

The Argus

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Editorial

Walking on the Road Not Taken

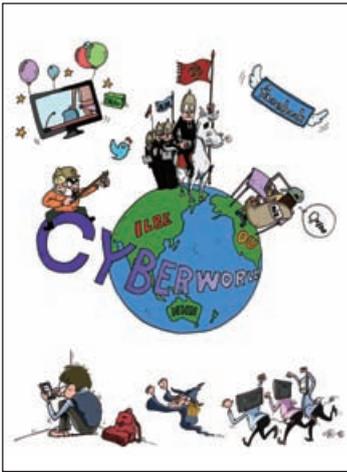
“Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—I took the one less traveled by,”
It is no wonder that few people would have difficulty in recognizing these lines as among the most famous in the poetry of Robert Lee Frost. Receiving four Pulitzer Prizes for Poetry, Frost is considered one of the most popular and respected American poets. Even though he achieved great success in his life, his early years were plagued with wandering, anxiety, and loss. He had to move from school to school, place to place due to his illness and poverty. But his suffering from insecurity and uncertainty over making decisions in life could have contributed to the creation of this masterpiece.

Unlike Frost’s life, however, there are no masterpieces, only anxieties and uncertainties left in ordinary people’s lives. Not sure which path to take, and afraid of making a false start, most people keep throwing doubts on their roads which lie ahead. Some might be taking the easier way to a predictable destination, and others might be walking on the grassy road with no footprints. Whatever choices they make, the most important thing is the strong belief in their decision. That is, once the traveler gets onto the road, it is better to go forward with a determined zeal than to hesitate. No matter how long and tough the road is, the right mind set and strong confidence are the only factors that will enable him or her to reach the final destination.

Especially at this point of time, there are many travelers who are on crossroads; University freshmen who have just gained independence from their parents, rookies just taking their first steps into the real world, and Park’s government with newly established Xi and Obama’s administration. Each traveler has to decide which route to take. Once the decision is made and believed to be the right but less traveled, the journey must be carried on with all efforts despite plunges and hardships. “And that has made all the difference.”

Woo Hae-chung
Editor in Chief





Cover Story

The word, "Cyber" seems somewhat distant from our lives but it is actually very close to our daily lives. Cyber space is another big world of our second identities. This month's cover story will fulfill your curiosity about the cyber world.



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Welcoming Ceremony for 2013 Incoming Students



Welcome HUFs' freshmen of 2013!

On behalf of all the members of the HUFs family, I would like to sincerely congratulate you all for being a part of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. All of us at HUFs are delighted to meet new family members, and feel a sense of profound responsibility over your education and future. Established in 1954 under the motto of "Truth, Peace, Creativity", our university has produced a large number of talents who have contributed a great deal to the social and economic development of our nation. The global power that HUFs is proud of has already been proven widely through its exchange agreements with about 500 universities and institutions in 80 countries around the world. It can also be seen in a broad human network of graduates all over the global community, and in the fact that our university has earned the best reputation in globalization in both internal and external evaluations of university performances.

Our reputation as a global university was even recognized by the President of the United States, Barack Obama. When he visited our university on March 26 last year to deliver a special lecture,

President Barack Obama complimented our university for having produced "leaders public servants, diplomats, businesspeople who've helped propel the modern miracle that is Korea."

He proclaimed that we have "one of the world's finest foreign language programs" and was proud to become an honorary alumnus of HUFs. To commemorate President Obama's visit to our university, we named the auditorium in the Minerva Complex after his name as 'Obama Hall' last month.

Proud Freshmen of 2013!

Our university has the third largest foreign language teaching programs in the world. Based on the education of forty five foreign languages, we have been pursuing interdisciplinary communication and convergence among major fields of study, such as humanities, social sciences, business and economics, legal studies, science and engineering, etc.

Now you will experience HUFs education programs that are equipped with true spirit and sophisticated knowledge of globalization. Through the nation's best overseas exchange programs we have established with 7+1 Study Abroad and Student Exchange Programs, and Internship Programs with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, KOTRA, and Korea Culture and Information Service, you will be able to study abroad at least once during your study periods at HUFs.

Freshmen of 2013!

We will do our best to support you, but at the same time we ask for a great deal of sweat and effort from you. No matter how great the facilities and programs are, it is your own will and effort through which you realize your dreams. Most of all, I strongly urge you to have passion. Passion is not a privilege of the youth, but a responsibility of an intellectual.

Now you have opened the door to a community that is committed to creating global talents. I wish all of you the most beautiful, meaningful and memorable time of your life here at the university.

As President Obama mentioned at the end of his speech at HUFs, I too would like to finish my words by saying, 'No matter the test, no matter the trial, we stand together, we work together. We go together.'

Thank you.

President Park Chul

February 20, 2013





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Proud HUFSan Award Granted

The New Year's gathering of HUFSA Alumni Association took place at Grand Intercontinental Seoul Parnas Hotel on Jan. 28, with the Proud HUFSan Award ceremony, in the presence of 250 guests. HUFSA President Park Chul and Lotte Hotel Vice President Song Yong-deok received the Proud HUFSan Award in this event.

Several alumni received special achievement awards as follows: Professor Emeritus Han Hyung-gon, DnK Construction President Choi Hyeon-gyu, Saenuri Party member Cho Won-jin, RBM Co. President Min Byung-jo, Rho Seung-hwan, an executive director of personnel department in Saamsung Electro-Mechanics, and Vitamin House President Kim Sang-gook. KBS announcer Jang Ung and Seoul City announcer Jun Hui-won officiated at the HUFSA Alumni Association by the order of cake cutting, toast, and banquet. There were several other events such as a prize lottery and a performance of an acoustic guitar club in HUFSA called "NoraeNarae," during the meeting. The ceremony ended by the guests singing the school song altogether. 🎶

By Park Ji-yeon

HUFSA Welcomes Freshmen in Admission Ceremony

HUFSA held the admission ceremony and festival to welcome the freshmen class of 2013 academic year at Olympic Hall, Seoul, on Feb. 20.

The ceremony, held for the incoming students in both campuses, proceeded in English under the presidency of Kim Dae-seong, dean of External Affairs. The event started with a grand procession on the red carpet. HUFSA President Park Chul led the announcement of permitting admission, followed by several orders including an oath by a freshman representative. Park congratulated the students for their accomplishments and explained the latest policies, events and prospects of HUFSA.

After the congratulatory messages from Park and the HUFSA Alumni Association chairman, Kwon Soon-

han, the festival started. In the beginning, a sand animation was ready for the opening performance. Several undergraduate student clubs prepared congratulatory performances for incoming students to feel welcome as the newest HUFSAans. The clubs such as Leela, Haul, and Twimbo performed vernacular dance and songs. The festival ended with a performance by Youn Ha, HUFSA alumna from the Department of Japanese Interpretation and Translation.

Lee Ye-seo, a freshman majoring Hindi, said "I was impressed to see the performances which showed the characteristics of diverse countries. Now I am also thrilled as a student at a truly global university. I'm really looking forward to having a great campus life in HUFSA." 🎶

By Kim Min-jeong



Song Yong-deok

- Graduated in 1977
- B.A. in Dept. of English
- Recently been promoted from Lotte Hotel CEO to vice-president on February



Park Chul

- Graduated in 1972
- Ph.D of Spanish in 1985 from Madrid Compuhense Univ.
- Became HUFSA professor in the Dept. of Spanish in 1985
- HUFSA President since 2006



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Minerva Complex Named after U.S President Obama

The Naming Ceremony of Obama Hall took place on Jan. 14, 2013, in the Minerva Complex on the Seoul campus. President Barack Obama gave a special lecture on Mar. 26, 2012, at the Minerva Auditorium. The auditorium was named “Obama Hall” in the ceremony to commemorate the special lecture there and became an honorary alumnus of HUFSS. 

By Jo He-rim

Local Govt. Supports Student Employment

The Gyeonggi Province and the Gyeonggi Small & Medium Business Center has selected the HUFSS Career Development Center of the Global Campus as one of the universities to offer their job support project for young job seekers.

The local government will provide chances to participate in internships and job interviews after various lectures to improve interviewee skills on topics such as image making. It will also provide an expert counselor to help students to find jobs. 

By Kim Ji-hyeock

Law School Recognized for Language System

The HUFSS Law School obtained recognition for its specialty in international language systems from an assessment completed by the Law School Evaluation Committee, a sub-organization of the Korean Bar Association.

According to the result of the assessment, the HUFSS Law School is outstanding in two criteria: the research outcome from the faculty and its curriculum. Most of all, its training system of international and regional law experts is greatly praised when compared with similar systems from other university law schools. 

By Kim Ji-hyeock

A Further Step with Azerbaijan

Hafiz Pashayev, head of Azerbaijan Diplomatic Academy (ADA), expressed ADA’s willingness to cooperate with HUFSS during his visit to HUFSS on Jan. 30. He mentioned that the institute has been willing to support HUFSS to train talented human resources for Korean National Diplomatic Academy, the institute to train diplomats in Korea established in 2012. He suggested making transfer programs available between HUFSS and Azerbaijan dealing with students’ education or faculty researches. HUFSS President Park Chul agreed to the proposal and emphasized the relationship between HUFSS and Azerbaijan. 

By Kim Ji-hyeock



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HUFs Regains Academic Ties with Sophia Univ.

HUFs President Park Chul signed an international exchange renewal agreement on Jan. 24, 2013, with Sophia University in Japan. Park and Tadashi Takizawa, the president of Sophia University, discussed a continuous exchange plan between the two universities. The original agreement was first signed in 1983.  By Jo He-rim

HUFs and KIOST Backs up Marine Tech

HUFs signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOST) on Dec. 3 last year for exchange and cooperation.

HUFs President, Park Chul and Kang Jeong-geok, the head of KIOST, found it necessary to cooperate to develop the fundamental applicable science technology and educate specialists in the field of marine environment.

In implementing the MOU, HUFs and KIOST have agreed to work together on specialist education and academic research to help Korean marine technology and policies to advance abroad. 

By Jo He-rim

HUFs and ITI Forge Cooperative Work

Chung Kyung-won, the head of the HUFs Korea-Latin America Green Convergence Center (KLGCC), signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Institute for Trade and Investment (ITI) on Jan. 4 for academic interchange on Latin America.

The joint collaborative business project between the two centers takes part in the government and corporate effort for natural resources development in Latin America. The project is also the stepping stone for trade and investment between Korea and Latin America. 

By Jo He-rim

High School Students Consult about HUFs Admission and Majors

A lecture and consulting program to share information about the admission to HUFs, named “2013 Major Explore Course,” successfully took place on Feb. 2 at Obama Hall, HUFs Seoul Campus. About 3,000 people came to the event including students, parents and teachers from all over Korea.

Hosted by the Admissions Team, the course was first conducted in 2012. HUFs designed this event to provide in-depth information about the university’s departments to high school students. “2013 Major Explore Course” became a guide in helping students decide their future departments.

With this aim, the Admissions office divided this course into three parts. The first section started with HUFs President Park Chul’s opening speech. Dean of Admissions, Yu Gi-hwan, proceeded with the introduction of HUFs, Lee Seok-rok from the Admissions Team explained about the strategy of getting ready for the admissions officer program, and Park Jin-wu, a professor from College of Business Administration, gave a lecture about choosing one’s major.

In the second section, professors and graduate students from 16 colleges and 55 majors participated in giving practical advices and explanations about their majors to the future students. In the last section of the event, high school participants and parents had face-to-face consultations with HUFs admission officers. 

By Park Ji-yeon



The Argus

Korea and India



THE SCHOLARS' AVENUE



International Survey: What Do You Think about Internships?

By Jo He-rim
Associate Editor

The Argus this month had a chance to work with The Scholars' Avenue, the campus newspaper of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Kharagpur, West Bengal, India. Internship experiences are highly valued in Korea and around the world where there is high competition in the job market. India, with a population of 1,205,073,612 people, has a unique culture which seems distant from the Korean culture. What do students in India think about internships? Are internships big in India, too? With surveys and an information exchange with The Scholars' Avenue, it was interesting to find out that, even with different cultural backgrounds, university students share some similar ideas. What do we think? What do they think?

Brain Swap

This column is new to Argus starting this semester. The word 'globalization' has long been defining the world we live in. The borders between nations are slowly fading away and frequent interactions are seen around the world. With every nation and citizen sharing their unique and special cultures and ways of thinking, getting to know these differences are pretty interesting. This column, Brain Swap, will discuss a topic and show what university students around the world think about it. Through this column, we hope Argus readers at HUFS will learn more about the world... Ed.

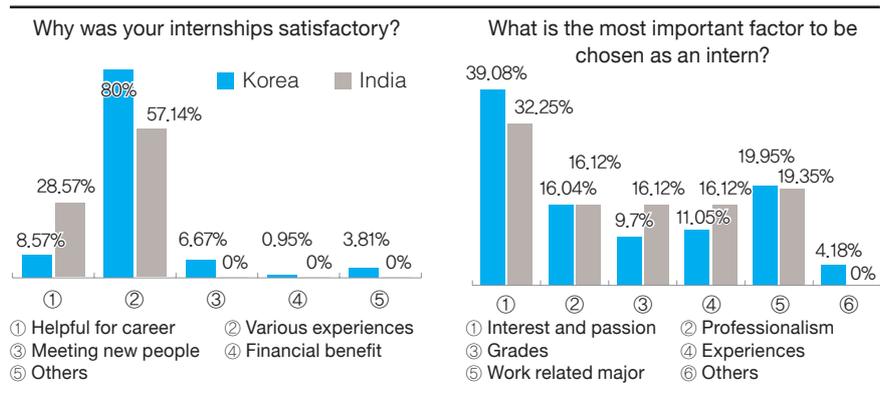
Can I be your intern?

“What should I do after I graduate?” “What do I like to do?” Many Korean university students question themselves and worry about their futures. They also seem to be pressured to try for an internship as it is becoming more of a requirement than an opportunity in society. What do you think of the current internship system? How are university students in other countries doing in this confusing, but also exciting period?

Korean and Indian student interns

India, like Korea, is a fast growing country that has gained so much in such a short amount of time. Korea has been recognized as having one of the fastest economic growths from the 1960s to the late 1990s. India is part of the BRIC nations, or the four countries of Brazil, Russia, India, and China, which hold great economic growth potentials. Competition is high in Indian job markets and the desire for higher education is similar to that of Korea. Curiosity arises in what university students, who are in somewhat of a same, but quite different culture, think about internships. The surveys and interviews completed jointly by The Argus and The Scholars’ Avenue, the campus newspaper of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Kharagpur, show some interesting results.

HUFSans and students from IIT seem to have had some good experiences from their internships. Among HUFSans who have been interns, 75.94% of the students



were satisfied with their internships, while 18.05% were not. This high rate of satisfaction was shared with the Indian students, where 82.35% of the students had a good internship experience and 17.64% had not. What is more, those who were satisfied with their work were content because 80% of HUFSans and 57.14% of the Indian students reportedly gained various types of experience. Ironically, the common notion that internships help with developing students’ interest in their career was shattered in this survey as only 8.57% of Korean students and 28.57% of Indian students answered that the experience helped with their future careers. In addition, few of the students seemed to be looking for financial benefits when they worked for companies as interns.

During the third and fourth year of university is the most popular time for students to apply for internships as reported by 79.23% of the Korean and 96.15% of the Indian students. However, it is common for Korean students to take a leave of absence for a semester to work as an intern while the Indian system is a little different. “No leave of absence. That system is not prevalent here. University curriculums are generally rigid and, unfortunately, don’t allow for such internships,” said Chirag Tibrewal, the Executive Editor of The Scholars’ Avenue. The internship periods vary depending on the company, but Indian students usually have two and a half

months of summer vacation stretching from May to July when they go for internships. Shorter internships are available during the one month winter vacation.

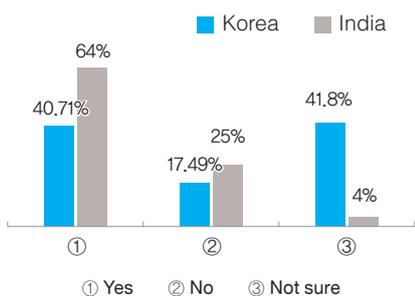
What are some elements that companies look for when they hire student interns? Multiple factors are considered, but the most important factor Korean students saw was their passion and interest for the work (39.08%). Similarly, the need for passion was the same in India (32.25%). Work related majors are another important factor for internships in both countries as reported by 19.95% of Korean students and 19.35% of Indian students. Students have the idea that passion and education in one field will help them get an internship, but still feel a lot of pressure to have various experiences written on their CVs.

It is controversial whether the whole internship system was created for the benefit of corporations or for students’ educations. In this survey, 46.72% of Korean students believed that it actually helps both companies and students, while 25.68% answered that internships are all created for companies. Interestingly, 76% Indian students thought internships were positive for students. Only 20.77% of Korean students thought the experience benefits the students.

Are you satisfied with your internship?

YES	75.94%	82.35%
	Korea	India
No	18.05%	17.64%
	Korea	India

Do you think current internship system has any problems?



What are the problems that we should consider?

Even though many HUFs and IIT students had positive internship experiences, they still believe that there are problems with the current internship system in each country. 40.71% of Korean students and 64% of Indian students admitted that there are problems, while only 17.49% of Koreans and 25% of Indians said there were not. Others said they were not sure. Many of the problems are related to the quality of work in Korea. Some students complained that the work interns have to complete is so trivial that they are not getting enough practical work experience. A student mentioned, "All the high qualifications you have to fulfill are useless for real work." Tibrewal thinks that this is subjective. "It depends on the company. In some cases, it can vary even within a company. I'd say that this is mostly about how seriously the company looks at their internship system."

What is more, some students think that the whole purpose of gaining work experience from internships now is lost and that it is only done to fill in the blank spots in CVs. "I feel the pressure to apply for internships and such because everyone does it and I'll lose in the competition if I don't," said a student from the Department of Romanian. Both Korean and Indian students are

pressured to have work experience on their CVs to gain competitiveness in the job market. At the same time, they also have to figure out what they like and want to do. No guiding system exists for the students. "People randomly apply to many places and then avail themselves of whatever opportunity comes their way," said Tibrewal. As many Indian students pointed out in the survey, this leads to the problem of a mismatch of talent. A lack of internship opportunities aggravates this situation for Indian students.

What about the wage? Are the students getting paid enough for their work? Both Korean and Indian students who took the survey seem to have little problem with the pay as only 9.4% of Korean students and 4% of Indian students pointed it out as their reason for discontentment. In Korea, interns are usually paid 80% of the salary that a new employee would get. In India, in most cases, the wage will be just enough for basic sustenance, which can be 10% to 50% of the salary a new employee would get. "Perhaps most companies don't view internships as such a huge value addition in India. They will still have a lot of talented people knocking on their doors anyway," Tibrewal added.

Despite the cultural differences that people may assume, university students in the two countries, India and Korea, are found to have similar ideas and anxieties on internship. As it is seen, some problems, such as the mismatch of talent, lack of a quality working system and the social pressure to have an internship experience prevails in both countries. Internships are big around the world nowadays. For these experiences to be mutually beneficial for both the students and companies, more efforts should be made to better organize the internship system. 

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THE SCHOLARS' AVENUE

The Scholars' Avenue is an independent student-run campus newspaper of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur. It is the first IIT established in India and is recognized as an Institute of National Importance by the government of India. The Scholars' Avenue is founded in 2005 and its copies are now delivered to all students on campus and soft copies are mailed to the entire faculty and several thousand alumni. That means more than 10,000 students on campus and over 20,000

alumni worldwide. The team is drawn entirely from among the students of the institute and its mission is to report and analyze events that affect the campus and to be the voice of the IIT Kharagpur student community. The articles in The Scholars' Avenue have been referenced in national media outlets; most recently in The Indian Express, Hindustan Times and The Telegraph. 



© The Scholars' Avenue



Wheelchair, Not a Big Deal

By Park Ji-yeon

Junior Reporter

“**T**hud, thud...” The sound of a bouncing basketball fills the air. In the twilight, a student practicing basketball on the HUFs basketball court can be spotted. The way this student dribbles and the successful shoots prove how into the sport he is. Sven Sittler, an exchange student from Germany, practices wheelchair basketball whenever he has time. Sven came from the University of Würzburg located in Germany last summer and is going to leave Korea this year. Having come to Korea to experience the atmosphere of a divided country and the exciting happenings in Seoul, Sven can tell some special stories about his experiences in Korea and his favorite sport, wheelchair basketball.

Sven’s school life at HUFs is not that different from that of other exchange students. Through activities provided by the International Student Organization (ISO), he could easily follow HUFs system and experience Korea’s culture through trips to historical places. The way ISO cares for international students by organizing intercultural programs, advising them on how to live in the dormitory and giving instructions about taking courses impressed Sven. He did not expect the service from an exchange school to be this good. Besides ISO activities, Sven is taking an extracurricular Korean language course at HUFs for foreigners who plan on living in Korea for a long time; obviously Sven wishes to learn the Korean language. To be specific, along with his interest in linguistics, he wanted to fill in his lack of information about Asian countries which is



◀ A picture of Sven taken at an ISO trip with fellow exchange students.

what had originally pushed him to come to Korea.

On campus, Sven seems to be like any other exchange student we expect to see. However, many students have noticed a foreign student in a wheelchair on campus since last year. His real story starts on the school's court, where he practiced wheelchair basketball. Actually, Sven started wheelchair basketball a year and a half ago in Germany and got hooked on the sport. Exercising is one of the factors that makes him feel good. Sven, who hoped to continue playing basketball on a team in Korea, is now practicing with the Seoul City Hall wheelchair basketball team after a recommendation from the professor who manages the ISO. Wheelchair basketball gradually became an activity Sven looks forward to doing and the sport he can play with fellow players.

Also, because the team belongs to the Seoul City Hall, the team members are very professional and the training is tough as well. Clanging sounds of the players' wheelchairs bumping to other wheelchairs in the indoor court, the shouts of players and the whooshing sound of the wheelchairs rushing by can be heard. There are times when a player's wheelchair tips over by accident, and at these times, the player is always encouraged to get up on his own. Including Sven, every member in the team is serious and enthusiastic about wheelchair basketball. Though

they shoot balls from a different height and condition than that of the typical basketball players that people usually think of, the successful goals, skillful tactics and teamwork leave the audience in awe.

It is sad that the public opinion toward disabled people in Korea does not consider this kind of potential. For example, it is only Sven who rides the subway when going to the basketball court. All of the other players ride cabs or their cars because they cannot bear the stares and glances they face when they ride public transportations. This explained a question Sven had about disabled people in Korea. He had always wondered why he never saw wheelchairs occupied by people his own age. Only aged people, using electric wheelchairs, can be spotted in the subways in Korea. There were other cases when Sven could feel how different the view on disabled people in Korea is from that of Germany. Staff members have warned him when he entered crowded

places saying that there is a "safety problem" regarding being bumped by people's elbows. Sven says that this would not have happened in Germany because it is not strange or unique for people using wheelchairs to enter any kind of place. "Maybe Koreans don't trust disabled people to be capable of doing things. I can't understand why," said Sven. He did not have the chance to ride the buses in Korea either, because they are not accessible by wheelchairs. The new bus models that have wide entrances are not generally open to the public, which has made it difficult for Sven to use buses. Unlike the narrow and high buses in Korea, the streetcars in Germany have wide and low entrances which make it easy for people using wheelchairs to use them. As a result, Sven has had no choice but to use subways and taxis for transportation. According to Sven's fellow wheelchair basketball team members, "It is best for the disabled in Korea to buy themselves cars."

However, these discomforts were not much of a problem in Sven's life in Korea. Rather, when questioned what was most uncomfortable for him in Korea, he said, "I will say that the absence of trash cans in public areas bothered me the most." Sven continued to say that if he had the chance, he would like to write an article about how Koreans litter the streets with garbage too easily and that trash cans are only in popular places in Korea. Most people will simply perceive Sven to be a person in a wheelchair, but when seeing how interested he is in sports like basketball and social issues, they will change their perspectives. After all, Sven is like any of our friends who is interested in language and sports, with great passion in every activity. ♣



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Yeosu, the Place Embracing Painful Memories and Hope



All photos taken by Kim Ji-hyeock

“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

- George Santayana,

This column contains a trip to places where people can ruminate on their painful history. Try to trace the history engraved in the sites by following the photos and notes of the reporter.

By **Kim Ji-hyeock**

Associate Editor

Do you know that Expo 2012, the biggest international festival in Korea last year, was held in Yeosu, Korea? Last year, over 8 million people visited Yeosu, located in Jeollanam Province, a coastal city in southern Korea. The Expo exhibited various themes such as global environment, Korean and global cultures, and so on. These features gathered a lot of people, and those tourists also focused on other sites including the natural sceneries and tourist attractions of Yeosu. One example is the Marae Tunnel.

A Google search of “Marae Tunnel” will lead to a video on the top of the list. Shown in the footage is a narrow tunnel where cars stop and go at the entrance and inside the tunnel to allow other cars to pass by. The scene portrays the warmth of countryside sentiments in South Jeolla province. Yet, a lesson in history reveals that the tunnel holds tears from the past.

The Marae Tunnel has several unusual

features. First, there is just one lane through the tunnel, but people drive their vehicles in both directions. When cars emerge from the tunnel, other drivers wanting to go through the opposite way must wait until they cannot see another vehicle in the tunnel. At 640 meters in length, the tunnel is not short by any means.

Another surprising point is the rocky surface of the curved wall and ceiling.



▲ Passengers have to be careful to use this bilateral lane.

You can discover the secret of the tunnel when you reach the first detour point of the tunnel after 100 meters. There is a waiting space for cars. This tunnel connects Manseong-ri beach and Yeosu Expo Station. This is the only tunnel in Korea exhibiting these characteristics. Who made this tunnel? Let us look at its history.

Where the People Endured the Pain

This tunnel is evidence of historic pain the local residents endured through the Japanese colonial occupation. In 1926, the Japanese occupying the region needed storage facilities for cargo and tunnels for storing provisions and transporting armies and food. So they planned to construct two tunnels. Marae Tunnel 1 was constructed as a provisions store, and Marae Tunnel 2 was constructed for transport. From all corners of Korea, and even from China, were forced to construct the two tunnels through Mt. Marae.

The bedrock is formed from the molten lava during the Cretaceous period. It is



▲ Glimpse of the light comes into the tunnel following passengers.

harder than iron or glass. The structure of the tunnel is so solid that the tunnel is used today as it was first built. Despite its solidity, the workers at that time had to dig that bedrock without any heavy equipment. The construction sites' conditions were deleterious. Workers died from mysterious diseases, and quarrels among the workers erupted. For a full day's labor, workers were paid 30~40 jeon, the unit of currency used during the Joseon dynasty, approximately 5,000 won in today's currency. The atmosphere of the tunnel resonates the chaos of the time in the thick, cold stone walls.

Another Adversity of Civilians of Yeosu

You can find a site which mourns victims from an accident out of the tunnel. After six detours, the car emerges

out of the tunnel. You can see the sea on the right-hand side. After driving around one minute along the road, you will discover the site under a small valley with a black memorial stone engraved with "The memorial to the victims of the Yeo-soon Incident."

The stone stands alone in the center of the place. This is called the site of the massacre of the Mansengli Area. This site is the evidence of the massacre of Yeo-soon. This incident was ignited by an uprising of Jeju Island, which intended to reject the election and construction of a government without the northern Korean peninsula on April 3rd, 1948. At that time, the administration of Rhee Syngman's armies and police tried to mobilize the part of the 14th regiment left in Yeosu. However, the soldiers of the 14th regiment including master sergeant Ji Chang-soo refused to participate in suppressing the uprising of Jeju Island.

Although there were skirmishes between the 14th regiment and the other armies and polices, the administration of Rhee Syngman judged them to be a group of rebels who intended to support the communists of the Soviet Union.

From then on, the administration's armies started to suppress them. After the 14th regiment was thwarted they tried to track down the supporters of the rebellion among the citizens. From late Oct. of 1948 to Aug. of 1949, numerous people were suspected to be sympathizers of the communists. Some of those civilian suspects were captured in Jongsan elementary school, which has been renamed as YeosuJoonang elementary school, and the troops finally moved them to the site which commemorates the massacre. From the prison barracks, ironically, innocent civilians had to walk through the Marae tunnel 2. Some of them were killed in



▲ Yeosu Expo was the symbol of the development.

that tunnel, and the rest of them were massacred in the valley. History tells us that the tunnel came to embrace the name of tragedy inspired by the local workers who were tortured and mistreated by the Japanese and the local civilians who were accused of false charges.

Yeosu Overcomes the Painful History

When Japanese occupied the Korean peninsula by force, the city of Yeosu was famous of military facilities rather than tourism. This city, which is located on the southern coast of Korea in Jeollanam Province, has developed its touristic features from 2012 with the opening of the Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea (Yeosu Expo). Many tourists, who wanted to see attractions and festivals of Yeosu including the Expo 2012 Yeosu Korea, encouraged the regional growth. Its natural scenery and historic sites also have been gathered visitors' attention along with the opening of the Yeosu Expo. Even after the Expo ended an

aquarium in the Expo still on running, and other festivals such as International Youth Festival, Geobukseon Festival; Geobukseon is a kind of battleship covered with steel plate on its roof, and Admiral Yi Sun-shin obtained lots of victories on battlefields by mobilizing this warship, are expected to gather lots of tourists.

However, still some lamentable stories lie in the city despite huge expectation that Yeosu will flourish more than ever before. On leaving the memorial site, the reporter tried to visit the Brothers' Grave of the Mangengli Area, which is located near the site of the massacre of the Mangengli Area. This site is also a memorial place for the victims of the massacre. Allegedly, about 125 civilians were killed by gunshots and burnt by troops on Jan. 13th 1949. After the terrifying incidents occurred, the remaining local residents dug many graves for the victims there. However, from the entrance, it seems to be run down, and nobody seems to care for it. After climbing several steps, a tomb and headstone, engraved "Brothers'

Grave," appeared. There were flowers presumably mourning the victims in the graveyards. Maybe someone came to this place, but the surrounding environment was not well maintained.

Climbing the mountain, numerous other graves appeared but their condition was worse than the graves lower down. Actually the whole hillside was covered with graves, large and small. A few fruits and rice cakes which commemorate dead people were found near the graves. But people nearby were unaware of the origin of those graves—from a woman who lives next to them and soldiers guarding the region, to the local guides at the traveler's information center. None of them knew about the location or existence of the graves. Even though downtown Yeosu, the Yeosu Expo exhibition site, and Mangengli beach are within a 10 minute drive of the Brothers' Graves, the site is poorly maintained. Behind the fancy tourist attractions, the scars that should be remembered are receding into the dim past. 📍

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CYBER SPACE

Another World of Our Second Identities



Editor's Note on Cover Story

Cyber world, also known as cyber space is becoming one of the largest societies consisting of netizens, markets, and social network services. In this virtual reality, every user possesses a number of different identities and private spaces so that they can escape from the real world. Some users gather together building a disreputable community and exchanging private secrets and jokes. Sometimes, a few of the postings are so powerful that they have an impact on our real lives. So, what are the reasons for many users participating in virtual, not real society? Isn't there a constructive way for this society to move forward? This month's cover story will satisfy your curiosity about the cyber world. 📄

Our Path in Cyber Space

What did you first do when you got on the internet in the past, and what do you log-in to first now? Cyber space we use, including the online communities, mini homepages, and messengers change as time passes. Let's slip through time and see the path we paved in cyber space.



Naver opened in 1999. The website traffic of Naver totaled up to 24 million in 2008, taking 38% of portal websites traffic.



Daum Communication became a portal site in 1999. The strength of Daum is the online community that opened in 1999.

PC

1995

PC communication was the first method where users could meet other people online through the computer. Typing white text onto blue screens was how people communicated in this first cyber space.

Portal

2000

Major portal sites were launched in 1999 to 2000. These sites provide searching tools and users can regularly access communities and e-mails. Through these services, people have opportunities to meet a wider range of people online.



KT Hitel, Chollian and several other PC communication services became popular beginning in 1994.



Nownuri closed on Jan. 31, 2013. The closing of Nownuri received a lot of recent attention.



Freechal went downhill after starting to charge for their community services in 2007. Freechal officially closed its mailing and community services on Feb. 18, 2013.



As Naver became more and more powerful, Yahoo Korea, had to end its service because of the lack of users and capital. Yahoo Korea closed on Dec. 31, 2012.



NateOn began its service in 2001 and they have an estimated 25 million users. It became more popular as users could have straight access to Cyworld's miniHome.



One in seven people have an account in Facebook and there are 400 million tweets a day in Twitter. 'Followers' and 'friends' share their stories to keep the online bond between each other.



Cyworld miniHome was the most popular SNS in Korea. MiniHome was popular because it strengthened the ties between users in cyber space.

Messenger

2005

Chatting with one or more people in the form of texts became popular. Intimate bonds could be made between the messenger users through one-on-one chats.

SNS

2010~

Social Network Services(SNS) is a cyber space where an individual can have his or her own page. Writings and pictures posted on one's page are open to their friends.



BuddyBuddy lost competitiveness over Cyworld's miniHome after 2003. BuddyBuddy ended the service on May 25, 2012.



Damoim was the first form of SNS in Korea. It was based on connecting school friends and classmates by making an online community.

It was 1994 when PC communication became popular in Korea, and after then we used many different kinds of cyber space. Today, everybody logs-in to their cyber space either by mobile phone or PC and communicates with others. Instead of unconsciously using these sites, users should take a look back and see whether their personal cyber spaces that they had used still exist and how their private information is being handled. 

By Park Ji-yeon

Your Trace in Cyber Space even after Death

By Kim Min-jeong
Junior Reporter

Have you ever thought about how your property will be treated after your death? In reality, all your possessions such as real estate will be bequeathed to your spouse or offspring. What about your property and, by extension, all traces of you in cyber space? Can it be a part of your inheritance? In this connection, there has been a lot of controversy between bereaved families and their portal sites' rules, that is, the right of the bereaved to access the deceased person's data versus the right of the service provider to keep the personal information private. Besides, there has been social abuse of the private data of the deceased. One corporation made an application for Smartphones to provide personal information of the deceased from the sunken ship Cheonan and sold it for commercial purposes. In this point of view, there is a need to enhance the awareness of this issue.

What do we call this kind of property? It is called Digital Inheritance. It does not have a specific legal or academic definition, but it has become a household



name due to the leakage of personal information from the Cheonan incident. Digital inheritance includes all information on the web that is left after a user's death. It includes blogs, individual homepages, videos, texts in cyber cafes, and even SNS. How are digital inheritances managed in the domestic system? Look at the graph about main portal sites' policies dealing with individual information. In the case of NHN, known as NAVER to users, it provides backed-up records about the dead according to the family's requests except for data set under private settings

by the deceased. Daum restricts all approaches to personal information like blogs, or e-mails even for the bereaved family. Accessibility is only allowed to delete the records of the deceased. SK Communications, known as NATE, has a personal website called a 'mini hompy'. The service provider suggests that the hompy can be deleted or remain in commemoration. Also, Daum has cafes which behave like online communities. If the deceased user is a chief of an online cafe, it can be inherited by submitting a report of the death and a deed of transfer. But if the user is just a member, all the



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records they had in the cafe will remain. In other words, everyone in the cafe can see traces of the deceased user.

So, we can anticipate some of the issues caused by these policies. First, there is a limitation on the rights of the bereaved family to maintain their loved one's presence. Recently, a Canadian girl named Allison committed suicide. Her social activity was all recorded on Facebook. After Allison's death, her family remembered her through her SNS record, but as soon as her death record was delivered to the service provider, her auto login was closed and the family panicked. They tried to open it again through a request to the service center, but it was not that easy. Her family could not understand Facebook's justification for the closure. Facebook said, "We put the individual's privacy ahead of everything" Second, the right of the deceased to be forgotten is also ignored. It results in not only the possibility of defamation of the deceased but an invasion of privacy. As long as the

record of the dead on the web remains in a hostless state, the problem pointed out above can always happen.

What are the causes of these situations? A lack of social awareness and an incompleteness of the system are replies to the question. Because heritage itself is appreciated as a thing after death, people generally do not really care about it. What is worse is that they do not even think about the trace they had on the web or that it could threaten their future. In other words, anyone can search for the information or past records about any people they want. Also, on the side of the system, there are no domestic institutional resolution strategies.

For instance, there were bills currently before the Korean National Assembly suggested about digital inheritance in 2010. The suggestions has significance in the view of making the public concern about it, but they had some shortages that the proposals cannot embrace all problems brought up in reality linked to the range of heir and concept of digital inheritance. In addition to the limitations, although being passed the standing committee, all the bills were discarded in the name of changing the existing law in a plenary session. This is the evidence that our domestic legal system is very careless about digital inheritance.

Every experts related to this subject

has said that the situation needs greater awareness, but it is not easy to recognize that all of our tracks in cyber world can be exposed to my families or other people. To realize this, the role of the service provider is very important for all of us. Managers of portal sites and online communities must let members know about the existence for digital inheritance through a small announcement. We have to recognize some policies to a certain extent as users of cyber space. Furthermore, the law about digital inheritance should first be made. After becoming popular, it could be too late to fix all related systems. With reference to the Google site policy in the USA, Google management is acknowledging the right of access for the bereaved family, so the service provider can provide access to the cyber trace of the deceased for 30 days upon a close inspection of the family's submitted documents proving their position as the family. It means that in the USA, every case related to digital inheritance is left to each portal site's discretion. In Germany, they have accepted the right to access by the bereaved family, so that the digital inheritance is left up to the family as a keepsake of a deceased member.

According to the Korean civil law of succession and the copyright law, digital inheritance like e-mail, is considered to be an individual work in the view that it has originality, therefore it has property rights. Also, property rights are included as objects of inheritance. Due to this fact, maintaining the digital inheritance by the bereaved family has no legal errors and is sufficiently legitimate. The dependence on cyber space is growing and today, writing on the web has begun to represent itself. In this current situation, growing awareness and establishing laws concerning digital inheritance have become both necessary and justified. 

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Graph about portal sites' policies regarding individual information

Main portal sites	NHN(Naver)	Daum	SK Communications (NATE)
Whether sites provide records of the deceased	Provide backed up records according to the bereaved's request	Delete accounts only with documents proving a person's death and his family relationship	Impossible to inherit or transfer to a third party
Whether sites provide ID/Password of the deceased	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
After deleting accounts of the dead	-	Impossible to read or back up	-
Characteristics on digital heritage	All responsibility is on the bereaved if they gain backed up records	Posts are not deleted on an open board	Closed as soon as service provider confirm running by a third party

Online Community, Home “Sweet” Home



By Kim Ji-hyeock
Associate Editor

Recently, a 29-year-old female worker of NIS (National Intelligence Service) was accused of posting comments for the specific purpose of using various IDs on an online community site. There are two conflicting opinions about her reasons for doing this. One is that she was trying to influence public opinion against the opposing party. The other opinion is that she was just performing a mission for the national security defending it from North Korea’s psychological aggression. This conflict grabbed lots of attentions of the people. The behavior on a single online community made them to stand on the side of pros and cons. This issue shows that online communities have a kind of power to the public. It is possible for someone to make their opinion influential to the public by using online communities. If an effect of the online community did not exist, all the arguments related with activities on online community including the behavior of the female NIS worker would be worthless. Apparently we already know it has some power. Then, what function of the online community makes them influential?

Concentrated communication

Among several functions it fulfills, we can say that communication is the key point of the online community. As you can see, the major sites of the online communities that people use consist of 'boards.' Each board has its own theme such as universities, jobs, entertainers, hobbies, foods, and so on. "DC Inside" is the most famous community site among the various kinds of communities. DC Inside has hundreds of boards titled with their own themes. Every user chooses boards focusing on their own interests. If they want to locate a specific group of people who have interest in some subject, they can find someone in the online community boards. They can easily find people who want to talk about their interests or want to gossip.

However, people also expect informational contents from the communities. There are some community sites specializing in specific content, for example, "MLB Park," specializes in Korean and American basketball games, "SLR Club," focuses on various kinds of cameras and "Seeko," on various kinds of audio gadgets. Those communities deal in very specialized fields and have much information about them. They have many boards categorized into each sports team or manufacture company. Offline, places comparable to these online community sites are rare. Modern people do not have enough time to get face to face information about their interests especially from far flung places on face. People who need to share the information about specific gadgets or sports use those kinds of communities to transcend physical limits. This aspect will intensify as the mobile applications of those online communities are developed. "Online community sites have their own attractive points. They are slightly different from the Social Network Services. They are more suited



Kim Ji-hyeock/The Argus

▲ Lots of online communities have their own mobile applications for the better accessibility.

to bilateral communications since they gather people interested in a specific theme, so community users can have more intensive communication," said Shim Yeong-sup, a professor of HUFS who teaches the Media-communication major.

Anonymity, a key figure of the online community

A mask of confession

There is another aspect to communication online that community users want. It is communication of an emotional and personal nature rather than the communication of information. People can participate in this kind of communication due to the anonymity, which covers the sides they do not want to expose. The most evident example is the use of anonymous boards where community users share their personal worries or agonies with unspecified individuals. For example, "Women's Generation," a community site based on the Daum Cafe system has an anonymous board where women tell their personal concerns. Additionally "Today Humor," an independent humor community also has an anonymous

board. People who upload their stories can tell their personal stories with anonymity. "In the offline world, people usually distinguish between what is public and what is private because there are several rules they have to follow. Taking those rules into consideration, they rarely tell their personal stories to anyone because they do not want to be responsible for the burdens their stories could bring to them," said Kim Yeong-seon, a professor of HUFS who teaches a class of liberal arts, Understanding of Psychology.

Trigger of the expression

However, the online communities provide their users another kind of anonymity. Although the community does not guarantee "complete" anonymity, people feel a low-level anonymity since their personal data such as face, voice, age and real name are not directly exposed. Due to this specification, the users are encouraged to share their personal emotions and ideas much more than they would in the real world.

They are not reticent to express their ideas to the unspecified individuals on the community sites even though they would not do that in real world. The system of some kind of online community accelerates this phenomenon. The recommendation system of Today Humor is the right example to follow. If more than 10 people recommend a posting, that posting is moved to the specific board, "Best Postings". When the number of recommended people exceeds 100, the posting is moved to the "Best of Best." This system is similar to the "Like" on Facebook, one of the most popular SNS(Social Network Service) s. This system makes people want to be recognized as bonding with the other people. Other communities also use this kind of system. Some people upload their postings just to attract people's attention and recommends. The low-



Pirates of the Caribbean

▲ The compass Captain Jack Sparrow carries in the movie "Pirates of the Caribbean" points to what his heart most desires. Community users can lead the communities to where they want to go. Rise and fall of the communities depends on the users' will.

level of anonymity triggers users to express their innate desires. "This type of behavior, comment on or recommend of other people's postings, is their way of showing and have recognized by others their ability to empathize emotionally with others." said Kim.

Compensation for the unsatisfying reality

From a different viewpoint, the anonymity becomes a mirror which reflects the inequality of the real world. Users can feel like the gap of inequality between people is narrowed within the online community due to the anonymity. In real life, various standards are used to judge people irrespective of who they are. Academic background, ages, gender, and appearance can be the examples of the standards used. People can feel that those kinds of standards affect their personal lives even their relationships with others. Although they do not belong to overt criteria, they continuously influence. It is just like an atmosphere which surrounds the individual. So users of the online community feel as if they obtain a liberty in the online community. This kind of thinking is stronger in individuals who have more stress as a result of these inequalities. "This psychological tendency appears more often in those who lose satisfaction with real life. They want compensation from their avatar in online community," said Kim.

As a response to those desires, the existence of a common name or slogan representing an online community strengthens the feeling of compensation. Examples such as "Ja-gayee," a user of the free board, "Ilbe-in," a user of Daily Best Storage (Korean name Ilgan Best), "ASKY," which means you will not be able to meet girlfriend or boyfriend, and so on represent a specific community sites' identity. Users accept those identities as part of their characteristics. This process gives them a sense of belonging, and it locates them within a common social region in the community. "This is seen as an expression of their desires to be accepted and raise their self awareness. Humans need opportunities to explore their identities, and they also need someone who shares the same social status," said Shim.

Innate danger of the anonymous

However, some dangerous aspects are innate in the community sites' anonymous system. When the sense of belonging become stronger and a person accepts the identity as his or her own, the individual could lose some ability to filter out unwholesome thinking from among the numerous postings on the community boards. What is worse, as online communities operate unfettered free boards, people can post some bad ideas and contents without controls. This two-way interaction amplifies the significance of bad effects. Someone who

has lost their ability to distinguish the soundness of the content could easily be incited. If you look around the internet with a little care, you can discover some examples of people who assimilated with the communities' characteristics. Looking at new comments in Naver, one of the popular portal sites of Korea, you will discover quite large numbers of the people expressing the same opinions using similar words especially on political matters. Some could be accepting the others' opinion in community sites without asking any or a minimal number of questions.

The users holding all the cards

When this situation deteriorates, some users become accustomed to the extreme and violent actions such as humiliating someone or hacking someone's personal information. These behaviors could hurt someone. "Someone who does not feel satisfied could become provocative and an unsound user for attracting people's attention," said Shim. As you can see, the online community is founded upon people's desire to share communication and emotion. It supports the attempts of minorities and concerned people to express their thoughts. It is clear that it enables more people to get help to overcome their burden, and that more ideas and thoughts can be exposed to the public. However, if the number of people who do not keep an invisible limit grows, the possibility of the collapse of the community, the base of the communication, apparently gets high. It is a matter of degrees. "There is no overall controller of the online community. Some community sites do not want to regulate their users because they need high rate of traffic to cover the expensive advertisement charges. In short, the use of self-purification will be the most important role in that society. All community sites depend on their users," said Shim. 

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You may be a part of this, too.

This cartoon illustrates some of the issues in the cyber space that can be seen as rising social problems these days. Here, we also have prepared the related news headlines about the issues for further read. In this fiercely networked world, you might just be a part of this social problem or who knows, be the one who will change this world into the better place. 📱



1. When 'Likes' Can Shed Light
- By The Wall Street Journal
2. NIS accused of anti-Moon campaign
- By Korea Times
3. Are you addicted to your phone?
- By Detroit Free Press
4. "Witch hunting" on the web. The latest Korean fad?
- By GlobalPost



Special Day with Harmony Makers

By **Kim Min-jeong**
Junior Reporter

From Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, 2013, the Pyeongchang Special Olympics Winter Games was held with the slogan “Together We Can” in Pyeongchang and Gangneung. The goal of the Games was to close the bias against intellectual disability and also to create harmony between the participants who were disabled with everybody else. At the Games, a HUFSan could be seen helping communicate with the participants who were disabled. Kim Soo-yeon, Division of International Studies, was working as a member of the Delegation Assistant Liaison (DAL), directly caring for one of the teams. The reporter met her on the spot as she was working with the participants. “At

first, I had a vague idea that I wanted to experience this sports event. Then my friend told me that she volunteered to be a helper for the Special Olympics. So I applied with her. I was assigned to DAL and met the figure skating team from Iceland.”

On arriving at Pyeongchang, a discouraging scene was seen. The labor force was concentrated at the convention hall, promoting and giving out information about special olympics, and several volunteers were not enthusiastic at all about their duties. “The system is not fully perfect,” Kim said. “The understanding between the volunteers is short and the convenience for the participants should have been better prepared by making small but important adjustments, such as having

enough time between the games and considering the participants more. We had trouble in almost every situation with getting information from the Steering Committee to the volunteers in making the competition be successful. Also, regardless of their tasks, all the volunteers strived for quick changes and taking actions.”

Moving to Gangneung, the figure skating team from Iceland was ready for their turn. All the coaches and skaters were watching the other skaters warm-up. “Did you see that? All of the contestants are congenial regardless of age or nation. There is a intimacy between coaches and participants from all countries. Unlike other Olympic Games, there is no sense of rivalry in this event,” said Kim.

Truly, it was wonderful. Everyone



focused not on how well the contestants did, but on how much each tried to do their best. Also, the volunteers were busy encouraging and cheering the participants. Watching the game, Kim said, “They all have disabilities, but they’re good at sports.” The participants showed unbelievable skills. “The team from Iceland practiced for at least seven years.” Kim, who spent the last twenty-four hours with the skaters from Iceland told some amazing stories about them. “There were skaters from Jamaica who had only two weeks of practicing. They had no place to skate in their country, so they trained in the USA.” Intellectual abilities and environmental obstacles were no problem for them.

“Come, I want you to meet our team.” She drove me to the restroom, and we could find the participants brushing their teeth. “Hey, did you brush your teeth the way you learned yesterday?” Kim asked. “Sure did,” said the participants. It was just a conversation, nothing special, but it shows many things. There was really no difference between the participants with disabilities and everybody else. Kim who watched everything about the sport was not being just a helper to them, but a friend. “It was not easy for me to do this. But as I was trained at the culture-experience program, Host Town, before the event, I learned a lot about how to treat people including handling misunderstandings, prejudice about intellectual disabilities, and learning the right ways to treat people living

with actual disabilities. Through this program, I gained more understanding about people with disabilities. However, there were a lot of incidents related to misunderstandings by some of the volunteers. For example, there was a woman who had not recognized the right way to treat people with disabilities. We should wait for them until they need us but the woman didn’t do that. Due to the tight schedule, she forced a participant to move too quickly and the participant just freaked out. Whenever I heard this kind of news, I was disgusted. They are just slow, that’s all. Like the rest of us, they do Facebook to contact their friends, coaches, and volunteer workers. These people live their lives the same way as everybody else does.”

As a DAL member, she directly took care of the participating athletes. Not only with translation, but with introductions and watching cultural events together, as a sightseeing guide, with the proceedings of the Games, helping with shopping, and other tasks. Moreover, the DAL members were on call for the participants day and night in case of emergencies. They provided culture and the affection of Korea as part of their cultural mission. “A member of the Iceland team drank apple juice only instead of water. One day at a Korean restaurant, she found an apple

juice on the menu like she always did, but there was no juice. Hearing her request, the owner of the restaurant ran out of the restaurant to get the apple juice. After getting it, the coach told the participant about the effort the owner made. Feeling sorry for the owner, she doesn’t look for apple juice any more.” Like this, the reason for participating in the Special Olympics is not just getting results in sports. For the coaches and people related to the participants, it is an opportunity to help the participants feel like regular people. And for the volunteers, it is an opportunity to show the caring side of Korea to all these special participants.

“Because it was an international event, promoting the event was important. It took a lot more time in preparing the Games compared to the caring for participants. I feel sorry for the public’s low interest and social support concerning these disabled participants overall. It could have been a great opportunity for everybody and not just for those with disabilities. I wish there would be more support and an increase in the understanding of the daily life of people with disabilities,” Kim remarked.

Beyond interpretation work, volunteers for the Special Olympics, especially the DAL members, were thought of as friends and family by the participants. Based on true comprehension of each other, both the volunteers and the participants made the Special Olympics a place for harmony in spite of institutional inertia. Along with our HUFSan who was a part of DAL, we hope social recognition about disabled people expands and it will help break the glass ceiling for them. ♣



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NGOs Forced in the Shadows

By Park Ji-yeon
Junior Reporter

From Nov. 24 through Dec. 1 of last year, 600 volunteers from all over the world gathered in the capital of Haiti, Port-au-Prince for Habitat's 29th Carter Work Project. It was their second time going to Haiti, and again, they achieved their goal which was building 100 houses for Haitians who lost their houses in the big earthquake three years ago. Constructing good houses for homeless people is how Habitat, one of the most influential Non-Governmental Organizations(NGO) in the world, helps change the world into a better place to live. Hug For Vision is

another organization that shares Habitat's vision. This organization is managed by Korean university students, who gather used eye-glasses from donors and send them to African and Asian children with poor eye-sight.



© Hug For Vision

▲ Hug For Vision is an organization that Korean university students manage. It helps changing the world into a better place to live.

These two organizations are not the only groups that work hard to help people and make a better society. There are around 10,000 NGOs in Korea, 28,000 when counting branch offices. Then, one may question, "If there are these many NGOs working to improve the condition of our society, why couldn't I notice it? Why can't I feel the change around me?"

Political Barriers

"The fact that former President Lee Myung-bak neglected the important role NGOs have in society cannot be denied. Not only did he fail to establish

“**The biggest trouble is that we lost our power and voice since we got the notice after the candlelight vigil.**”

new programs for NGOs, but he also stopped several NGO supporting policies,” said Park Sang-pil, a professor at Sungkonghoe University’s graduate school of NGO studies. NGOs play an essential role in the community because they have to keep things in balance with government power and protect individual rights all for the public interest. However, NGOs faced several political obstacles during the past five years.

After the candlelight vigil

After the candlelight vigil against the resumption of U.S beef imports in 2008, NGOs faced their first political barrier. This protest is recalled by many as the “mad cow disease candlelight vigil,” and as the start of the pressure on NGOs. After the vigil, which almost all of the NGOs in Korea participated in, NGOs received a notice from the government saying that they were not allowed to do any kind of antigovernment demonstrations from then on. If the organizations did not send back their written pledge or accept the notice, they would be excluded from the Ministry of Public Administration and Security’s NGO list. Being on the list of the Ministry of Public Administration and Security has significant meaning for any NGO because it means that the NGO is provided a subsidy from the government and is recognized as an active NGO. Those NGOs that did not accept the notice, the government took measures to halt the subsidies that were supposed to be provided to them. It was then that the government’s budget for NGO subsidies dropped from 10 billion won to 5 billion won. This change is considered to be the work of the administration to stop the criticizing and anti-government activities of NGOs.

As a result of this incident, only 140 NGOs received government subsidies out of 1400 organizations in Seoul. The organizations that continue to get financial support from the administration are mostly those that are not involved in political issues having to do with any protesting.

Pressure from governments diplomatic moves

Policies and rules that were newly made, such as those mentioned, signaled the NGOs’ uphill struggle. The political atmosphere that could be felt by the government’s international strategies also put pressure on several NGOs. This was especially the case for groups that in any fashion supported North Korea. For example, an NGO that did not wish to reveal its name to the public was initially founded to exchange culture with North Korea. However from 2008 they had to change their activities to exchanging cultures worldwide. This change happened because former President Lee’s administration was not on good terms with North Korea. The tension between the two countries worsened and the implicit pressure made it difficult for the NGO to continue its programs related to North Korea. Even the organization’s former name that was focused on North Korea had to be changed to one that means ‘the world together.’

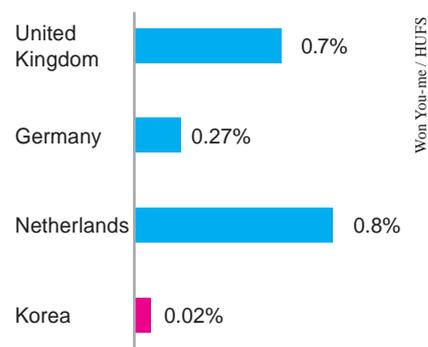
Political constraints on NGOs were not recognized easily. “The biggest trouble we have is that we lost our power and voice since the day we got the notice after the candlelight vigil. Having been excluded from the subsidy list and interest from the government, it is more difficult to plan and continue our activities,” said a staff member at Korean Women Link, which is an

NGO that promotes gender equality and participatory democratic society.

Financial Pressures

However, it is not only political pressure that NGOs face. Many know that NGOs have a hard time with financial affairs because it is difficult to get funding from companies and institutions. This problem has been common to NGOs in many countries for some time, according to a survey at the World NGOs Conference in 1999. However, when compared to other countries, the financial problem is more severe in Korea.

[Proportion of NGO subsidies to GNP]



Comparison between European governments and the Korean government in percentage of NGO support in proportion to GNP is drastic, as it can be seen in the graph above. The graph shows that the Netherlands financially supports approximately 40 times more for NGOs than the Korean government does.

Revised donation regulations

Several explanations can be given for this huge gap. The notice NGOs received after the candlelight vigil against the resumption of U.S beef imports is one reason. “The Act on the Regulation of Donation Collections”, a regulation that restricts illegal collecting of donations and unlawful use of collected donations,



Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

▲ The entrance of an NGO deep in the alley in Namyong-dong.

Outlook of NGOs

The political and financial disadvantages NGOs faced led to the problems of a lack of participation and capital. All of these hardships are linked together. NGOs that got excluded from the government’s support or were negatively influenced by fund raising issues do not have the money to go on with their activities. Members of these NGOs will not feel the need to participate in powerless NGO programs and will gradually leave. With no partner and no members to plan and do activities together, NGOs’ roles in society are being threatened. NGOs were initially meant to keep government and corporate power in balance and protect individual rights in order to make the world a better place in which to live. For several years however, this important role of NGOs was ignored and forgotten.

NGOs are busy these days giving feedbacks to election pledges and policies planned by President Park Geun-hye. Statements made by NGOs may not seem important and it is up to government officials to read them. “The new government should be able to make NGOs active and influential again. Incubating programs supporting NGOs’ activities and re-establishing the tax deductions for NGO donors should be practiced,” said Professor Park Sang-pil. The staff member of Korean Women Link emphasized, “We hope the administration led by President Park will not interrupt our activities while giving subsidies to NGOs again.” The voices of these people should not be drowned out because NGOs have the power and right to enhance our society where public interest is thoroughly practiced. 🇰🇷

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is another important law that had an impact on NGOs. A bill requesting an amendment of this law was brought before the National Assembly by Lee Byung-seok, a member of the Grand National Party, and was approved in February 2008. A legislation was added to the Act on the Regulation of Donation Collections, specifying stricter rules to follow when donating and requiring additional paper work covering precise details of donations. This newly added legislation eventually made donors turn their backs on fund-raising organizations. This came as a big blow to NGOs, for they have to rely on a large part of their capital on donations, which became an unstable source after the legislation went into effect.

Community Chest’s embezzlement

Another blow knocked NGOs low in 2010. The Community Chest of Korea, the most popular charity fundraising institution, turned out to be corrupt in 2010. This incident of the members of the Community Chest of Korea embezzling the money people had donated came as a shock to people.

“After the case of the Community Chest of Korea, I could feel the difference in people’s attitude when I did fund raising activities outdoors,” said Jang Gi-yeon, a fund-raiser at HelpAge Korea, an NGO that provides social welfare services for senior citizens with low income. Having lost trust in the Community Chest, people hesitated donating to NGOs as well.

The changes in regulations and coverage in the newspaper are forgotten easily. However, people who are directly connected with these little changes are threatened in their work. In March 2011, twelve NGOs lost support from the government that unnoticed. The government’s reason was that the organization’s activities did not match up to their subsidy. Sooner or later in 2013, tax deductions will be cut down according to a newly established policy. This again will work as another factor that will financially blocks the way of NGOs. People know that NGOs do not have a lot of money but they do not know why, and they do not know how more severe the problem has become during the last few years.

Why Don't You Try?

NGOs are more open to us than we think. These are the activities of NGOs that university students can join in. Why don't you give it a try?

By Park Ji-yeon

PSCORE (People for Successful Korean Reunification)



- Homepage: edu.pscore.org
- Introduction: PSCORE works for North Korean human rights, unification, education, and donation. Their aim is to help Korea unify peacefully and improve North Korea's human rights issues.
- Programs for You: You can volunteer tutoring for North Korean defector students. If you sign up in the homepage as a tutor, you will be matched with a student.

Loving Hands



- Homepage: www.lovinghands.or.kr
- Introduction: Loving Hands is a social welfare service NGO. They provide mentoring programs for children and teenagers who need help and care.
- Programs for You: Mentors who

are certified by Loving Hands' mentor education program are matched with mentees. You can become a mentor, program organizer, teacher, UCC designer etc.

Global Care



- Homepage: www.globalcare.or.kr
- Introduction: Global Care is a international relief and development NGO. They do volunteer activities for those who need help in the world, including Korea.
- Programs for You: You can do medical services oversea or in Korea, interpretation for the patient, document translation, web designing etc.

GVC (Global Civic Sharing)



- Homepage: www.gcs.or.kr

•Introduction: GVC is an international development NGO that promotes sustainable development in developing nations. They give aid to victims of war and natural disasters, do campaigns and educational programs to empower civil societies, etc.

•Programs for You: You can work in the development site and experience how development programs work by applying to International Programs, become an intern or participate in diverse activities and campaigns in Korea.

Green Transport



- Homepage: www.greentransport.org
- Introduction: Green Transport is an NGO that promotes an environment where everybody can use transportation easily and helps families who got injured from serious car accidents.
- Programs for You: You can help children who lost their parents in car accidents by teaching them and doing activities together, monitor people's use of transportation and transportation policies. 🇰🇷



Take your step,

A step forward,
crossing the border of the unknown and fear.

By Jo He-rim





University for Peace



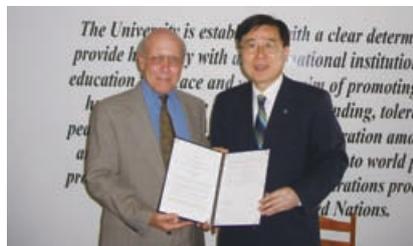
HUFS-UPEACE, Pushing Its Way to the World

By Yoo Suh-kyung
Associate Editor

As we are already aware, globalization is prevalent in our lives. The world is changing at an extremely rapid pace, affecting the essence of how we learn, interact and work. The work of individuals, teams, business units and companies span gaps in geographic boundaries, markets, cultures and languages. Organizations have operations around the globe, and the major economies of the world are tightly interconnected. As educators and students, people yearn for learning experiences to equip themselves for a future that is constantly changing. Weaving a global perspective is increasingly a necessity rather than a “nice to have.” Following this trend, HUFS has been giving a priority to international education and, out of all the universities in Asia, is currently the leader of the United Nations-mandated University for Peace (UPEACE) dual degree program.

Establishment

The creation of UPEACE was mandated by a resolution of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly. Through this resolution, the UN General Assembly established an international commission which took charge of preparing the organization, structure and establishment



▲ The President of HUFS, Park Chul visits UPEACE to discuss the implementation of the Dual Degree MA programmes between UPEACE and HUFS on Thursday, 17 Jan.

of UPEACE, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica. Thereafter, the UN General Assembly approved the foundation of UPEACE in 1980 by adopting the International Agreement for the Establishment of UPEACE along with the charter of the University for Peace. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon is the honorary president of UPEACE. It has master’s degree programs and institutes in more than ten countries around the world as well as a main campus in Costa Rica. This university pursues peace education and the development of human resources on the basis of the UN Charter. UPEACE, the only institute of peace and conflict studies, offers twelve kinds of regular master degree programs: Environmental Security and Governance; Environmental Security and Governance with a specialization in Climate Change and Security; Gender and Peace Building; International Law and Human Rights; International Law and the Settlement of Disputes;

International Peace Studies; Media, Peace and Conflict Studies; Sustainable Natural Resource Management; Peace Education; Responsible Management and Sustainable Economic Development; Sustainable Urban Government and Peace; and an online MA in Sustainable Peace in the Contemporary World. Through these majors, UPEACE’s students develop extraordinary flexibility and intellectual liberty.

HUFS-UPEACE

The HUFS-UPEACE or University for Peace Dual Master’s Program was instituted in 2007. As mentioned in the introduction, HUFS-UPEACE is the first of its kind in Asia. It includes studying for two semesters each at the University of Peace in Costa Rica and Graduate School of International and Area Studies (GSIAS), HUFS in Korea. That means the graduates will receive two master degrees; one from UPEACE, and another from HUFS GSIAS after the completion of two semesters at each campus. Students will spend their first semester at HUFS, followed by their second and third semesters at UPEACE, before returning to HUFS for their last semester. The range of students who apply for the HUFS-UPEACE program is diverse. There are students who come to HUFS-UPEACE right after they get a bachelor’s degree. Some students apply for this program in the middle of their

business life. Together with UPEACE, HUFs identifies those applicants who are qualified for HUFs-UPEACE. Kang Mi-ri, a staff member of HUFs GSIAS, indicated, “Many of the students who come to apply for HUFs-UPEACE think the qualifications are too harsh at first. We, however, put more of an emphasis on the strong will, motivation, and possibilities of students. Here is a hint: we emphasize student interviews more seriously as well as their TOEFL scores. And, admission to this program is only available around March, and since the students have to fly over to UPEACE in September, there will be no leave of absence from the school.”

Master's Programs

HUFs-UPEACE offers International Law and Human Rights, Media Peace and Conflict Studies, and Sustainable Development programs. The International Law and Human Rights course focuses on human rights based on international law and a strong foundation of practice. The program addresses the legal theories of international public law, international criminal laws, organizations under the United Nations, human rights mechanisms and global governance. The Media, Peace and Conflicts studies intends to nurture international experts who manage complicated interactions between conflict, peace and security. The objective of the Sustainable Development course is to acquire the theoretical academic bases and practical knowledge for concrete applications on the global stage. All these lectures are instructed only in English.

Benefits

Strong Scholarships

GSIAS provides all students in the HUFs-UPEACE Dual Master's Program with scholarship benefits, which started

last year. Scholarships are given during the first and the fourth semesters at HUFs, and a maximum six credits can be replaced by internship programs in international or local organizations. Students who show outstanding academic potential can receive tuition scholarships divided into full, half and partial ones. Three top students win the full tuition scholarship per semester. Those selected as assistants in the research centers or faculty offices receive an assistant scholarship. Furthermore, scholarships at UPEACE are applicable at one per six students. “Many students tend to worry about the high tuition of HUFs-UPEACE. Yet, starting this year, we have scholarship offers at HUFs as well as at UPEACE. Although tuition itself is higher compared with other programs, these scholarships decrease the burden to students,” emphasized Kang.

Preparation Section

GSIAS has a preparation school before the first semester starts. It is a preparation program for the incoming students of HUFs-UPEACE in order to provide them with basic knowledge on politics, economics, society and culture, and international studies. Kang stated, “A special lecture on UN entry, global etiquette, basics of human rights and many other lectures are available at the preparation section of the HUFs-UPEACE program.”

Special Lecture Series

HUFs-UPEACE has special classes in order to expose students to a wide diversity of current affairs. They invite former and current ambassadors of foreign missions in Korea and other eminent people such as renowned businessmen. These speeches take place at the International Conference Hall every Thursday and are open to the students of HUFs as well as other graduate students.

Spanish Language Course

An extra Spanish language course is arranged during the first semester to help students adjust to the Spanish speaking environment in Costa Rica. Not only used in Costa Rica, but Spanish is used in many different countries. Therefore, having fluency in Spanish is also practical for those who plan to apply to the UN, NGOs and other international institutions.

“I have gained an acute awareness of global competition, demand, and global consumer trends. Awareness of the world is critical to survive. By completing this course, I received two master's degrees, one from HUFs and the other from UPEACE. We need to spend quite a lot of money to study abroad, especially when paying for it ourselves. Still, in the case of HUFs-UPEACE with its fine scholarship program, I found it very attractive,” commented Lee, a Chinese student who left for Costa Rica to attend UPEACE. By operating a dual academic degree program with UPEACE, HUFs GSIAS aims at contributing to the cultivation of experts in the fields of human rights and international media who will actively engage in conflict preventions and resolutions around the world. Upon the completion of this program, students can speak eloquently about the benefits of the global leadership competencies they have acquired as well as their tangible value for companies competing in the world's fastest-growing markets. 📧

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▲ The first four graduates of the HUFs-UPEACE have their graduation ceremony with the President Park in Seoul on Friday, 26 Feb.

As a webtoon fanatic!

The article on the webtoon cartoonist was really fascinating not because I am a fanatic viewer of the cartoon but because I was genuinely curious about the private life of the cartoonist. It is true I viewed cartoonists to be extra special and somewhat glamorous. However this article enlightened me to the actual details of what happens. There were many grounds which I could associate with such as the pay per-view system of web-toons or the ranking system which the cartoonists voraciously ask for high reviews and ratings. Even though I do not agree, as an ardent viewer, on some points it has somehow opened my eyes to a certain extent to a new perspective where the cartoonists too are not in a difficult situation. Even though I do believe in more pay for the cartoonist I do not think it would be wise to charge people for viewing them online as that would take away one of the biggest advantage web-toons have. The different solutions are viable options especially with investment and broadening the web-toon market across Asia. I sternly believe our webtoons will be successful oversea and I think it will benefit not just the people but our culture greatly. 📧

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Division of Int'l Studies

The Possibility of Variety

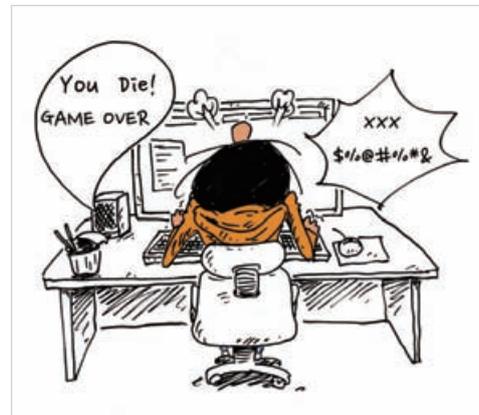
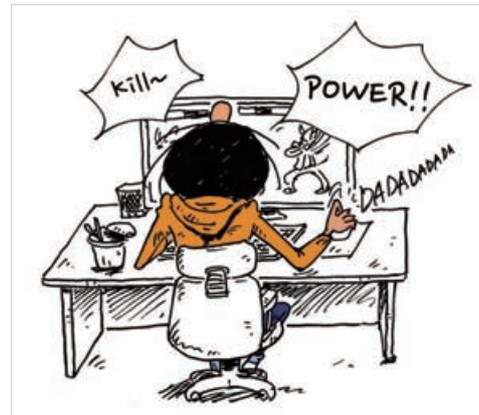
I saw 'The Argus' for the first time lately. It was so impressive and interesting. There were so many articles that I had interest about. First, I had thought this newspaper would be all about our campus, but it slipped my mind when I read it. There were so various news like introducing voting system, Seoul station, pressure on dead line website cartoonist feels and so on. Moreover, the kind of articles were more various than I thought.

In the latest volume, my favorite was the article dealing with the difficulty of website cartoonists and the editorial criticizing the low voting rate. The article showed well about the tough aspect hid behind the popularity of some successful cartoonists. Besides, the editorial revealed distinct view from mine, so I can see the low voting turnout in recent may have the cause not on wrong maturity of 20s, but on non-actualized promises of candidates.

The Argus I saw was great on everything including interior designs of the edition, choice of topics, and contents. I was impressed it has diversity unlike existing papers. But I'd like to suggest there be just one more article showing a person's thinking in this newspaper for manifoldness. 20s should be awakened to the social, current events and The Argus, as newspaper, can take this waking role. 📧

Kim Bo-kyung 12'
Department of Hindi

what goes around comes around



New Paradigm for N.K



By Park Hyun-chul

Editorial Consultant

North Korea has carried out its third nuclear test. On Feb. 12, North Korea's state-run Korean Central News Agency printed a report, stating that the country's national defense and science sector had successfully conducted a third underground nuclear test in its test site. The South Korean government and international community have been blaming the country and warned the danger of its consequences. Also, they point that this test is the game changer and danger for our national security and the peace of Northeast Asia.

However, when it comes to the topic of how to deal with North Korea, the conservatives and liberals in South Korea have been continuing the useless political and ideological disputes. The former point out that the Sunshine Policy, the foreign policy of South Korea toward North Korea from 1998 until 2008, was less effective to national security and peaceful coexistence with North Korea. They blame the two liberal former presidents, Kim Dae-jung and Roh Moo-hyun, for their naive idea of humanitarian aid to the North, criticizing that Pyongyang diverted the money and aid to nuclear weapons. On the other hand, liberals believe engaging with North Korea is the most feasible option for mending inter-Korean relations, including the dismantlement of its nuclear program. Also, they criticize the former President Lee Myung-bak's tough stance against North Korea made negative effects on the continuously improving inter-Korea relationship.

It is true that the efficiency of old policies, both moderated and hard-line policy toward North Korea, is being questioned. The Sunshine policy did not change the arms buildup of North Korea. The hard-line policy toward North Korea did not solve the cold relationship with Pyongyang. What is the problem? The government should change its point of view on North Korea from an ideological perspective to the conception of more realistic and consistent policies. The policies toward North Korea have always depended on each government's ideology. The liberal administrations carried out the moderate policy; on the contrary, conservative ones had the tough stance toward North Korea. I agree with the necessity of ideological and political principle about policies toward North Korea. However, the policies so far have been useless and far-fetched from reality. Also, the inconsistent directions of policies made the effective international cooperation difficult.

President Park Geun-hye officially launched her administration on Feb. 25. For the national security of South Korea and the peace of Northeast Asia, especially in a bid to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue, it is essential to maintain a balanced approach and consistent direction. Park's policies toward North Korea should be far more flexible and elaborate than those of her predecessors, on which the fate of the Korean Peninsula in the next five years depends. ☞

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New Beginning Not the End





“We Are Argusians!”

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