



Editors

Lauren Kim  
Nathan Song

Reporters

Neo Park  
Layla Choi  
Feng Dong  
Sandy Park  
Russell Kim  
Nathan Song

Photographers

Amy Lee  
Nathan Song

Advisors

Anthony C. LoBaido  
Todd A. Terhune

**Come See the Paradise: English Café Open Day**

By Amy Lee

The second annual English Café “Open Day” was held on May 28<sup>th</sup>, 2008. On the morning of that rainy day, many of the students gathered at the Café to begin cooking and decorating. They prepared various kinds of foods and blew up countless balloons. The students also displayed a variety of stunning pictures taken by the photographers in Anthony C. LoBaido’s Photojournalism course.

Around 1 p.m., the Open Day party began with the LGC’s students and many guests on hand. The atmosphere was fun and at one point the English Café was totally packed with visitors. You had to really struggle to make your way around the room. This only showed the positive nature and good feelings to be found at HNU-LGC.

There were some contests held on Open Day that brought out the best in LGC’s students. One of the contests featured the singing of pop songs. Ricky Park and Jina Jeon

naturally stole the show with their beautiful duet. There were two other participants in that contest. Bang-jung, who is a Chinese exchange student, sang a Korean song called “Don’t Give Up.” The audience clapped at the end as they encouraged his performance. The other singer was Na-gi, who is a Mongolian exchange student. He sang a smooth ballad. Most of onlookers supported his effort and also gave him a big hand.

Soon afterwards, there was an English speech contest and then the photo contest. These were held for the students so they could show off the abilities they learned in class.

In the English speech contest, Nathan Song and Anakin Lee presented their opinions about what the English language has added to their lives. Jackie Bae won out over the other nice pictures in the photo contest. This was a difficult decision as so many of the students



Photo by Nathan Song

from the Photojournalism course had taken and matted professional-style photographs. Bae’s classy black and white photo of a Korean

street-food scene showed off her true artistic talent. Louisa Lau-Kim served amongst the judges and did a terrific job, considering the high-level of skill showed by the contestants.

Visiting professors and students alike were all surprised at the photo skills of LoBaido’s students.

It is safe to say that all of the LGC members and HNU guests were satisfied with the food and activities.

■ GH

*Inside This Issue*

- Come See the Paradise: LGC’s Open Day **1**
- The Future is Now: Layla Choi Grows Up
- From Iran to Korea **2**
- Dorm Crisis at its Apex: A Look at This Complex HNU Issue
- Mr. Bean’s World **3**
- Caffeine’s Health Effects
- High-Tech Valley
- Mad Cow Has Many Koreans in a Bad Mood **4**
- LGC Birthday Announcements

**The Future is Now**

By Layla Choi



However, I did not enjoy this particular day. I think that many people enjoyed Coming-of-Age Day only because of the entertainment and drinking of alcohol. I want to convey my different thoughts about “Coming-of-Age Day” without being too critical.

When I was younger, I really wanted to become an adult. I thought adults seemed to be perfect and that their lives were free. I thought my own parents were per-

This past May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2008 was “Coming of Age Day” in Korea. There were many events for people who are turning 20 years of

fect, that they could do everything well and always think about the right thing to do. However, as I am getting older, my ideas about adults and even my own parents seem to be changing. I know that adults are not perfect and free. I’ve watched many mistakes which have been made by adults, including my parents.

Even though I love my mother and father, they can’t be perfect. Yet the one thing I can be assured about is their love, and that they always try to make things right. I am sometimes disappointed in the wrong choices made by adults. Often times most adults seem not to lead their lives very well. They are sometimes opinionated and inflexible. For this reason, I hated adults when I was still in adolescence.

Now that I am an adult, I can drink, smoke, change my name every semester and even get married. Yet I think most adults are still as lonely as I am. When stu-

dents such as us were younger, we received lots of advice and were lead in a good direction by our parents. However, now we have to lead our own lives. No one can lead us around like when we were younger. We cannot avoid responsibility for our actions.

We have lots of things to accomplish and must endure great competition to succeed in life. Moreover, our thoughts and habits and actions influence others – especially young people. It is difficult to be a good and responsible adult. Already I have learned that I cannot do everything well nor accomplish everything on my own. Sometimes I will get in trouble and make mistakes just like my parents. I think that “Coming-of-Age Day” made me realize the importance of society producing good adults. Adults who are responsible for their actions should show a good example to young people. I hope to be both a normal adult and a good adult. ■ GH

## From Iran to Finland to Canada to Korea

The Business of Being Dr. Majid Aramand

By Russell Kim



From Iran to Finland to Canada and all the way to Korea, Dr. Majid Aramand has excelled as a student and researcher.

Now he's become one of the key professors of Global Business Department at Linton Global College.

Hailing from his native Iran, and an ex-soldier in Iran's Army, Dr. Aramand is actually an Iranian-Canadian. He received a bachelor's degree in Engineering while attending college in Iran.

Upon graduation, he moved to Finland to do his graduate and post-graduate studies. He was

able to obtain a Masters of Science in Industrial Management.

After that, Dr. Aramand decided to immigrate to Canada. He settled in Toronto and worked for various companies. He also had his own company for a while. However, Dr. Aramand wanted to complete his Ph.D., so he moved back to Finland.

After he received his Ph.D. in Strategic Management, he started working at Ryerson University in Toronto. More specifically, he worked at the Ted Rogers School of Management as a research scientist.

Upon leaving Ryerson, Dr. Aramand was approached to teach in the U.S., but instead turned up at HNU-LGC — much to the joy of his students.

Upon his arrival on campus, he began working as an assistant

professor of strategic management. Since he has a variety of experience, students can learn many important lessons from his lectures. Dr. Aramand has, as noted, lived in several countries. He is also a Christian and is liked and respected by his students and other faculty members.

*Global Horizons* was granted an exclusive interview with Dr. Aramand and inquired about the various professional motivations that drew him here to HNU-LGC.

"Beside the job offer, it was my interest and enthusiasm to learn about Korea. [It is] an Asian country that has some similarities with my home country Iran - and its economy as a high-tech and fast-growing economy," Dr. Aramand said.

As for his life in Korea, Dr. Aramand explained that he is

fairly satisfied with it. He told *Global Horizons* that everyone, including the friendly and devoted LGC staff, is helping him to adjust to life in Korea.

For example, Professor Todd Terhune took both Dr. Aramand and Professor Anthony C. LoBaido on a six hour bike path tour around Daejeon — including a stop at Professor Terhune's favorite river side resting place.

Additionally, Dr. Martin Peterhansel, in a truly kind gesture, showed Dr. Aramand "several nice bars" around our neighboring Campus Town.

Dr. Aramand told *Global Horizons* that he "wants us to continue working and improving" with his teaching and research. HNU-LGC is proud of all he can add to our students' lives. ■ GH

## New Dorm Life Raises Issues for Students and Faculty

By Sandy Park and Anthony C. LoBaido

A major reason to have a student newspaper — and to become a journalist — is to raise important issues and then offer possible solutions. There are several problems facing HNU-LGC. Some are minor, like the trash strewn all over our gorgeous campus. Others are potentially tragic, like the speed at which HNU students and commercial vendors race through the campus in their vehicles. Yet no issue seems contentious than the "dorm problem."

In March of 2008, all freshman students at HNU-LGC returned to the dormitory to begin anew.

LGC currently has a rule about living in the dormitory as a mandatory requirement until the junior year. However, this year's dorm life has been very different from what it used to be.

The new dorm building was built with 10 floors and 15 rooms on each floor. In each room, four people share a very limited space. LGC students stay on the second and third floors. They abide by an "English Only Policy."

Although the new dormitory building sounds on the surface to be quite nice, many LGC students claim they miss their previous dormitory near the Dong San Elementary School and the other dorm behind the Sepiang Apartments.

Additionally, many of the faculty members have been undergoing sleep deprivation through the entire semester because of

loud, often drunken people coming onto the deck between the dorm buildings from 3 a.m. to 5 a.m. Also, on many mornings, workmen have begun repairs as early as 6:45 a.m., and the sounds of their hammers have prevented scores of faculty members and students from sleeping.

This serious situation, which for some reason has yet to be addressed, let alone resolved, has put many professors through a very difficult time. They have suffered in silence for 16 straight weeks, seven nights per week.

(Some professors have pleaded for a security guard to be on the deck between 11 p.m.— 7 a.m. at the start of the Fall '08 semester. Another idea is to limit access to the deck between midnight and 5 a.m. through the means of inexpensive locked gates).

It is hoped that the loving people at our fine Christian university will step up and address this terrible situation for the good of all involved. Some teachers have experienced a lack of REM sleep and the associated symptoms of long-term sleep deprivation. This hurts the university on many levels, including health, productivity, emotional well-being and *esprit de corps*.

There is an old Chinese proverb which says "Every coin has two sides," and the side of the students in regard to the dorm is equally complicated.

Why do the students miss their old dormitories? The first reason is that the students could cook

their food in the old dormitory and order out Chinese food or chicken during the nighttime. (*Boor Chicken*, behind the new dormitory, has become a popular take-out place for many students and faculty). Second, in regard to the security and safety issue, the new dorm has rules of no cooking in the dormitory and even not letting the students order out food. This is troubling when one considers that many students and faculty find the cafeteria food to be unappealing at times.

Since February, 2008, LGC students are feeling the heavy burden of the increased dormitory fee which have risen to 510,000 Won. The fee used to be 320,000 Won. In addition, the students much also buy every meal they eat. This adds lots of pressure to the students. In a recent survey conducted on the LGC club website, 78 percent of the students, almost 8 in 10, stated that they wish to go back to their previous dorm life.

Another reason students are not favoring the new dorm is that there is a strict rule about time. The curfew is 11:00 p.m. and at that hour all the gates are closed. At midnight, in a page out of Cinderella, the main gate opens for the latecomers and they receive a one point penalty.

If a student accumulates 10 points, they will be thrown out of the dormitory and get no refund. Also, if you are out until 1:00 a.m., a student will have to wait until 5 a.m. for the door to be

opened. This leads to problems with the noise on the deck, with drunken students, fighting couples and car alarms interfering with the sleep of the decent, hardworking people who live in Global House and the other dorm tower. These people only wish to teach, study and serve others. Why must they suffer?

For their part, the professors are thankful for their beautiful, new and spacious rooms. Some requests to make life better at Global House for the professors include cable TV, a dryer, a few weights and weight training machines and perhaps an Western-style breakfast on the weekends. That said, dealing with the noise issue for the Fall of 2008 trumps all other items on the wish list.

On the students' side, they are not criticizing the curfew, yet they think it is inconvenient to lock the doors. Many students have tried to climb up and get in through the windows as though they were burglars, but the RA (perhaps wisely) opposes these acts of desperation.

Due to the different environment compared to previous years, our students seem more than willing to go back to their old dormitory and school life.

It's long past the time to begin thinking about solutions to the problems mentioned above. This is not about assigning blame. Rather, it's about working together, as Christians, with love and the power of sound minds to find feasible solutions. ■ GH

## The World According to Mr. Bean

### Coffee Takes On A Life of Its Own

By Lauren Kim

There are many kinds of drinks, but only one *Coca-Cola*. Coke and beer are popular at parties while bottled water is used to promote physical well-being. There's tea or "*cha*" for meditation, and of course the trendy blends of coffees offered by *Starbucks*. How did the modern love of coffee begin?

Some historians trace back the origins of coffee to the Ninth Century in Ethiopia. When coffee arrived in the Middle East – a center of global trade and commerce – in the Fifteenth Century, the stage was set for coffee to be shipped all around the world to new customers.

In search of local attitudes at HNU-LGC, *Global Horizons* (GH) conducted exclusive interviews with both professors and students, seeking to find out what coffee means to their lives.

Professor Nick Ziegler has been drinking coffee literally everyday since he was a junior at his old university in the U.S. That's 365 days multiplied by 17 years.

"Coffee stimulates my mind, but mostly it gives me energy for the day. It's a very important part of my life. Whenever I travel the availability of good coffee is part of my consideration. Most of my friends drink coffee," Ziegler told GH.

A polar opposite of Ziegler's view comes from HNU-LGC Journalism Professor Anthony C. LoBaido. "I can honestly say that I've never had a single cup of coffee in my life," LoBaido told GH. "People who love coffee are annoying, like that actress Kristen Scott Thomas in *The English Patient*. No wonder her boyfriend left her in a cave. Ac-

tually I don't really hate her ... I just like to pretend I do. But really I do hate coffee."

Professor Todd Terhune, a coffee guru in his own right, classically told GH, "I used to drink coffee to stay alert, then to stay awake ... now I drink it to stay alive."

Professor Louisa Lau-Kim told GH that coffee did not play such an essential role in her life. "I had cut coffee out of my life for five years before Todd reintroduced it. Now I drink a maximum of one cup per day. [There are] some days when I still don't drink it."

According to a non-scientific survey of LGC students carried out by GH, most of the respondents said they "sometimes" have coffee a couple of times per week. Half of those surveyed echoed Professor LoBaido by

stating they'd never had a cup of coffee in their entire lives. Questioned about the notion that coffee is "good for one's health," over 60 percent of the students responded "No."

Sandy Park, a sophomore student, told GH that she believed "too much coffee can harm your health."

Indeed, moderation is needed in regard to coffee as it is with all things. Caffeine might well keep you awake, but that doesn't always work the same way for all people. Louisa Lau-Kim related that coffee doesn't have any physical affect on her. For Mrs. Lau-Kim, coffee is simply "just another drink."

Yet for many Koreans, and countless millions scattered around the globe, coffee may be the most important drink of all. ■ GH

## The Caffeine Effect

It's Healthier Than You Might Have Imagined

By Nathan Song

Coffee is indispensable in the lives of many people. It is beloved all around the world. If you still believe coffee has a bitter taste and is not good for your health, perhaps the time has come to change your belief system about this beloved product. A product that hails from Africa and the Colombian Highlands.

The reader might be concerned with articles about the harmfulness of caffeine. Those

articles have been released over the past few years. People who drink (at least) a cup of coffee every day have greatly increased since the Fifteenth Century. Over last sixty years, there have been more than 21,000 research experiments about coffee.

You may wonder about this. You might ask; "Does it make sense that scientists didn't find out various and important secrets about coffee, even though

they have already carried out tons of research about it? That's just plain ridiculous!"

What we do know is that caffeine is a complex compound. Beyond that, 'coffee' is more complicated. For example, it is true that coffee makes one's blood pressure increase. However, researchers have also found that people who drink coffee habitually (meaning on a daily basis) have a 50 percent lower

possibility of dying from a heart attack than those who don't drink at least one cup of Java per day.

Also, coffee holds back the outbreak of diabetes remarkably. There is saying; "Too much is as bad as too little." Perhaps the reader will be motivated to carry out their own research about the benefits of coffee. ■ GH



## Dae-deok Techno Valley: Hub of R&D Cluster in Daejeon

By Neo Park

South Korea has been setting up the technological and scientific groundwork to achieve a top-notch position in science technology. The government allocates about 3.2 percent of GDP for research and development (R&D) to strengthen its position as a global technology powerhouse.

"The atmosphere of valuing science promoted researchers to make achievements. Government needs to invest more in the fields of science and engineering," said Oh Eun-jin, a reporter with the *Segye* newspaper.

Daedeok Valley was first officially approved by the government in September 28, 2000 as an R&D cluster, this after it had started in 1973 under then-South Korean president, Park Chung-

hee. The Valley has been playing a key role in bringing South Korea's science technology a step forward with 10 percent of the nation's intellectual property and scientific researchers.

Our high-tech Mecca has also been facilitating the function of the R&D cluster in collaboration with more than 800 institutions including corporations, research centers, universities and government investment institutes such as KAIST (Korea's Advanced Institute of Science Technology), ICU (Information and Communications University), Daedeok College, our own Hannam University (HNU) and other small-to-mid size companies.

Foreign cases of collaboration with corporations and universities include Oulu Science Park of



Finland (Oulu University), Sophia Antipolis of France (Antipolice University), Silicon Valley of California (Stanford University), and the KISTA Science City of Sweden (Royal Institute of Technology).

HNU is supported by the Ministry of Education, and those with an eye toward Human Resources Development also established the Departments and Institutes of bio-nano technology to foster human resources. This

was done with the notion of suggesting a model that links universities with corporations.

According to the 2007 annual report by IMD (International Institute for Management Development), South Korea ranked 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> in technological and scientific competitiveness globally.

"South Korea has a broad R&D pool. We should make the best of those advantages and make more inventions in original technologies" said Yun Tae-hee, a government advisor.

It can be successfully argued that South Korea, having put a woman in space and shown the world its technological capabilities in various fields of science, is ready to take its place on the global high-tech stage. ■ GH

## Resumption of U.S. Beef Imports Brings Fear of "Mad Cow" Disease

By Neo Park

After South Korea and the United States agreed on the imports of beef products — including rib from cattle less than 30 months of age on April, 18, 2008 — both governments took additional steps to ensure the safety of U.S. beef.

The two sides reached a new agreement on beef import conditions that will enable South Korea to immediately ban U.S. beef imports if mad cow disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), is confirmed in U.S. cattle.

BSE is believed to be the cause of the human brain-wasting illness, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, which has killed more than 100 people in Western Europe, most of them in Britain.

The book (and movie) *Fast Food Nation* chilled American audiences by documenting the horrors of factory farms and the way cows and pigs are treated. The inhumanity, cruelty and health risks are almost beyond human comprehension.

The U.S.—ROK agreement came 32 days after Korea struck a deal with the U.S. to completely open its market to U.S. beef regardless of cattle age. The recent meeting at Camp David between South Korean President Lee Myung-bak (MB) and lame duck American President George Bush Jr. had promised to bring the two countries closer together. Instead, the cattle issue, as well as Bush's recent pronouncement that he will pull an elite U.S. Army helicopter unit out of Korea and send it to Afghanistan, has surprised many observers of U.S.-Korea relations.

The original April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2008 beef trade deal allows South Korea to ban U.S. beef imports only if the World Organization for Animal Health downgrades the U.S. status in terms of the disease following its outbreak.

"The government keeps saying

that the probability of being infected by vCJD is very little. However, the government should try to block basic elements of danger and renegotiate with the U.S." said a panel during a debate program, '100 minutes'.

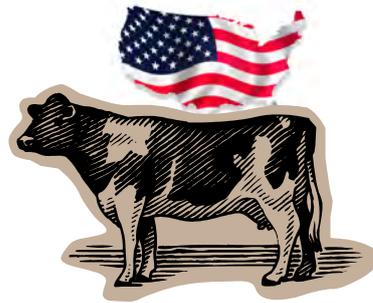
In this regard, protestors have accused the government of giving up its sovereign quarantine rights because the nation cannot ban U.S. beef imports unless the international organization classifies the U.S. as a country that carries the risk of BSE. The U.S. is currently classified as a BSE risk-controlled country. Yet thousands of Korean protestors holding candles disagree on what to do next.

Now with the latest agreement, South Korea will be able to properly exercise the nation's quarantine rights. Some wonder if South Korea should allow non-Koreans to monitor the health risks of its own citizens? Or, if after consulting with international experts, should this be the sole and ultimate decision of the Korean people and the Korean government?

In addition, the two sides have agreed to include cattle parts such as cervical, vertebral, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae of cattle older than 30 months in the list of specified risk materials (SRM) which are banned from imports into South Korea. The April deal did not ban those parts although South Korean government asserts that they are removed at U.S. meat processing plants.

Min Dong-seok, assistant Agriculture Minister, stated that if specified risk materials (SRM) are clearly removed, U.S. beef would be 99 percent safe. Among bones, only skulls and backbones are dangerous. Ribs are not considered dangerous to the health of Koreans.

However, it remains to be seen whether the agreement will help the government ease persistent



public fear about mad cow disease.

Opposition lawmakers have called for the nullification of the beef deal. Opposition parties, including the United Democratic Party (UDP), have continued to demand the renegotiations of the deal, calling the latest agreement a stopgap measure.

In a meeting with President MB at Cheong Wa Dae, UDP leader Sohn Hak-kyu refused to accept the new agreement, calling for a ban on U.S. cattle older than 30 months. He turned down Lee's request for cooperation to pass the Korea-U.S. free trade agreement (FTA) at the National Assembly. In this situation, President Lee and his policymakers face a difficult task of persuading the people and opposition lawmakers to accept the additional agreement on U.S. beef safety.

According to the weekly magazine *SISA IN*, more than 150,000 cows were found infected by BSE after the first mad cow disease infected-cow named "John Quill" was found in the U.K in April, 1985. About 200 people are now dead because of vCJD around the world -- including countries as U.K, U.S. and Japan. Japan has since strictly restricted on importing U.S beef products. Who thought things would come to this? Rightly or wrongly, the idea of dying a horrible death due to a diseased cow has put millions of Koreans in a bad mood. ■ GH

# Linton Global College



Tina Lee  
June 8 (Sophomore)

Jake Yoon  
June 11 (Freshman)

Chloe Lee  
June 12 (Sophomore)

Esther Bang  
June 12 (Freshman)

Dan Kim  
June 13 (Freshman)

Trina Lim  
July 7 (Freshman)

Lea Kim  
July 15 (Freshman)

Alex Hwang  
July 17 (Sophomore)

Kay Kim  
July 23 (Sophomore)

Azalea Jin  
July 26 (Freshman)

Nathan Song  
July 28 (Sophomore)



### Interested In a Journalism Career?

*Global Horizons* is looking forward to welcoming new members from HNU-LGC. If you are interested in writing, taking photos, designing and/or editing, then feel free to contact us at [globalhorizons.lgc@gmail.com](mailto:globalhorizons.lgc@gmail.com)

Published by *Global Horizons*, Linton Global College, Hannam University

133 Ojeong-dong, Daedeok-gu, Daejeon, 306-791, South Korea

042-629-7488 (Professor Anthony C. LoBaido) / 042-629-8494 (LGC Office)

[globalhorizons.lgc@gmail.com](mailto:globalhorizons.lgc@gmail.com)



A world of difference  
**Global Horizons**