in fancy graphics on the screen as they're broken. Augmented reality allows this to happen.

Then, what are the benefits of this technology? This technology allows us to add more details to real life. Things that we identify and feel can be increased by using computer images. These virtual images have a real-life feel to them since they're based on the world around us.

AR can be applied to many fields. Besides being used in smartphone applications, scientists are concentrating on the game industry. Using the technology, games become more realistic, and characters begin to come to life. Choi Jong-su, a professor of The Graduate School of Advanced Imaging Science, Multimedia and Film at Chungang University, said augmented reality gives gamers the sense that monsters can jump out of the screen. He added, "By wearing computer glasses, you can have fun playing ping pong without a real ball, even though you look ridiculous to others, who, of course, can't see the ball moving."

Sony just released the program "Eye Love Pet," where players can feed virtual animals. When a user connects a camera to their PlayStation, and aims the camera at the ground, a monkey appears. Then, if the user strokes or tickles the virtual monkey, it will respond and move.

Besides the gaming industry, interior designers are using the technology. People can place virtual furniture in their house without actually having to lug it up two flights of stairs. Doctors are also using the technology as a tool in surgery. They can



Virtual buildings appear on the screen by use of a Web camera and AR.

Cheil Industries Inc., the textile unit of South Korea's Samsung Group, has released a new ad for its fashion brand Bean Pole, in which girl group 2NE1 models the brand by utilizing the AR technology.



use virtual information of the patients while operating. Education is another area AR is being used. Sujeong Elementary School in Daejeon is using the technology as material for math, science and social science. The 5th grade class is using it to study English. Students used the technology in science class to show that wind strength is proportionate to temperature

at noon and night, and on sea and land. All of this is done with virtual images. "Students can learn more effectively, and have a vivid sense of reality. That is an advantage," teachers at the school said. "However, a disadvantage is that the technology is still unstable, so sometimes the class doesn't go smoothly. Students get confused because it is pretty difficult for young children to know how to use the material." The reason for this they said, is that, "the contents and the technology don't work well together, in that the technology is new and that contents aren't available."

### The Truth About Augmented Reality

While various fields are using AR in amazing and positive ways, why do many people still know so little about it? Is it simply because AR is a new technology that has only recently received attention? It's only been popular for about 10 years. This also means that AR is still in its development stages. It's still being studied in laboratories, and it is just starting to be commercialized in a few fields, such as smartphone applications, wayfinding and simple games. Professor Choi says, "Every technology is never made immediately. Before one technology becomes innovated, other technologies have to be formed and combined, to become the base of a new one. Therefore, there are still many more things that scientists have to solve to develop AR."

What is the difficulty AR has now? Professor Choi says to understand that, we need to focus on the fact that the technology is exercised "in real time."



Smartphone application



A group of pupils at Sujeong elementary school conduct an experiment in science class, using the AR technology.

Customers play the game "Eye Love Pet."

Although it looks similar to other technology like 3-D and visual reality, there is a huge difference. 3-D movies such as "Jurassic Park" directed by Steven Spielberg, or "Avatar" are not made using AR. To make the movie, first, the directors shoot the film in its original environments at about 30 frames per second. Finally, the movies are made after animators manually combine 3-D images with each picture. This is different from AR, which makes virtual images interactive in a real environment. Big dinosaurs and the Navi tribe appear on the screen, but they don't look alive or move in the real environment. Also, virtual reality creates a whole imaginary world that can be distinguished from reality. This one factor is distinctly different from AR, and shows why it is such a revolutionary technology. To connect virtual objects to real circumstances, the computer has to be aware of the environment directly; this is an important key to make virtual things fit well with the background. However, since the real backgrounds are not fixed and are 3-D, they are hard to analyze.

As well as analyzing the real environment, building a database is also difficult. Lee Young-jik, executive director of Contents Research Division at Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI), said, "Without a wide range of information from many fields, AR can't give users abundant knowledge." Although users can get a lot of information about Seoul from a computer database, the information doesn't match things in Busan. That's why storing data is a good way to make AR more meaningful. This also causes a lot of problems since different information is stored in different languages and in different areas.

### What is the future of AR?

Although AR is now just practiced in a few areas, the technology causes people to expect a future that is completely different. The mobile AR market is anticipating a rise from \$2 million in 2010 to \$732 million in 2014. Also, as smartphones become more popular, related services will be established for the domestic market. This causes IT firms, including cellular phone and telecommunications companies, to view AR as a main strategy for the future. That's why intense competition to develop the technology and find other solutions has already begun. Actually, according to the Korean Intellectual Property Office, recently, the number of patents pertaining to AR was 280 in 2009. Out of that, 93 or 33.2 percent were applied for by companies, the highest percentage. This is a large number considering just one patent was issued between 2004 to 2007, while 18 patents and 30 were raised in 2008 and 2009 each. That means companies have started to try to develop AR and to strengthen their competitiveness. AR is now being used in different areas such as fashion and beauty. Professor Choi said e-books are one of the main expected products that will use AR. When reading books, you will be able to see characters in 3-D moving freely. Although it is too early to call AR the end all to be all, we can expect the technology to certainly shake things up in the future, and improve our quality of life.

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The solution program "Virtual Fitting" is made by the company Umundus.

SK Telecom has released a way-finding smartphone application, which is a new AR service.

# “Giving” is the Best Joy in Life: Living Together



**By Kim Jun-kyu**

*Associate Editor of National Section*

In our society, there are people who cannot get support from the government, even though they must get it. This because certain branches of the government whose duty is this have trouble helping those who need help. Because of this, lots of people who need help, such as head of households who are children and underfed men are in danger in starving.

Fortunately, though, a Non-Profit Organization(NPO) called Living Together is on the move to help the people in such a pitiable positions. To rescue these people, Living Together makes meals everyday and feeds those in hunger who need help and hope living so desolately.

To learn more about Living Together, The Argus contacted the chief of the NPO, Lim Eun-dong. With a warm meal and a smile, he talked about our neighbors in society today calling for help.

**Argus: You help people wanting help, and this is meaningful with what purpose and motivation inspired Living Together. Please tell us about this.**

**Lim Eun-dong (Lim):** Living Together was started fifteen years ago to activate movements for rural communities. I was born in a rural district, and at that time, the farmers could not live well, no matter how hard they worked. As I grew up, I wanted to help the hard workers in poverty and make a change in the rural community. So I went to various places to seek people who had the same opinion. But while visiting place to place, my mind for help the rural community changed because of another shocking fact existing in our neighborhood. There were so many children who were the head of their households in terrible environments. While visiting rural areas, I would always see the children in charge of the family. And of course, their living conditions were awful, the worst among their neighbors. They starved all to death easily and were raped from immoral adults. I felt that they must be protected and be cared for. So the fellowship for the rural community had agreed to take action for these children-led families. While helping these rural communities, we would keep finding more and more people needing help such as the disabled and the old. In that way, we decided to make every effort in helping these men needing help and to live their lives better

by establishing Living Together.

That Living Together could help many people, we do not regret the choice we made in establishing this NGO, even though our goals still seem to exist far away, chasing after this happiness for all of our neighbors who are suffering is worth the effort. Because of our work at Living Together, many people can have hope again. Doing this work makes everything worthwhile.

**Argus: With the goal of helping to change lives for the better, what are some of the work that all of you at Living Together are doing?**

**Lim:** Twenty years ago, we saw that criminals preyed on the weakest in society. For example, the case of the Jo Du-sun, which was a hot potato several months ago, committed horrible crimes of sexual assault against young children, and now, he was seen very often in the neighborhood. Many of the victims were in families with a child in charge of the household. The victims could do nothing, for they were starving and sick and without any money. Worse, they could not get the spotlight from the media, such as newspapers, TV, and radio. So the government was not in touch with them, which means no help. Living Together helped by fighting

with the law on their side. Even today, the government does not actually give a hand to the weak because of the unfair rules, such as the rank system in error of the poor. It is as if just being poor is a crime itself. Those in poverty cannot get houses or treatment just because of being poor. So we help solve the problems approaching them from many angles. We feed them, provide them with education, medical attention, and with study rooms. Plus, we repair damaged houses for no charge and we also have different systems for searching for jobs. Also, we grant scholarships to the children in need. Working with these children is the biggest work we do, compared to our other work. We feel strongly that working with children is the most important work we do. Even though many people suffer from poverty, a warm meal and treatment can cure many of the diseases, both physically and mentally. Especially, the meals we provide every day are just very important. Not like the free meal that the government occasionally provides, we do not fail to care for the people for even a day. Living Together is right now the only agency that can do such things because we are committed to this. Plus, not being satisfied with our present work, we seek for more work so that we can help even more people, such as projects like making handmade soap by ourselves. In these ways, we are getting more people to a brighter future.

**Argus: Can you tell us one of the successes you have made?**

**Lim:** Once in the past, an old woman who was ill both physically and mentally had visited us for a meal. She had trouble moving and had a serious mental depression. To make things the worse, her sons did not contact his mother, or even try to help her. But by visiting us, and getting meals, encouraged her a

lot and gave her the inspiration to live a happy life again. As a result of her new vitality, she hoped to be of help to Living Together, and now, she helps us prepare supper every day. Having this meaningful work, she regained her health and has been helping us for almost five years. She is over the age of ninety, but she seems to live in good health forever.

**Argus: Becoming stronger and stronger, you and the NGO still seem to have some problems and worries. What bothers you the most?**

**Lim:** The biggest problem we face today is opportunity. We do not get support from the government and that is a handicap for Living Together. As we know, the serious lack of government aid for the weak is something with which we disagree. That's because when you get back-up, such as money, the government now has the power to demand what the organization can do. In such a case, we lose our voice in talking to the government and thus we fail. So we do not get such help. And this leads to a disadvantage in getting the resources to work with the people in need. It means that we are pushed when competing with other organizations in getting help from the government. For example, a village office moved away to a different place. We requested from the government to let us use that space as a place to feed people, but we were refused. Later, a

government organization acquired the space for their work. We feel thirsty for chances to help make a better world for the people in need, and the lack of opportunities is what we worry about most.

**Argus: Swallowing all of these matters, Living Together still seems to work. Do you have any plans or more goals you wish to accomplish?**

**Lim:** Right now, we have sixteen branches and about one-hundred-and-twenty spaces all over the country under Living Together's name. These spaces are for the various services to those in need. It seems enough already, looking at the number, but it is not. So we are planning to open more branches. Plus, to get more help from the others, we are planning to contact some companies to see if they will help us. In this way, we are hoping to help even more people who are in need.

**Argus: Any words for HUFsans?**

**Lim:** I believe that you have sensed that we do all these things because we want to. I proudly speak out loud that the happiness of giving is more joyful than of receiving. I wish that all citizens can get to know the joy of giving and share the happiness by participating in projects such as Living Together in their own way.☺

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Kim Jun-kye / The Argus



Before putting the spoon to the food, everyone gives thanks for today, the supper, and everyone being together.



# Let There Be Light

**By Jeon Seong-jin**

*Editor of Campus Section*

**B**y the time this semester ends, every HUFSan must have had experienced a lot of changes, treasured a lot of memories and cherished numerous unforgettable moments. On campus, while there were various festivities providing fun and entertainment to the HUFSans; our university also took part in a grand international event as a flag bearer of globalization and harmony among all Korean universities. Off campus, the university upheld its commitment as a responsible institution by providing a helping hand to the ones who are hungry, jobless and homeless- the ones who have the will and potential to study but cannot owing to their financial condition. HUFSan also signed an MOU with the Gyeonggi province to create opportunities for the youth in Korea to have employment abroad. HUFSan is also planning on making the HUFSans' potentials stronger than ever before by creating new majors and courses of foreign studies and languages for them.

On the 19th of May, President Park Chul unveiled the plans for some new courses at HUFSan. The university is going to introduce nine new specialized foreign language majors in the next three years. The new program will initially constitute new departments for Burmese, Cambodian and Lao in 2011, in the following year the departments of Bengali, Macedonian and Albanian will be created, and finally by 2013 Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian language courses will be taught at HUFSan. This plan can bolster the identity of HUFSan as a center of foreign language studies in Korea. However, it is not clear how these new majors in foreign languages are going to be implemented and how HUFSan is preparing with the ground works for the new majors.

Firstly, as far we understand, HUFSan has not made a clear plan to determine which colleges of the university will host the new nine departments, how many students will be enrolled and what curriculum will be followed to teach students. Except the ones used in HUFSan, in Korea there are no specialized curriculum for foreign studies or languages. The university, therefore, is the only one that can set a standard for the new foreign studies curriculum, so it is important that HUFSan prepares and suggests its plans before any other institution does.

Secondly, it seems like some other related problems can arise due to the absence of the preparations mentioned above. If HUFSan does not prepare for the changes and improve the infrastructure accordingly, suitable professors and mentors to teach the specialized foreign languages may not be able to deliver their best at the university. Also, without proper planning and curriculum, new students enrolled in these newly introduced programs at HUFSan may go through some difficulties in studying for their majors.

Although HUFSan sometimes suffers at the beginning of a new change, most of them turn out to be huge improvements representing the true global perspective the university is known for. The founding of the new departments is surely a good news, and it can make this school better place for those who dream to be professionals in globally specialized cultures or societies. The professionals educated at HUFSan surely make an impact on the global front by enabling unimpeded communication and by providing a better understanding of other countries and cultures. In order to continue this professionalism and to make further advances the university ought to think about the best ways to educate the HUFSans and thereby to develop HUFSan. ☞

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## Letter to The Argus

Actually I read The Argus due to friend's recommendation. At first, I thought it is too thin to contain many information. Also, its size of font was very small so I didn't have good feeling about The Argus. However, as I start to read the articles, I realized how fun it is to read The Argus.

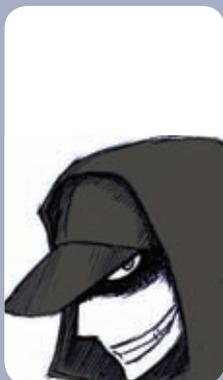
Especially, if freshmen, like me, reading this magazine will help them a lot. I especially liked the article, Road Casting. I could learn how the foreign students think about Korea from their view.

The biggest merit of The Argus is that it informs social problems which happen outside of campus. The article 'Missing Child' which was published in the last issue made me aware of missing children problem that it is a serious problem in our society.

Reading these articles, the HUFSSans will be more conscious of social problems. It is important to know stream of social aspect as well as studying.

In addition, I have some expectations to The Argus. If The Argus delivers not only the reporters of The Argus's thoughts but also the HUFSSan thoughts more, it will become a better magazine. ☺

**Kim Soo-yeon**  
(Dept. of Persian-10)



**Lee Jong-ho**

Cartoonist  
of The Argus





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