

ARCHITECTURE PROGRAM REPORT  
Main Report

Prepared for Architectural Accreditation Procedures  
Department of Architecture  
University of Seoul

Submitted to the Korean Architectural Accrediting Board, July 2006

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Department of Architecture, University of Seoul

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PART 1  
INTRODUCTION

**1. Program Abstract**

- 1.1 Founding Mission of the Educational Institute
- 1.2 Outline of the Educational Institute
- 1.3 Program History
- 1.4 Program's Founding Mission
- 1.5 Goals and Strategies

**2. Self-Assessment Procedures**

- 2.1 Response to the Previous Site Visit
- 2.2 Existing Self-Assessment Systems
- 2.3 Program Self-Assessment Process

# 1. Program Abstract

## 1.1 Founding Mission of the Educational Institute

The University of Seoul is a singularly unique institution of higher learning. It is the only university in Korea that is fully funded and supported by local government, one that is responsible to a dynamic world metropolis. Seoul is the economic, political, and cultural center of Korea and one of the great cities of the world. With 20 million people living within its metropolitan area, the greater Seoul region commands more than 45% of the country's population, 55% of its manufacturing, 60% of its financial transactions, and the highest rate of internet use in the world. It is also the 600-year capital of Korea, a historical city with urban, cultural, and architectural layers spread out along a vast and complex landscape. Hence, the character of the University of Seoul - the faculty, academic programs, and research institutions - is shaped by Seoul's metropolitan and global dynamic. It is distinguished by its commitment to civic values and its work towards a dynamic and sustainable urban civilization.

As a center of basic research and policy studies in urban studies and related disciplines, it functions as a think-tank in formulating and supporting the major goals of the Seoul Metropolitan Government. Since the mid-1990s, the University has aggressively promoted its Urban Sciences Initiative, setting up short and long term goals of becoming the pre-eminent institution in all matters of the city and its civilization. With this initiative, the university has gained increased support not only from the Seoul Metropolitan Government, but from the Korean government and the private sector. From 2003 to 2005, the University of Seoul has been designated "Distinguished University in the Urban Sciences" by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development.

The University of Seoul is a compact university with a total student body of twelve thousand undergraduate and graduate students. At the same time, it boasts an array of diverse and specific programs that integrate research and policy, practice and education, particularly in the fields of architecture and design, urban studies, environmental engineering, and public administration. Hence, the Department of Architecture is both an essential engine and beneficiary of this wider institutional mission and the Urban Sciences Initiative. Though this mission and initiative concentrates on addressing the issues of Seoul and the Asian region, it is one that is not limited by locality. The University of Seoul has consistently achieved a balance between academic and professional concerns, between visionary goals and practical research. Because of the central, metropolitan, and historical nature of Seoul, the mission encompasses a wide range of disciplines and the great depth of human creativity.



## 1.2 Outline of the Educational Institute

The University of Seoul has its roots as an agricultural school first established in 1918. In 1974, the school was re-established as a city university offering programs ranging from environmental and civic engineering, architecture, urban planning, and landscape design to public administration, taxation science, and management. These fields, including architecture, continue to constitute the core of its education mission. More recently, the university has also concentrated on information and media technology. Currently, the university consists of 7 Colleges (Law and Public Administration, Economics and Business, Engineering, Humanities, Natural Sciences, Arts and Physical Education, and Urban Sciences), 23 departments and programs, the Graduate School, four extension post-graduate schools, and one professional graduate school. Since 1994, the reestablishment of local self-government and popular mayoral elections in Korea has increased the importance of the university within the city of Seoul. In 1996, the College of Urban Studies was established as the academic core of a recommitment to its mission to becoming the center for urban studies, not only for Seoul but one with an increasing international reputation. Our research institutions include such unique organizations as the Institute of Seoul Studies, Institute of Urban Science, the Urban Safety and Security Research Institute, and the Seoul Environmental Science and Technology Center. Though the relation between the university and the city government has been consistently productive, there have also been tensions between the goals of an academic institute and the practical concerns of the city government.

The architectural program was begun in 1975 as the Department of Architectural Engineering, encompassing what is now the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering (SAAE). The SAAE was inaugurated in 2005, and consists of the Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering, which have run separate programs since 1996. As of the Spring Semester of 2006, the Department of Architecture has an undergraduate body of 171 students, a graduate student body of 35 students, and a post-professional extension school with a total of 71 students. In summary, the Department of Architecture constitutes one of the largest and most essential academic units in the university.

For the Department of Architecture, the past decade has been a period of impressive growth and productive change. Its full-time faculty has doubled; its program has been transformed from a 4-year program to 5-year program; it has evolved a diverse array of special programs, and has begun to gain international reputation. During this period, the architectural program went through several organizational changes, beginning with its reorganization into the Faculty of Architecture, Urban Planning, Landscape Architecture (FAULA) in the newly formed College of Urban Sciences. Within the FAULA system, which was dissolved in 2005, the architectural program had been part of five programs: the Program in Architecture, Program in Architectural Engineering, Program in Urban Planning, Program in Landscape Architecture, and Program in Transportation Engineering.

Table 1-1\_Organization of the University of Seoul



**College of Law and Public Administration** Department of Public Administration/ School of Law/ Department of International Relations **College of Business and Economics** School of Business Administration/ School of Economics **College of Engineering** School of Electrical and Computer Engineering/ Department of Chemical Engineering/ Department of Mechanical and Information Engineering/ Department of Materials Science and Engineering/ Department of Civil Engineering/ School of Computer Science

**College of Humanities** Department of English Language and Literature/ Department of Korean Language and Literature/ Department of Korean History/ Department of Philosophy **College of Natural Sciences** Department of Environmental Horticulture/ Department of Statistics/ Department of Mathematics/ Department of Physics/ Department of Life Science **College of Urban Sciences** **School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering** (Department of Architecture, Department of Architectural Engineering)/

Department of Urban Administration/ Department of Social Welfare/ Department of Urban Sociology/ Department of Science in Taxation/ Department of Geo-Informatics/ Department of Urban Engineering/ Department of Transportation Engineering/ Department of Landscape Architecture/ School of Environmental Engineering **College of Arts and Physical Education** Department of Music/ Department of Visual and Industrial Design/ Department of Environmental Sculpture/ Department of Sports Informatics

## **1.3 Program History**

### **1975-1995**

#### **Department of Architectural Engineering**

#### **College of Engineering**

- 1975 Inauguration of a dual Department of Architectural Engineering  
One department was an extension undergraduate department operated as a parallel architectural program. Though the Department was part of the College of Engineering, it placed equal if not stronger emphasis on architectural design, which was a requirement for all four academic years. Graduates of the department have gone on to the diverse fields of architectural design, interior design, construction, building structure, and equipment. Its 30-year history is a short one, but one that must be considered together with the fact that the first post-colonial architectural programs in Korea were mostly established after the Korean War.
- 1982 Inauguration of the masters program in the Graduate School
- 1985 Inauguration of the Ph.D program in the Graduate School
- 1986 First joint exhibition with the Department of Urban Planning and Department of Landscape Architecture
- 1991 Inauguration of an extension post-professional graduate program

### **1996-2001**

#### **4-year Program in Architecture**

#### **Faculty of Architecture, Urban Planning, Landscape Architecture**

#### **College of Urban Sciences**

- 1996 What had previously been a single program unit was divided and expanded into two semi-independent programs - one in architecture and one in architectural engineering. The Program in Architecture and the Program in Architectural Engineering were reestablished as 4-year programs within the newly formed Faculty of Architecture, Urban Planning, Landscape Architecture (FAULA), and College of Urban Sciences. FAULA was the center piece of a new commitment to making the University the pre-eminent center of urban sciences in Korea. This university-wide initiative coincided with the new policy of the Ministry of Education to reform college education towards a more "demand-oriented system," where students would have more freedom to select their career field after entering college level schools. During the first two years of this system, more than 70% of freshmen students of FAULA chose architecture as their field, resulting in an extreme overload to the program's capacity and straining what had once been a cooperative relation with the programs in urban planning and landscape architecture. This situation began to stabilize after 1998 when the financial crisis dealt a severe blow to the construction industry. This was also the period when the Graduate School began to expand from what had been a yearly enrollment of just five to seven

students to over thirty students.

- 2000 The 4-year Program in Architecture had been established with the goal of increasing focus on the education of the professional architect. This lay the ground for the evolution of the current 5-year architectural program. The present Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering continue to share resources and responsibility in many areas of education and research.

#### **2002-2004**

##### **5-year Program in Architecture**

##### **Faculty of Architecture, Urban Planning, Landscape Architecture**

##### **College of Urban Sciences**

- 2002 Inauguration of the 5-year Program in Architecture
- 2003 Department of Architecture and Department of Architectural Engineering established as independent programs in the Graduate School.

#### **2005-**

##### **5-year Department of Architecture**

##### **School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering**

##### **College of Urban Sciences**

- 2005 With the goal of strengthening traditional ties with architectural engineering while maintaining the collaborative spirit with urban planning and landscape architecture, the Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering were established as part of the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering (SAAE) within the College of Urban Sciences. FAULA was hence dissolved as the programs in Urban Planning, Landscape Architecture, and Transportation Engineering became separate departments within the College of Urban Sciences. Close ties with Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture continue in terms of curriculum, faculty exchange, co-work in research, special programs, exhibition. The Department of Architectural Engineering, also one of the top programs in Korea, is presently pursuing Accreditation Board for Engineering Education of Korea (ABEEK) accreditation of its program.

## 1.4 Program's Founding Mission

While providing a sound general education in preparation for careers not only as professional architects but also experts in the wider field of architecture, the program seeks to establish a special identity that shapes, reflects, and contributes to the university's unique identity as the public institution of higher learning, established by and working for the great metropolis of Seoul. The Department of Architecture defines its mission in the following three ways:

### 1) Prepare students to address the complexities and challenges of architecture in the urban metropolis.

Through its design studios, lecture courses, special programs, enrichment activities, and faculty led research, the department strives to create a learning environment that underscores the architect's responsibility toward the urban community and the larger public good. The curriculum is devised to integrate theory and practice. In responding to the dynamic complexities of not only Seoul but the major metropolises of Asia and the world, it incorporates the diverse disciplines of the humanities, social sciences, landscape design, and urban planning. Supported by the larger institutional commitment to addressing the complex challenges of the great metropolis of Seoul, the department's architectural program is well suited for an encompassing mission that expands the career horizon of its students. Continuing the long standing tradition of the department, the program seeks to educate students to prepare not only for a career as an architect of the private sector but also as public officials and researchers who contribute to the betterment of the urban community.

### 2) Provide global leadership in the architecture and urbanism of the Asian Arena

Paralleling the emergence of Seoul and the major cities of the Asian region as essential centers in the global landscape, the Department of Architecture has quickly emerged as a forerunner in creating an international environment for architectural education in Korea. Architects must be able to understand and work within the global arena, sharing knowledge and experience, creating networks to deal with increasingly complex issues created by globalization. At the same time, the program firmly rejects the tendency towards universalized and commercialized models of culture and practice, often monopolized by a star-system revolving around a few celebrity architects. The program places firm emphasis on cultural diversity nurtured through a critical approach to Asian architecture and urbanism. Without any bias against healthy Western traditions, the program focuses on developing creative ties with the major cities of Asia - Shanghai, Beijing, Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Hanoi - and its academic and research institutions.

### 3) Nurture creativity based on sound building, innovative media, and historical insight

We believe that the tectonic world, the digital world, and historical imagination are not mutually exclusive. The program strives to develop attitudes and practices in which technical expertise in building, computational media, and a critical understanding of history and theory co-exist in productive tension. With these philosophical and practical goals, the program seeks to maintain a close cooperative relation with the diverse

disciplines central to the university's Urban Sciences Initiative, in particular the programs in architectural engineering, urban planning, landscape architecture, and urban sociology. It seeks to integrate historical research, theoretical work, and digital information resources to enrich a learning environment, particularly within the architectural design studio, that emphasizes full-scale work and the material qualities of the built artifact. This is an approach that continues, on the one hand, Korea's tradition of the architect-craftsmen (a difficult yet creative relation with not only Korea's rich history but also of Asia and the West) and on the other, Korea's leading position in digital technology.

## **1.5 Goals and Strategies**

Guided by the three basic directives of the mission, the program has set up six intermediate goals that link the larger mission with the specific pedagogical tools of the architectural program. The Department of Architecture has developed these pedagogical tools into a teaching and research structure that involves the intermingling and integration of the undergraduate curriculum, special programs, graduate school programs, and faculty research. Table 1-2 (p.12) illustrates the relation between the three basic missions, the six goals and objectives of the program, and the strategic structure comprised of curriculum, special programs, and research. We believe that the strength of the program lies in the content and organization of this specific pedagogical structure. The curriculum and research activities, each detailed in Chapter 4 and Chapter 11, provide the basis for a sound education and takes full advantage of the special capacities of the faculty. The lynch-pin in this pedagogical structure consists of the wide array of special programs that have evolved during the past decade. Each program is explained in detail in Chapter 11. Among the many architectural programs in Korea, we can confidently say that the Department boasts the widest and most diverse array of enrichment programs and extracurricular activities. As Table 1-2 shows, the overall program structure of the Department seeks a balance between the undergraduate curriculum, the graduate program and the research interests of the faculty, and the diverse activities of the Special Programs. The following is a brief synopsis of the Department of Architecture's six major goals.

### 1) Nurture a sense of responsibility to the community

This is a goal that is directly related to all three mission directives and is borne out of the larger institutions's commitment to public values. It is the basic premise of the program that architecture is a public art. This philosophy is reflected in all aspects of the program's pedagogical system: the issues and projects that are dealt in studios and courses, international programs, specific extra-curricular programs, such as the Community Building Program and the K-12: Children's School of Architecture, that guide students to the actual site of community building.

### 2) Develop Diverse and Productive International Programs

The international programs that the Department of Architecture has developed during the

past decade is unique in Korea in that they are multi-lateral, multi-disciplinary, and multi-leveled. The Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism, the Seoul-Berlin Studio, exchange programs with National University of Singapore and the University of Applied Sciences, involve students and faculty not only of architecture but also of urban planning and landscape architecture. They are guided by the mission of nurturing the special potential of Asian cities in a globalizing world.

### 3) Promote Collaborative Relations with Programs in the Urban Sciences

The Department of Architecture is uniquely situated in a university that has strategically promoted strong programs in architectural engineering, urban planning, landscape architecture, geoinformatics, public administration, urban anthropology and sociology, and environmental engineering. It should be noted that many faculty members in these departments have some form of architectural background. The department seeks collaboration with these interrelated and diverse programs at all levels of curriculum, special programs, and faculty research.

### 4) Learning Through Building

In an age where the digital world is increasingly dominant, as much as it is important to keep pace with changing technology, it is crucial that students acquire a sense of the materiality of architecture. Though practical limitations may limit the program, material, and scale of building, the annual Wood Pavilion project, the Fall Charrette, the Community Building Program, and the K-12: Children's School of Architecture are supported by the department not only as an educational process but also as a festive celebration of our ability and desire to make things.

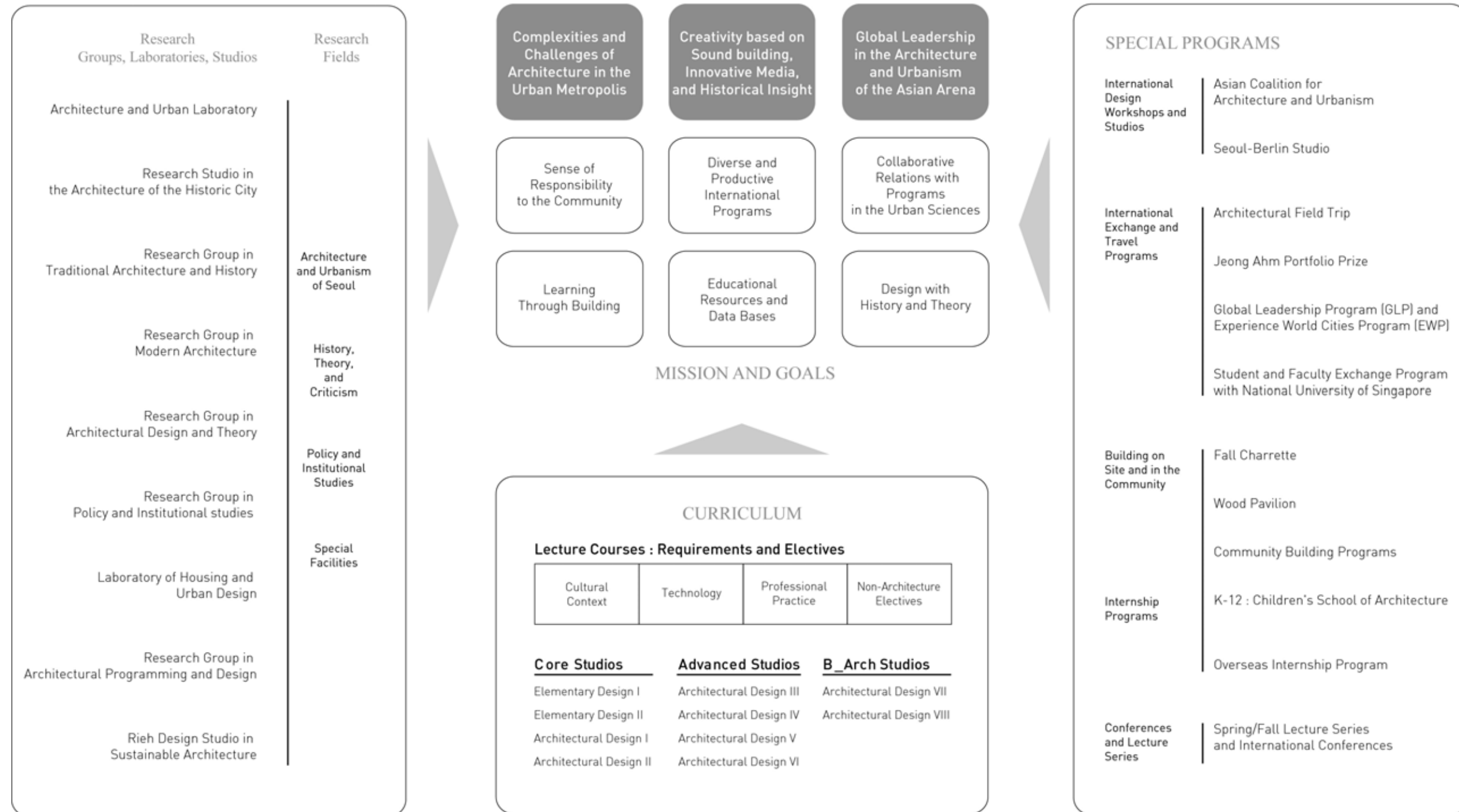
### 5) Integrate Educational Resources and Data Bases

Taking advantage of the institution's special position as the center of research and practice in the urban sciences, the program seeks to develop innovative digital resources such as the BeSeTo Archive and the Digital Urban Simulation Laboratory. The program approaches computer technologies not only as a tool for generating new form but also as a way of developing new sources of information and new ways of thinking. Many of these initiatives are in their early stages of development and we are beginning to explore their possible application to the undergraduate program.

### 6) Design with History and Theory

The strength and special character of the faculty lies in its strong history and theoretical interest (at least half of the full-time faculty have written dissertations on history and theory and continue to produce scholarly work), and secondly, its willingness to work together. Though the program may not always be part of a visible avant-garde, it believes its strength lies in its intellectual and research based approach to architectural design. It approaches architectural design as a creative process based on a critical sense of history, technology, and society. It values process as much as product, knowledge as much as sensibility, and common discipline as much as individual talent.

Table 1-2\_Overall Program Structure of the Department of Architecture





## 2. Self-Assessment Procedures

### 2.1 Response to the Previous Site Visit

The present accreditation procedures is officially the first to be administered by the Korean Architectural Accrediting Board (KAAB). Hence this section on responses to previous site visits should be inapplicable. However, the University of Seoul's Department of Architecture is unique in that mention must be made of a previous site visit. In early 2003, as part of the on-going work to establish a Korean board for architectural accreditation, our department was selected as a model case for simulated accreditation procedures. The decision was made by the Commission for Architectural Accrediting Study in Korea (CAASK), a task force created by the three major architectural organizations of Korea to formulate the basic procedures for the KAAB. The selection of our department was widely considered an acknowledgment of the program's overall excellence and advanced work in developing a 5-year program. Kenneth Schwartz, Professor at the University of Virginia and former President of the NAAB, Paul Hyett, then President of RIBA, and Qin Youguo, at the time Dean of the College of Architecture at Tsinghua University and President of the NBAA of China, were invited to participate in the two-day process from June 3rd to 4th, 2003. Qin Youguo, however, was unable to attend the process due to travel restrictions incurred by the bird flu epidemic. He would submit a report based on the Architectural Program Report submitted by the department. Members of CAASK accompanied Kenneth Schwartz and Paul Hyett throughout the process. The present regulations of the KAAB were established in part through these simulated procedures. Though not an official accreditation visit, this exploratory process provided the Department of Architecture with an opportunity to review its situation as it began its five-year program.

#### 1) Develop Sustainable International Relations and Programs

In 2003, the Department of Architecture had just begun to explore the possibilities of international collaboration and thus did not have specific on-going programs. This was duly noted by nearly all members of the simulated-accreditation team. The Department of Architecture has since brought its on-going efforts into fruition. The most significant initiative has been the Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism, a multi-lateral network of key institutions in the Asian arena. The department has also begun the Seoul-Berlin Studio, a joint international studio with the University of Applied Sciences in Detmold, Germany. The department has also aggressively sought to employ qualified non-Korean faculty. The program now has two full-time foreign faculty who conduct their courses in English. It has also established an exchange program with the National University of Singapore and will continue to work toward forming an international environment within the program. In a very short period of time, the Department has built up a foundation of international collaboration that will continue to expand and develop in the short and long term future. Though the different programs are all in their early stages, we dare say that we have one of the most diverse and stimulating international programs in Korea.

## 2) Internship Programs

With no institutional link between the education of the architect and the professional licensing system in Korea, little attention had been given to internship programs in the older 4-year architecture programs. At the time, Parker and Durant International (PDI) of Minneapolis and VBN of San Francisco were the only affiliated office receiving interns from our department. At the time, this internship program was not an official part of the curriculum. The architectural program has now put in place a formal internship program that not only continues its relation with PDI and VBN but has signed agreements with 32 diverse affiliate architectural offices in Korea (See list of affiliated offices in Appendix 3). However, the internship program presently consists of just a one credit-hour elective course. The department will continue to expand the role of internship programs both within the curriculum and as part of the program's extracurricular activities.

## 3) Issues of Curriculum

The School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering was one of the first in Korea to establish separate programs in architecture and the architectural engineering. Subsequently, the Department of Architecture was also one of the first to develop a full 5-year B.Arch curriculum. During the simulated procedures, differing and even conflicting opinions as to how to improve the curriculum were offered. Kenneth Schwartz presented the opinion that the number of required courses should be reduced, particularly in the second year. His position was that students should be allowed more freedom to choose different courses. On the other hand, Qin Youguo provided a written commentary that suggested the inclusion of even more compulsory courses (such as urban design and English reading in architectural subjects) and electives in visual presentation (such as drawing and coloring). The Department has considered these different suggestions but has not yet made significant changes in the curriculum. Our basic plan is to provide more freedom for students to choose, even if it means reducing studio time. However, the more pressing issues at the present moment is first of all, an adjusted 1st-year curriculum that strikes a balance with the Department of Architectural Engineering, which is seeking to acquire ABEEK accreditation; and secondly, integrating the diverse special programs and graduate level courses within the undergraduate curriculum. As these issues are resolved within the next two or three years, we feel that the sought for flexibility of the curriculum will also be obtained.

## 4) Improve Physical Environment

In 2003, it was clear to the program that there were two central challenges: first, the procurement of studio space, and second, the development of international programs. Qin Youguo, in particular, pointed out not only the lack of space but also the poor quality of space. Looking at the overall plan, he surmised that the spaces used by the architectural program was an uninspiring environment for students as well as faculty. With the completion of the Architectural Studio Annex this summer, the program has met its goal of providing every student in the program with their own individual studio space. This has significantly alleviated the lack of studio space, but as will be further elaborated, there is still much to be done to improve the quality of the physical environment.

### 5) Increase full-time faculty and part-time lecturers

It was noted that the program needed to reduce its reliance on part-time faculty, particularly in studio teaching. Though an accurate assessment, it was and continues to be a difficult challenge to procure more full-time faculty positions. During the past decade, the Department of Architecture has had the largest full-time faculty and the best student-teacher ratio among all architectural programs in Korea. This was so in 2003 and is still so in 2006. Furthermore, because of its relatively favorable student-teacher ratio compared to other departments in the university, the university has been reluctant to allot new faculty positions to the Department of Architecture. Hence, the department has been able to add only one full-time tenured faculty since 2003. The department has approached this problem by pursuing contract-based full-time appointments of foreign faculty. The department now has two full-time foreign faculty members. This has relieved the problem of over-reliance of part-time lecturers and has also brought a much sought for international presence to the program. Though two foreign full-time professors may not seem a large portion of the faculty, it is significant when one considers that there are only two other departments in the University that each employ one foreign faculty.

## **2.2 Existing Self-Assessment Systems**

### 1) Korean Council for University Education

The Korean Council for University Education (KCUE) is a central advisory agency of Korean universities, founded with the goal of enhancing the quality of university education. Since its inauguration in 1982, KCUE has sought to promote research, education reform, and accountability in higher education. The first and most recent KCUE evaluation of architectural programs in Korea was conducted in 1999, before the Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering became separate academic units, and before the architecture program became a 5-year professional degree program. The five areas of evaluation were Education Goals, Curriculum and Teaching, Faculty, Environment and Resources, and Student Performance. Each area was systematically quantified and tabulated. Evaluated together with the Department of Architectural Engineering, our program was placed in a second tier group with 24 other programs, just below 4 departments at the top tier. We were not notified of our final grade point and the criteria for the grouping was never justified or made public. The procedures and method of evaluation, the way the final results were publicized were widely criticized as being rigid and undemocratic. With the establishment of the KAAB and its accreditation procedures, it is expected that the KCUE will no longer be of any relevance to 5-year architectural programs.

### 2) Faculty Assessment

University of Seoul Faculty Achievement Evaluation

Divided into the three areas of teaching, research, and public service, the performance of the faculty is evaluated annually on a university-wide basis. Faculty members may

declare their area according to the different fields of engineering, social sciences, humanities, performing arts, visual arts, etc. According to the results of this evaluation, minor salary incentives are provided for each year. The basic criteria of this evaluation system is further used in the employment, promotion, and tenure evaluation of all full-time faculty. The faculty members of the Department of Architecture are generally evaluated under the engineering and science field with special consideration provided for creative design work and scholarly achievement in architectural design, history, theory, and planning.

#### Student Course Evaluation

At the end of each semester, all undergraduate courses, including design studios, are mandated for review by the students enrolled in the course. The quantified results of the evaluation are used as reference in the appointment of visiting lecturers and is a criteria in the evaluation of full-time faculty. The results of past evaluation scores can be reviewed on-line by faculty and university administrators. From the Spring term of 2006, the course evaluation is administered on-line.

#### 3) Curriculum Assessment

The university allows for minor revision of curriculum every two years. Major revision of curriculum, such as the program's transition to a 5-year curriculum, requires a university level decision endorsed by the President and the Director of School Affairs. Full-time faculty function as coordinators of each academic level studio, organizing tutor meetings and making adjustments to studio goals and logistics. At the end of each semester, the design faculty hold a studio assessment meeting to exchange information and views concerning the curriculum and student performance. The department is seeking to use the next curriculum assessment process to address the issues of coordinating courses with the architectural engineering program and incorporating special programs and graduate courses into the undergraduate program.

### **2.3 Program Self-Assessment Process**

In preparation of the architectural accreditation procedures, the Department of Architecture set up an ad-hoc committee of full-time faculty, administrative assistants, and graduate students. Their task is to write the Architectural Program Report; gather, organize, and assess necessary data; and prepare for the on-site visit. The support staff is comprised of graduate students, both in the masters and Ph.D program. The Department of Architecture has received special financial support through the Office of Planning, assistance in improving the physical environment from the Office of General Administration, and is cooperating with the Office of Academic Affairs and Architectural Student Association in gathering information and data. The Alumni Association of the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering has also provided financial support for matters that cannot be covered within the budgetary system of the university and department.

Program Self-assessment Committee

Chair: Song, Inho

Department of Architecture

Head: Park, Cheol-Soo

Committee Members

Kim, Sora; Pai, Hyungmin; Park, Cheol-Soo; Rieh, Sun-Young

Administrative Assistants

Seol, Jeong Im; Park, Eun Hee

Graduate Student Support Staff

Jung, Kee Hwang; Kim, Hoyoung; Kim, Hong Bae; Lee, Ji Ae; Noh Su-Yil; Park, Jung Hyun; Lyu Sun Yong

University Administration

Office of Planning and Development

Director: Sohn Eui Young

College of Urban Sciences

Dean: Choi, Ki Soo

Office of Academic Affairs

Director: Min,Hyun Soo

Office of General Administration

Director: Jang, In Song

Alumni Support

Alumni Association of the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering

President: Park, Hyung Bae (Principle, Towoo Architects and Associates)



PART 2

# COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS FOR ACCREDITATION

### **3. Program Response to the Five Perspectives of the Accreditation Board**

- 3.1 Architecture Education and the Academic Context
- 3.2 Architecture Education and the Students
- 3.3 Architecture Education and Registration
- 3.4 Architecture Education and the Profession
- 3.5 Architecture Education and Society

### **3. Program Response to the Five Perspectives of Accreditation Board**

#### **3.1 Architecture Education and the Academic Context**

The Department of Architecture has always had a central role within the University of Seoul. The Department was one of the founding programs of the university and as a single academic unit, it consistently had the largest faculty and student body within the university. Like most architectural programs in Korea, the Department has traditionally attempted to strike a balance between design and engineering. The unique advantage of the program was that the resources of the Department of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture were always close at hand. Before FAULA was established in 1996, architecture, urban planning, and landscape architecture maintained close relations, symbolized by the joint thesis exhibition. Ironically, the formation of FAULA, though symbolically important, did not bring about stronger cooperation between architecture, urban planning, and landscape architecture. Though FAULA has been dissolved, the Department continues to strengthen its traditional ties with urban planning and landscape architecture. Presently constituting the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering (SAAE), the Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering share resources in all aspects of teaching, finances, equipment, administrative resources, and facility space. The collaborative relation with architectural engineering, urban planning, and landscape architecture, will be maintained and strengthened as the program moves forward with the evolution of the 5-year system.

The program is directly involved in the following degree programs:

Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch)

Master of Science in Architecture (M.S. in Arch)

Ph.D in Architecture

Master of Engineering in Architecture (M.E. in Arch, Post-Professional Degree)

These programs are led by one of the largest and finest full-time faculty in Korea. The graduate program and faculty research is an important part of the overall educational environment of the Department. Though the graduate student body has quadrupled since the mid-1990s, with the full implementation of the 5-year program, we expect a decline of student interest in the graduate program. Because the graduate school and its research activities are such an important part of the Department, we will seek to find new and creative ways of linking it to the undergraduate program.

Together with the bachelor, masters, and Ph.D programs in architectural engineering, and equivalent programs in urban planning and landscape architecture, the architectural program participates in one of the richest educational environments in Korea. As the program enters the full implementation of the 5-year curriculum, the primary challenge is to maintain this diverse environment, bringing more intensity and flexibility to the architectural curriculum.



### **3.2 Architecture Education and the Students**

During the last ten years, the top 5-7% of high school graduates have entered the program based primarily on the individual results of a nation-wide scholastic test and high school grades. This is, admittedly, not an ideal method of testing a student's aptitude for an architectural career. There is no portfolio evaluation or method to assess the prospective students' creative capacities. Though the portfolio and other diverse methods are being applied to the evaluation of prospective transfer students, we do not foresee any fundamental change in this nation-wide admissions system for high-school students. Hence this will continue to be a basic underlying condition for architectural education in Korea, one that most dramatically differentiates it from America and Europe.

Many students enter college without a clear sense of purpose and with little understanding of their talents and aptitude. As part of the FAULA, entering students were seemingly offered a range of opportunities for multi-disciplinary study. However, FAULA presented problems in sustaining academic focus and a sense of community during the freshmen year. It had been widely reported that freshmen students lacked intensity, and that there were problems maintaining a focused learning environment in class. These problems have been alleviated with the establishment of the SAAE. Nevertheless, student orientation during the first year remains important. After their freshmen year, when architecture and architectural engineering share the same curriculum, students decide whether to go on to the 4-year architectural engineering program or the 5-year architectural program. Students are placed in either department according to their choice and 1st-year grades. The yearly enrollment quota for the Department of Architecture is 40 students with a 20% allowance for increased application. Having decided their major, students attain a greater sense of belonging as they enter their second year. The annual thesis exhibition, special programs that emphasize collaboration, building, and social responsibility, student clubs and ateliers, all function as a kind of program-wide festival where lower year students help their seniors in preparing presentation drawings and models. They engender a healthy sense of camaraderie within the student body.

Students with different backgrounds come from all regions of Korea, making the university and program a healthy and open community devoid of regional, ethnic, and religious prejudices. The University of Seoul charges the most affordable tuition in Korea, about 1/3 of most private colleges. It further provides students with the highest rate of financial support among all the universities of Korea.

### **3.3 Architecture Education and Registration**

In Korea, there is presently no institutional link between the education of the architect and the professional licensing system. The establishment of the Korean Architectural Accrediting Board and a set of viable standards has been a significant and crucial step

towards a new system where education, its accreditation, and professional registration is closely interlinked. There continues to be a coordinated effort among the schools of architecture, professional and academic societies, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, and the Ministry of Construction and Transportation, and we foresee the establishment of a formal arrangement in the coming years. The Department has just begun to develop a formal internship system within the program's curriculum. The first internship programs with the American firms PDI and VBN have been integrated with the arrangement with more than 30 Korean firms to form a sound basis for the development of a rich internship program.

### **3.4 Architecture Education and the Profession**

The program actively invites professional architects as critics and lecturers. Its annual Spring and Fall lecture series and its many international conferences features leading architects who present their work and architect-led tours of their built work. Students are exposed to professional work by participating in internship programs and community building projects, such as in Cheolam, Injae, and Yang-gu. Led by architects and local builders, students experience full-scale building, the rigors of on-site design, and the satisfaction of working within the community. The program's alumni have had a particularly active role in these programs, exposing students to the profession. As lecturers, studio critics, mentors, and leaders of student ateliers, they support academic and extra-curricular activities affiliated with the program. They also provide leadership as architects of the university campus. For example, the architects of the Environmental Design Building, the Department of Architecture's Studio-Annex, and the IT Building (presently under construction) are all alumni. Through interaction with active alumni in diverse career fields, students gain a sense of their future professional careers.

### **3.5 Architecture Education and Society**

As a public university funded by the Seoul Metropolitan Government, the program strives toward the betterment of the physical environment of the citizens of Seoul. The curriculum, studio projects, faculty and university level research often involve Seoul and its urban issues. A significant portion of graduates have entered public service as civic servants in the Seoul Metropolitan Government and its municipalities, in public corporations and research institutes, and continue to do so. The concern with community and public values extends beyond Seoul as faculty and students actively participate in progressive and innovative projects such as the community building projects mentioned above and the K-12: Children's School of Architecture, which serves as a community education program.



PART 3

PROGRAM SELF-ASSESSMENT

**4. Curriculum**

- 4.1 Curriculum Structure
- 4.2 Design Curriculum

**5. Student Performance Criteria**

**6. Student Information**

- 6.1 Description of Student Body
- 6.2 Admissions and Students Evaluation
- 6.3 Student Financial Support

**7. Faculty**

- 7.1 Faculty Status
- 7.2 Full-time Faculty
- 7.3 Adjunct Faculty and Visiting Lecturers

**8. Physical Resources**

- Design Studios
- Lecture and Seminar Rooms
- Faculty Offices
- Review and Exhibition Spaces
- Library Space
- Computer Facilities
- Workshops and Research Facilities
- Administrative and Communal Spaces

**9. Information Resources**

- University Library
- Architecture Reading Room
- BeSeTo-Asia Archive
- Digital Urban Simulation Center
- Institute of Seoul Studies Archives

**10. Administrative and Financial Resources**

- 10.1 Administrative Structure and Resources
- 10.2 Financial Resources

**11. Special Programs and Research Activities**

- 11.1 Special Programs
- 11.2 Research Activities

## 4. Curriculum

### 4.1 Curriculum Structure

In 2002, the current 5-year Program in Architecture was established by expanding and revising an existing 4-year program. The content and structure of the 4-year program was further revised to meet certain global standards. Following the recommendations of the UIA, the new curriculum intensified design teaching, introduced new subjects, and raised the minimum graduation requirement to 164 credits. The Department of Architecture presently offers a Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch) degree, no longer offering the older 4-year Bachelor of Science (B.S.).

Up till 2005, students from the 4-year program returning from a leave of absence, were allowed to enter either the 5-year Program in Architecture, the 4-year Program in Architectural Engineering, or graduate with a 4-year degree in architecture. The full application of the program to all 5 year levels has commenced this academic year of 2006. The 164 credit requirements are comprised of university core requirements and electives, and program requirements and electives

The academic year is divided into the first (spring) semester, beginning in early March, and the second semester (fall), beginning in September. Each semester is comprised of 16 weeks, and the credit-hour designated to each subject denotes that allotted to each week. Subjects in architectural design are, in principle allotted 2 hours for each credit. The exception is the first-year design course for freshmen students of SAAE, who have yet to decide whether to enter the Department of Architecture or the Department of Architectural Engineering. Here, the combination of class and studio teaching results in a lower credit-hour ratio. From the second year on, the credit-hour of the design studios are divided into two session days per week. All other subjects are allotted 1 hour for each credit.

#### 1) Cultural Context

There are 20 courses (59 Credits) - 5 B.Arch major requirements and 15 electives - in the field of History, Culture, Environment, and Urbanism. The courses are distributed from the 1st to 5th academic year in the order of 1-6-9-3-1 courses offered per academic year. These courses are concentrated in the 2nd and 3rd years to provide a sound intellectual basis for the forthcoming advanced studios.

#### 2) Design

Design studios total 51 credits, forming the major part of the 5-year curriculum. Students are required to take a design studio each semester. Lecture courses dealing with digital design tools are offered during the 2nd year to support design studios as early as possible. The first year Elementary Design I & II are respectively allotted 3 credits/4 hours and 4 credits/6 hours; the second year 4 credits/8 hours per week. Students majoring in Architecture and Architectural Engineering take these three initial studios without any division in the class. From the 3rd year on, design studios are

allotted 6 credits/12 hours per week, with each studio dealing with a specific issue such as urban infill, sustainability, housing, building skin, tectonics, etc. All studios are supported by specific lecture courses and assume the integration of technical issues. One full-time faculty is put in charge of each studio year level, teaching studio as a tutor and acting as a coordinator of the studio level. The first-year Elementary Designs studio consists of five to seven classes with students of the SAAE; the second-year studios consist of three to six classes. In the third- and fourth-year studios, four tutors take turns in pairs, teaching 8 weeks per semester.

### 3) Technology

There are 8 B.Arch requirement courses in the field of Technology. The courses are taught by the faculty of the Department of Architectural Engineering and visiting lecturers in the related field. The courses are distributed in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th academic years in the order of 1-2-3-3 courses offered per year. They are designed to facilitate the integration of architectural design and technology in higher level studios.

### 4) Professional Practice

There are four courses, three in the 4th academic year and one in the 5th, in the area of professional practice. The courses are designed to support the 5th year thesis studio and provide insights into the professional concerns of architecture.

### 5) University Core Requirements and Electives

The core requirements in Writing, English, Calculus, and core electives in the History and Philosophy, Literature and Society and Ideology are concentrated in the 1st and 2nd academic years. A minimum of 35 credits are required.

### 6) Non-Architecture Electives

19 elective courses are available. They include 15 courses from the College of Urban Sciences: nine courses offered by the Department of Architectural Engineering, three from Urban Planning, three from Landscape Architecture. Four other courses are offered by the Department of Industrial Design and the Department of Environmental Sculpture. A maximum of 9 credits from other programs and departments are allowed toward credits for graduation.

Table 4-1\_Five-Year Curriculum Sequence Model

		1st Academic Year		2nd Academic Year		3rd Academic Year		4th Academic Year		5th Academic Year		Credits	
		1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester	1st Semester	2nd Semester		
	University Core Requirements	Technical Writing (2) English I : Reading and Grammar (2) English I : Speaking (1) Calculus I (3)	Presentation and Discussion (2) English II : Listening and Writing (2) English II : Speaking (1) Calculus II (3)									16	35
	University Core Electives	History and Philosophy/Literature and Art Electives (3)	Society and Ideology Electives (3) General Electives (1)	General Electives (3)	General Electives (3) General Electives (3)							19	
Program Requirements	Cultural Context	General Electives (3)	General Electives (1)	Architectural Space and Programming (3)	History of Korean Architecture (3)	Modern Architecture I (3)	Architecture and Culture (3) Sustainable Architecture (3)						15
	Design	Elementary Design I (3)	Elementary Design II (4)	Architectural Design I (4)	Architectural Design II (4)	Architectural Design III (6)	Architectural Design IV (6)	Architectural Design V (6)	Architectural Design VI (6)	Architectural Design VII (6)	Architectural Design VIII* (6)		51
	Technology	Structure			Introduction to Building Structure (3)		Introduction to Building Mechanics (3)		Architectural Design and Structure (3)	Building Systems (3)			12
		Environment					Environmental Design in Architecture (3)			Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Systems (3)			6
		Construction			Introduction to Construction Technology (3)			Introduction to Architectural Materials (3)					6
	Professional Practice							Introduction to Building Codes (3)		Architectural Practice and Professional Ethics (3)			6
Required Credits		17	16	16	13	15	15	12	12	9	6		137
Program Electives		Introduction to Architecture (2)	Introduction to Architectural Engineering (2)	Computer Aided Architectural Design(3) History of Western Architecture: From Classical to Gothic (3)	Renaissance to Nineteenth Century Architecture (3) Architectural Facility Programing (3)	Theory of Housing and Settlement (3) Community Facility Programing* (3) Advanced Computer Aided Architectural Design (3) Architecture and Landscape Design (3)	History of Asian Architecture (3) Site Planning and Design (3)	Advanced Studies in Korean Architecture (3) Architecture and Urbanism (3) Internship and Special Programs(1)	Public Policy and Regulations in Architecture (3) Modern Architecture II : Seminar (3) Internship and Special Programs(1)		Asian Philosophy and Architecture* (3)		
Elective Credits		2	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	4		27
Minimum Credits per Semester(Requirements + Electives)		19(7+1)	19(7+2)	19(5+1)	19(4+2)	18(4+1)	18(3+1)	15(3+1)	15(3+1)	12(2+1)	10(1+2)		164
Minimum Credits per Year		38		38		36		30		22			164

Electives from other Programs(maximum of 9 credits)

1) Architectural Engineering: Design of Reinforced Concrete Structure I/ Steel Structure I/ Building Mechanical Systems/ Schematic Design of Architectural Structures/ Electrical and Information Systems in Buildings/ Computer Applications in Architecture Engineering/ Construction Process and Scheduling/ Construction Project Management/ Construction Business Management, 2) Urban Planning: Theory of Urban Planning/ Theory of Environmental Design/ Introduction to Urban Planning, 3) Landscape Architecture: Introduction to Landscape Architecture/ History of Western Landscape Architecture/ Landscape Planning, 4) Industrial Design: Photography, 5) Environmental Sculpture: History of Western Art/ History of Korean Art/ Drawing

History and Philosophy

Understanding Philosophy, Logical Thinking, Social Ethics, Mass Culture and Philosophy, Modern Civilization and Oriental Philosophy, Social Change and Historical Consciousness, Historical Perspective of World Civilization, Historical Perspective of Korean Civilization

Literature and Art

Understanding Literature, Literature of Digital Age, Understanding Classical Korean Literature, Sino-Korean Writings, Understanding British and American Literature, English Expression and Thought, Introduction to Arts, Comprehension of Music

Society and Ideology

Understanding Economics, Introduction to International Politics, Space and Society, Invitation to Sociology, Main Currents in Sociological Thought, City and Man, World Cities, Civil Liberties and Constitutional Order, Korean Social Problems and Social Welfare, Modern Public Administration and Social Life, Introduction to Psychology, Women's Studies, Introduction to Study of Education

\* Courses canceled due to under-enrollment or to be offered for the first time in Fall, 2006.

## 4.2 Design Curriculum

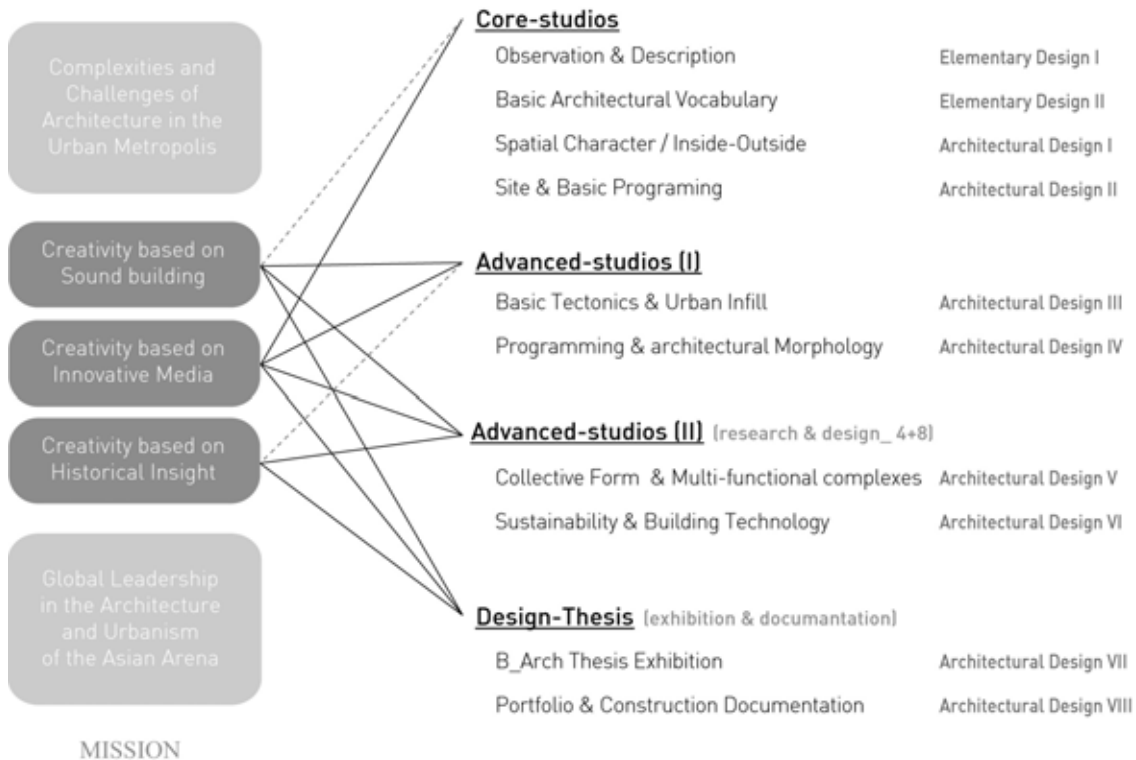
The Department of Architecture's 5-year design sequence approaches architectural design as a process of thinking, seeing, drawing, and making of the contemporary built environment. The majority of studio projects focus on framing architectural issues within a specific time and space, particularly within the social, cultural, and historical context of Seoul. In the design sequence, the cultivation of critical thought and design ability is developed through the series of studio projects. There are three areas of emphasis: 1) putting things together; 2) exploring the different ways of showing them to oneself and to others; 3) thinking, doing, and making, not only in one's own time but in that of others. Hence, the design curriculum's link with the program's basic mission of nurturing creativity through building, innovative media, and historical insight. The design sequence values diversity and choice. In addition to the regular five-year studios, unique learning opportunities are provided through the Seoul-Berlin Studio and the ACAU Workshops, studios that promote cross-disciplinary work and exposure to a global design culture.

The curriculum is divided into three parts: Core Studios, Advanced Studios and B.Arch Thesis Studios. The Core Studios expose students to the basic principles and skills of architectural design. The first three courses in the Core Studio introduce basic architectural issues and architectural communication skills to both architecture and architectural engineering students. Such interaction fosters a sense of community among students with divergent architectural and technical interests. The Advanced Studios provoke students to expand their scope of critical thinking and knowledge of building technology. Two Advanced Studio formats are offered: Advanced Studio I and Advanced Studio II which differ in topic and procedure. While Advanced Studio I follows a traditional design studio format, Advanced Studio II requires that a design project be preceded or accompanied by a written research component.

The five-year design studio sequence begins by introducing students to basic exercises in visualization and representation and progressively moves on to more complex social, cultural and technical issues. The topics of the first and second year Core Studios are observation/description, basic architectural vocabulary, spatial character, inside/outside, and site/program. The themes of the third and fourth year Advanced Studios are basic tectonics and urban infill, programming and architectural morphology, collective form, multi-functional complexes, sustainability, and building technology. The studio topics are developed to address the fundamental issue of moving perspectives and changing scales in architecture: from basic communication to critical thinking, from simple subjects to multiple integration, from the individual building to the city. The sub-topics and specific procedure of the advanced studios can vary according to the pedagogical methods and the philosophy of the lecturer.



Table 4-2\_Founding Mission and Design Studio Themes



## 1) Elementary Design I

### Observation and Description

An introductory studio course that focuses on the basics of architectural design. The studio is designed to develop the student's sense of visual acuity and perception through a series of exercises involving observation, drawing, and three dimensional representation. By exploring the formal and spatial relationships between interior and exterior, between containing and being contained, between surface and volume, the student begins to develop a qualitative understanding of form and space. The course explores and experiments with a variety of textures and materials. Orthographic drawing and other basic architectural drawing techniques are also introduced.

#### Project 1: Observation, Description, and Representation

A drawing exercise in observation and visual perception.

Students are guided through a series of observations on contours that delineate shapes and forms. They study the formal structures that can be distilled from analyzing concave/convex relations, geometry, and proportion.

#### Project 2: Two-dimensional to the Three-dimensional.

Convert the Project 1 drawing into a three-dimensional representation by giving depth to planes with a maximum thickness of 5 cm. Students experiment with various materials and textures.

Project 3: Container

Designing the container for Project 2.

Students conduct exercises dealing with containment, exploring the formal relationship between containing and being contained.

Project 4: Introduction to Orthographic and Architectural Drawing

The student will be instructed in the fundamentals of projective and axonometric drawing and the utilization of drawing tools.

Project 5: Unit Space Design

Design a 3m x3m x 6m space to accommodate three types of human movement: standing, sitting and lying down.

Lecturers : Sora Kim, Tae-Cheol Kim, Dong-Keon Kim, Hyung-Jun Min, Hyun-Ho Lee

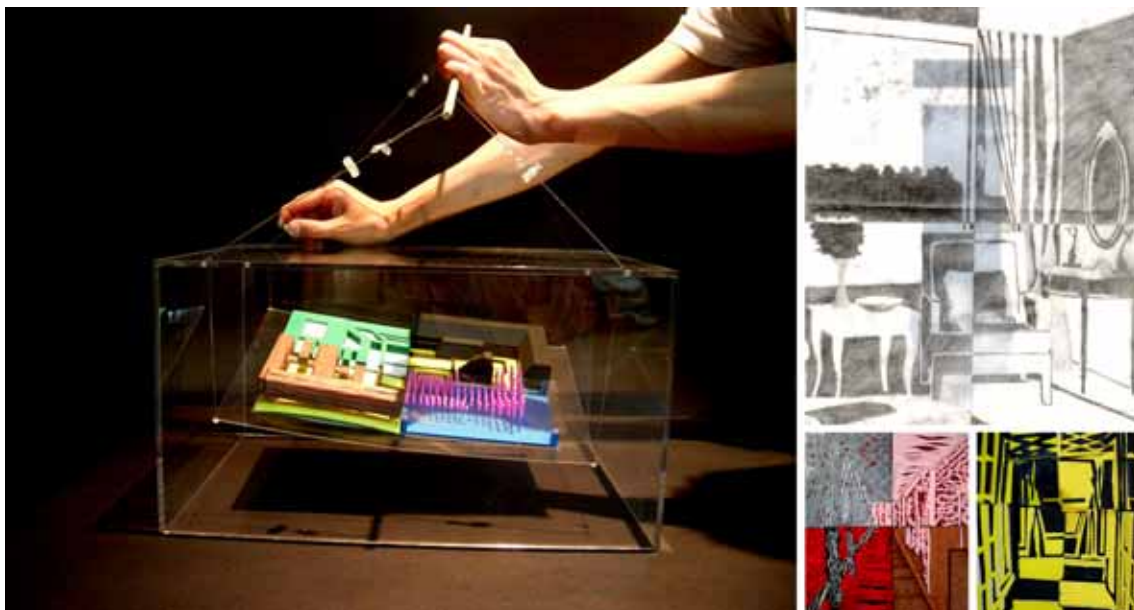


Figure 4-1\_Student Work from Elementary Design I, Spring 2006

## 2) Elementary Design II

### Basic Architectural Vocabulary

Whereas Elementary Design I is intended to develop basic skills of observation, description, and representation, Elementary Design II expands on the fundamentals of visual representation in architecture. The studio focuses on developing and refining the necessary skills to succinctly convey architectural ideas in the visual medium. In their studies of lines, planes and volumes, and their respective relationships to three-dimensional space, students observe the changing sense of architectural scale, depth and perception. Students draw orthographic plans, sections, and elevations in addition to making models and using multi-media in their presentation of minimal spaces of their own design.

#### Project 1: Solid and Void

Exploration of the relationship between positive and negative in the context of volume and space. Students carve or divide a given soap cube into several geometric pieces and reconstruct them into a volume. The assignment includes drawing a speculative sketch of the space created by the inverted solid, exploring their ability to visualize space. They observe the void by casting the soap in plaster and subsequently removing the soap from inside after the plaster has been cured.

#### Project 2: Point, Line, Plane and Volume

Students explore the transition between point, line, plane and volume. The intent of the exercise is to explore the geometric principles of composing planes and volumes in different ways by connecting different coordinate points.

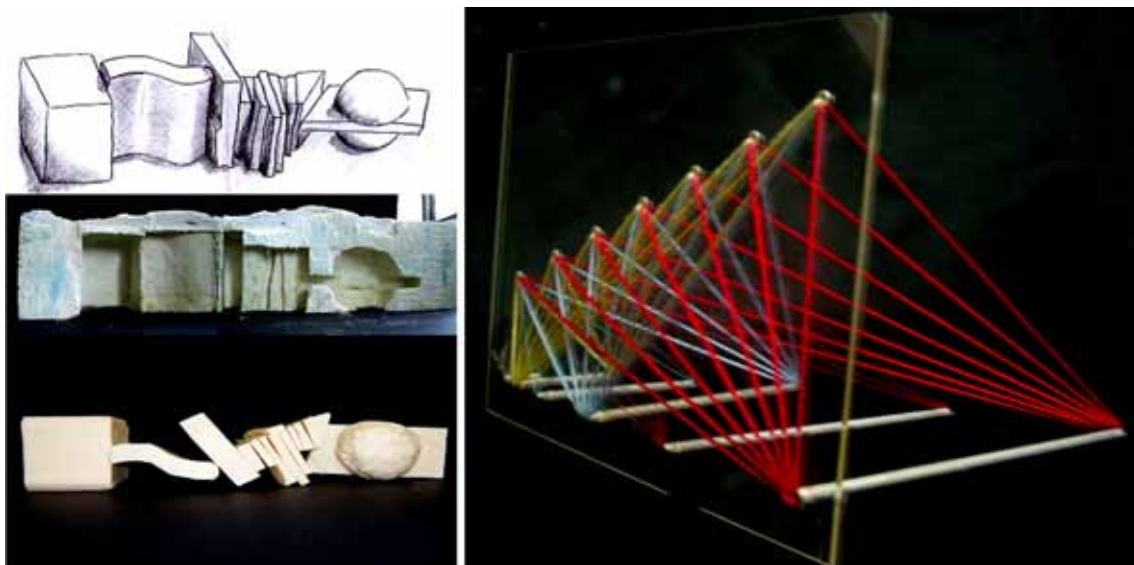


Figure 4-2\_Student Work from Elementary Design II, Fall 2005

Project 3: Understanding and Training in Architectural Drawing

Introduction to the principles of architectural drawings as a method of thinking and communication

Project 4: From Plan to Space, From Space to Plan

Students are asked to apply his or her understanding of the principles of architectural drawings to a series of drawing exercises. The student will explore the possibilities of interaction between plan and space, as well as between the drawing and the actual design.

Students are asked to choose a building plan from a suggested list without knowing the purpose of this task. The assignment will include drawing 1/50 scale plans based on 1/100 scale plans given to the student, identifying their location, designing elevations and sections based on plan drawings, and comparing the results with the original buildings, and finally building models.

Project 5: Guest Room or Guest House

Students are asked to design a guest room or guest house of 6m x 9m as an addition to the original building chosen for Project 4. Student are asked to address his or her own ideas through the conventions of architectural presentation, including diagrams, drawings, and models.

Lecturers : Sora Kim, Dong-Keon Kim, Won-He Shin, Young-Sun Shim, Dong Jin Yeo

### 3) Architectural Design I

#### Spatial Character / Inside–Outside

The course assists students in exploring the relation between architectural space and human behavior, and in nurturing the ability to define the boundaries of architectural space according to its character. Students train in the principles of composition and ordering of spatial units, and in understanding the difference between the interior and the exterior. Students also exercise in developing the ability to organize and proportion the architectural surface.

The course consists of two design projects and a short-term collaborative assignment.

Project 1: Work and Sleep.

The site is a four-meter-wide space between two longitudinal lots (each 15m x 4m) parallel to each other. The in-between space is defined by two walls (each 9m x 5m) on each side, and open on to front and rear. The objective is to design a space that function as a working and sleeping place for two residents. The student may determine the ground levels of the land bordering the site toward front and rear, and

also the specific location of the side walls. The design focuses on materializing the life of the everyday into a physical and temporal space. During the design process, student familiarize themselves with the architectural standards related to furnishing and ergonomics.

**Project 2: Inside and Outside.**

The site is a 36m<sup>2</sup> concrete slab that floats ten centimeters under the water surface. The designer may determine the shape and the proportion of the slab. The objective is to design a resting place for two - a place where they can read, write, or listen to music. The designer must consider the character of the interior and the exterior space, as well as how they relate to each other.

A short-term collaborative assignment is scheduled after the first project.

Lecturers : Inho Song, Jae-Hwan Kwak, Sung-Chun Hong, Dong-Hyuk Choi, Sang-Bum Han

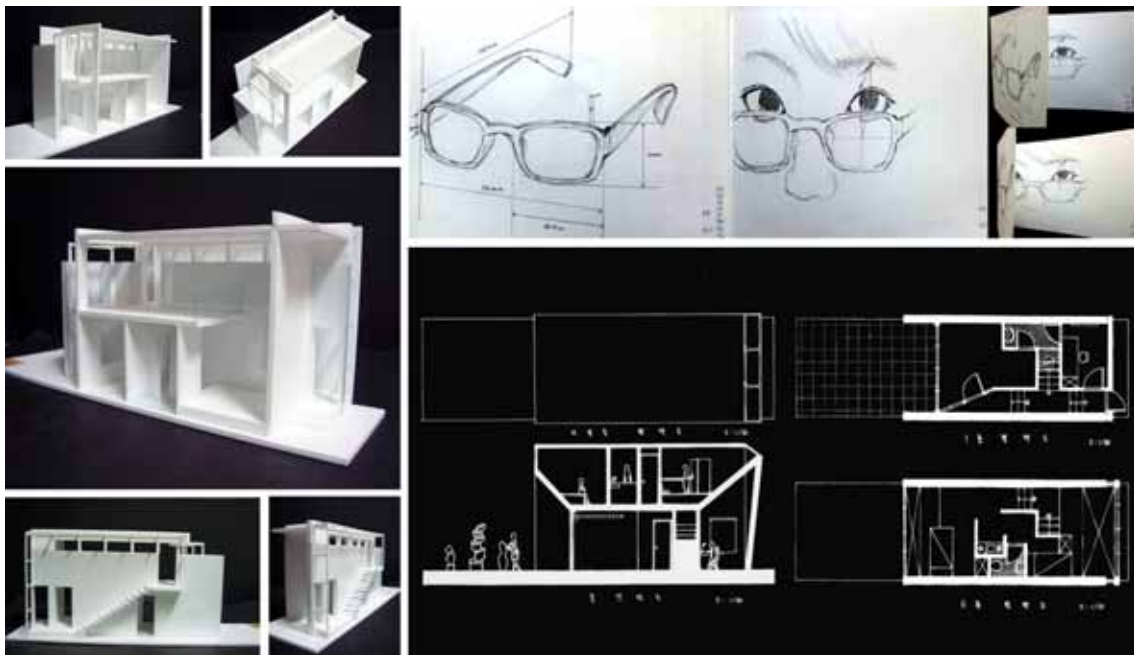


Figure 4-3\_Student Work from Architectural Design I

#### 4) Architectural Design II

##### Site and Basic Program

The studio focuses on interpreting site and program. Students are introduced to methods of analyzing specific site conditions, determining their potential for development, interpreting the program, and translating the results of these practices into architectural design. Through the design process, students develop an understanding of how the building occupies and reorganizes the site, and the building's impact on the urban fabric. Students are asked to classify and characterize space and construct these components into concrete architectural form.

##### Project 1: A Small Religious Building

The site is located in an isolated park near a high-rise residential area. After exploring various aspects of the site, including the natural environment, the student is asked to determine the specific location and orientation of the building based on relationships between the site and the program.

##### Project 2: Urban Residence

The assignment is to design a house for a multi-generation family and/or a house that accommodates both living and working. All four given sites are located in the Samchung-Dong area in Seoul, a unique historical location. The student will be asked to select a site and to explore various site and program relationships that inform the design process.

Lecturers : Sora Kim, Tae-Cheol Kim, Jae-Hee Park



Figure 4-4\_Student Work from Architectural Design II



## 5) Architectural Design III

### Basic Tectonics and Urban Infill

The studio deals with issues of tectonics and the city in the context of scale and design methodology. The studio is comprised of two parts: Part I is an exploration of basic tectonic principles. Students are asked to approach the design process through materials, building assembly / details, and the logical developments of conception. Part II will explore architecture in a larger urban context. Students are asked to insert a new structure into the dense urban fabric of Seoul. Through this dual process of approaching architecture, students develop an understanding of the relationships between construction, architecture, and the city not as disparate elements but rather as interwoven components of the built environment.

#### Project 1: Basic Tectonics

The intent of the project is to assist students in establishing their own conception of tectonics. Issues of tectonics in relation to traditional or contemporary interpretations may be dealt with in two ways. One is to approach tectonic issues with diagrams, which result from analyzing the behavior of the users of buildings. In this approach, diagrams are compositions of various elements such as time and activities, and the representation of the student's own conception of construction. The second approach is to focus on the relationship between physical components of construction and space. It includes issues of building materials, structure, and construction technique.

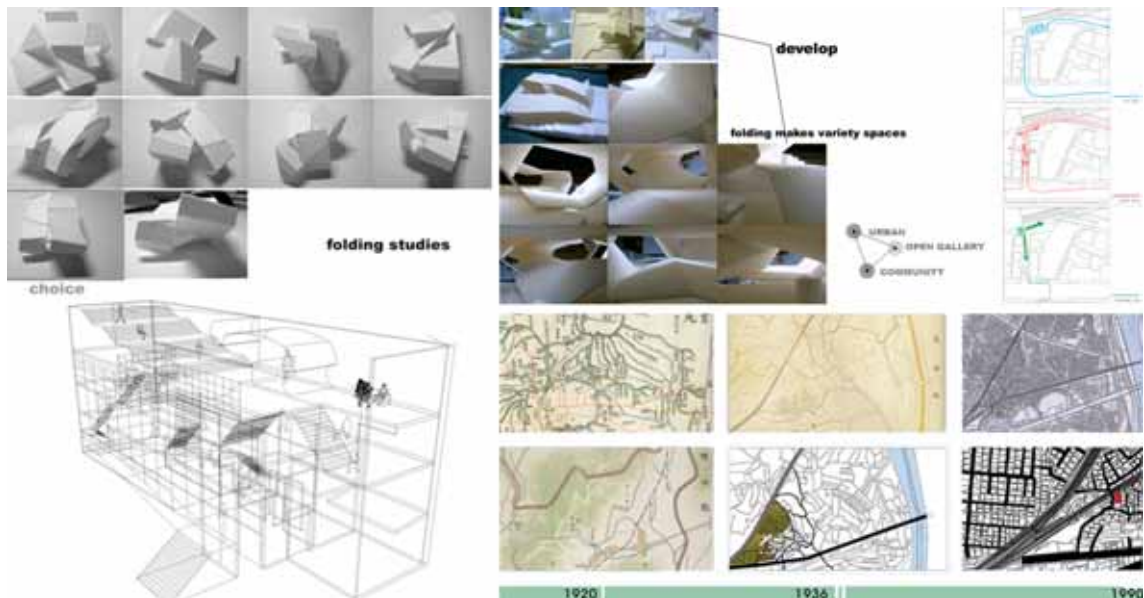


Figure 4-5\_Student Work from Architectural Design III

## Project 2: Urban Infill - The Contextual and Practical Joint: Vague Terrains, Marginal Space, Uncertain Space

In urban environments, there exist many uncertain spaces such as abandoned and untended lots. How can we categorize and revitalize them? The project will encourage students to experience existential urban space and to instruct the student in methods of unveiling the potential of existing conditions. Students are asked to discover and interpret evidence in photographs, maps, videos, historical data, and the land itself and to contextualize the findings through language, sketches, collages, and models. The project explores three themes - Vague Terrain, Marginal Space, the Uncertain Space.

Lecturers : Buhm-Shik Shin, Daniel Valle, Ki-Hyub Hong

## 6) Architecture Design IV

### Programming and Architectural Morphology

The city is the product of large scale human co-habitation and the dynamics of cultural preservation and evolution in the urban context. The studio course asks students to investigate the role of architecture as the generator of city structure and organization. The role of architectural reclamation is not exclusive to the preservation and re-use of buildings. Its role is also to reflect current social needs and to extend the cultural relevance of existing buildings. The student will develop his or her own program based on an initial analysis of local history, cultural context and societal needs. From the perspective of urban architecture, students explore the nature of place through the renovation of existing structures that merit preservation.

### Project 1: Addition and Renovation - Preservation and Usage : Re+New

The assignment explores various strategies for the remodeling and reuse of existing storage facilities built in the Japanese colonial period.

Phase 1: Groups of 3-4 students study local history, social needs and urban context. They study the existing structural system and space configuration of the storage facilities.

Phase 2: Each group compiles its research and analyzes the social values of the facilities. After surveying and documenting the existing conditions, each group builds a model of the existing structure.

Phase 3: Each student works independently to explore multiple approaches to partial or complete renovation of the existing building. This is done in conjunction with the development of a relevant program and design for the renovated building in relation to the creation of a new cultural value.



## Project 2: Ancient Future : Program and Morphology

Architectural programs are always evolving, reflecting the current condition of human lives and social phenomena. Similarly, the physical morphology of buildings over time has been significantly influenced by the different understandings and interpretations of the building program, both in the past and the present. The intent of this project is for students to examine the range of architectural forms in relation to the collective phenomena of various components - urban structure, space, time, size and shapes of space.

### Phase 1: Reading the city

Groups of 3-4 students will gather diverse data of the city, analyze the data in relation to urban context, and build a model of the city structure. Each student will then select his or her own site for the project, and develop an understanding of local potentials and contextual relationships with the city.

Phase 2: The student will then develop a specific program for a public building program intended for the local community and resolve program organizations relationships that will dictate architectural configuration.

Phase 3: The student will develop a design for the building based on the programming exercise of Phase 2, focusing on materiality, building assembly and details.

Lecturers : Buhm-Shik Shin, Jae-Hwan Kwak, Sung-Cheon Hong

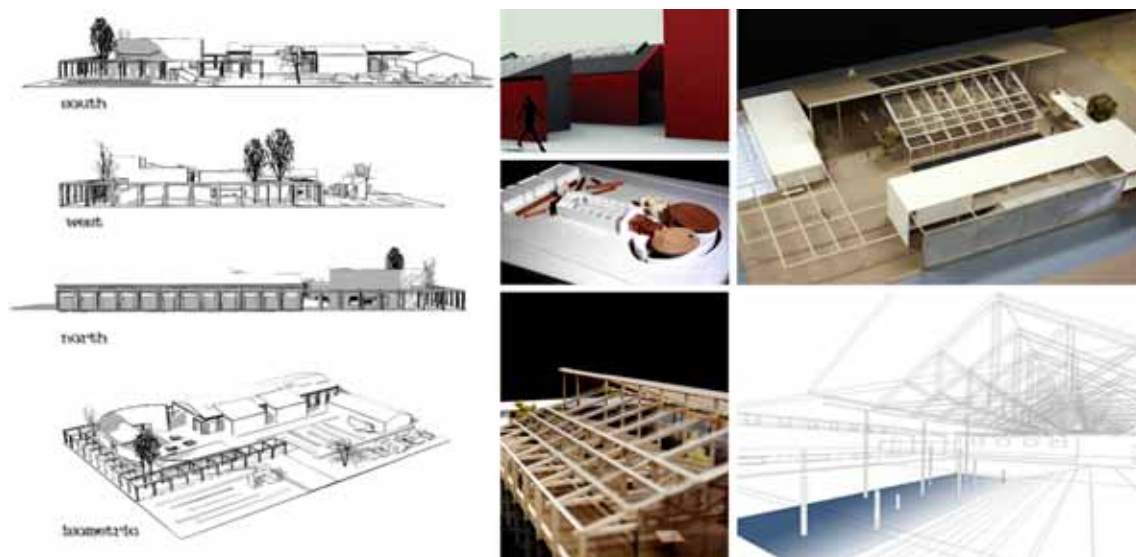


Figure 4-6\_Student Work from Architecture Design IV

## 7) Architecture Design V

### Collective Form and Multi-functional Complexes

The topics of the studio are formal and functional multiplicities in architecture as aggregates of programmatic variation. The course explores different approaches to architectural design through research and conceptual understanding of the relationship between the built environment and human behavior. Students develop strategies for constructing architectural forms through sequences of complex formal manipulations. Students must be able to apply the knowledge acquired in previous courses- site planning and architectural programming - to the development of the design. By concentrating on public facilities such as multiplex cinemas, laboratories, and higher education buildings, students develop an understanding of the formal and functional effects of combining and juxtaposing spatial relationships as a key part of the design process. Technical exercises of reviewing data collections, analysis and evaluation are components of the studio.

Two projects are explored in this studio. Though each project engages a dissimilar building typology, they both address concerns of contemporary architectural behavior and are both designed for sites in metropolitan Seoul. Each project continues for eight weeks. After the completion of the first project, under the guidance of a different instructor, students begin to develop the second project.

#### Project 1: Housing Design

In a rapidly developing economy, the quality of housing design is often compromised for the sole benefit of monetary profit. In addressing this problem, the project seeks new alternatives to conventional housing design. The project site is a large housing development project in Seoul, currently being developed under the slogan "New Town in Town."

Rather than following the current model of a "tower in the park", new housing prototypes will be explored through the provision of an inclusive courtyard, its placement on a sloped terrain, and the creation of new urban spaces. This course consists of two parts: Part I is a design studio while Part II is a lecture that discusses case studies of existing works and housing theory. In Part II, students are asked to develop an architectural concept on the topic of housing, supported by two mandatory case studies. Final products include highly detailed section drawings that display the student's understanding of the technical aspects of the buildings studied in the course.

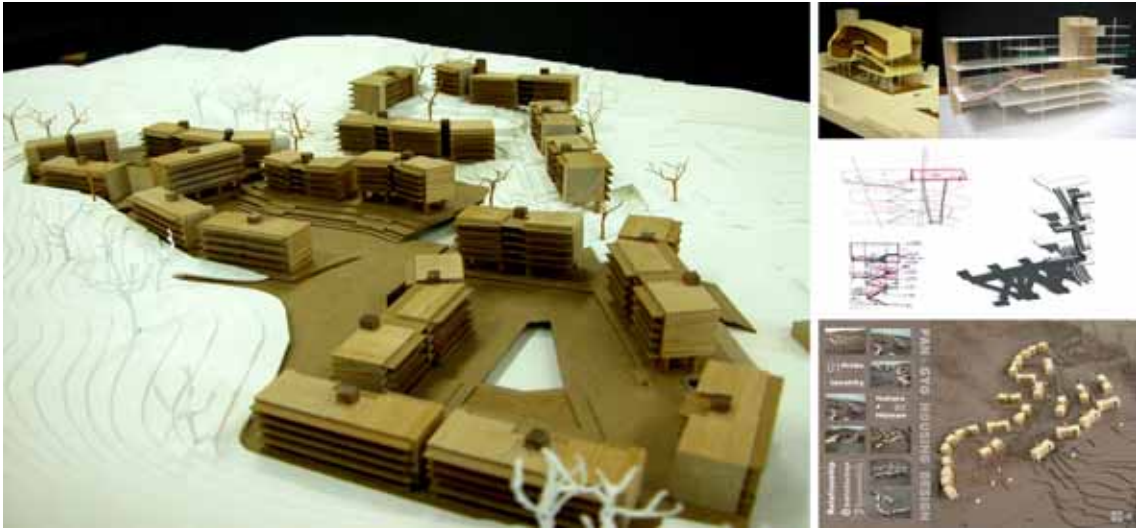


Figure 4-7\_Student Work from Architecture Design V

### Project 2: Multiplex Cinema

There is a paradigm shift in the character of public pedestrian presence and activity in contemporary cities. The traditionally dynamic outdoor spaces of streets and sidewalks are losing their function as public gathering spaces to the vast interior spaces and activities offered by shopping malls. The development of the shopping mall typology, which is a composition of programmatic variety, is regarded as a model of urban public architecture in the post-industrial economy. In particular, Multiplex Cinemas, which typically occupy dense areas in cities, are now commonly regarded as functional replacements of traditional street activity. The studio explores the process of producing an architectural form that reflects the accumulated program elements of a Multiplex Cinema in compact urban conditions. The focus is on public consumption trends as well as movement and behavioral patterns in the city. The project includes studies of combining and isolating various program elements, vertical and horizontal configurations of multiple functional groupings in relation to circulation, and operative manipulations of the resulting form.

Lecturers : Cheol-Soo Park/Kwang-Bae Kim, Keon-Kyung Sung

### 8) Architecture Design VI

#### Sustainability and Building Technology

The design studio focus on a discussion of technical and practical issues. The course emphasizes the city and architecture as vital components of our society and culture while

simultaneously integrating technical deployments. The topics to be explored will be issues of sustainability in architectural design and building technology.

The studio is comprised of two projects. Both projects are supplemented with case studies that address related issues. The case studies provide an overview of the sustainability issues being addressed, as well examples of how viable solutions can be to integrated into building technology and design. A different instructor will be assigned for each of the two projects. All work will be documented in the form of written essays, gathered images, drawings, and other supplemental media.

#### Project 1: Faculty Facility

Design an environmentally-friendly building near an ecological park on campus, addressing issues of sustainability in architecture. The studio introduces different strategies that can be implemented into the architectural design process to reduce the consumption of energy, to have a minimal impact on nature, and to conserve natural resources. Student are asked to design a sustainable skin system by using digital light and air-control simulation tools.

#### Project 2: Educational Facility

Design a school located in a site in Seoul. Students explore issues of building technology, architectural strategies for the arrangement and integration of technology, methods of spatial construction, and principles of structural systems. Students are further required to understand the fundamentals of building facilities, including electric, air control, communication systems, and vertical circulation.

Lecturers : Sun-Young Rieh, Keon-Kyung Sung

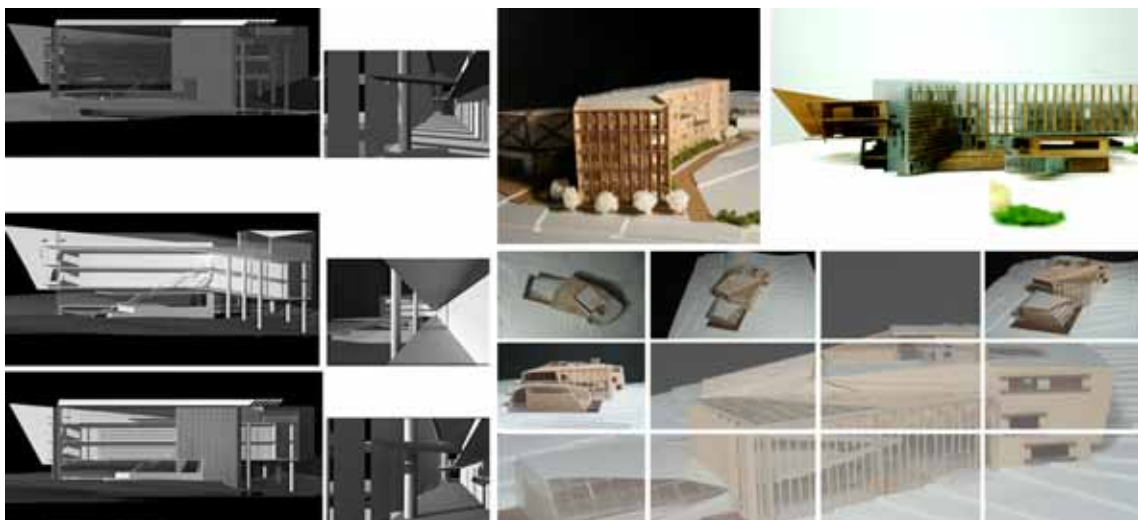


Figure 4-8\_Student Work from Architecture Design VI

## 9) Architecture Design VII

### B. Arch Design Thesis

Building upon the knowledge and skills acquired from the previous eight design studio courses, students develop their own independent thesis project, which is then exhibited together with graduation projects of the Department of Urban Planning and the Department of landscape Architecture. The thesis project should demonstrate a critical aptitude toward architecture and the student's interpretation of contemporary culture and technology. Under the supervision of a faculty advisor freely chosen by each student, each individual is given the freedom and responsibility to devise their own programs and issues. Each student is subject to evaluation by the Thesis Evaluation Committee in the form of a mid-year and final presentation. The committee is composed of a diverse group of critics including the student's thesis advisor. The thesis projects will be evaluated on its creativity, an accurate assessment of the issues being addressed, and the level of resolution achieved in the final project. The architectural thesis design exhibition is held near the end of the semester, and students must submit the completed work for the exhibition, accompanied by a clearly detailed description of the design process in the completed work.

Thesis Advisors : Chan-Hwan Choi, Buhm-Shik Shin, Inho Song, Hyungmin Pai,  
Sun-Young Rieh, Sora Kim

Thesis Evaluation Committee :

Full-Time Faculty - Chan-Hwan Choi, Buhm-Shik Shin, Inho Song,  
Hyungmin Pai, Sun-Young Rieh, Sora Kim

Alumni Critics - Nam Ho Cho, Woong Hee Ahn, Man Shik Hong

Invited Critics - Ki-Hyub Hong, Suk Yeon Yoo, Tae-Yong Yoo

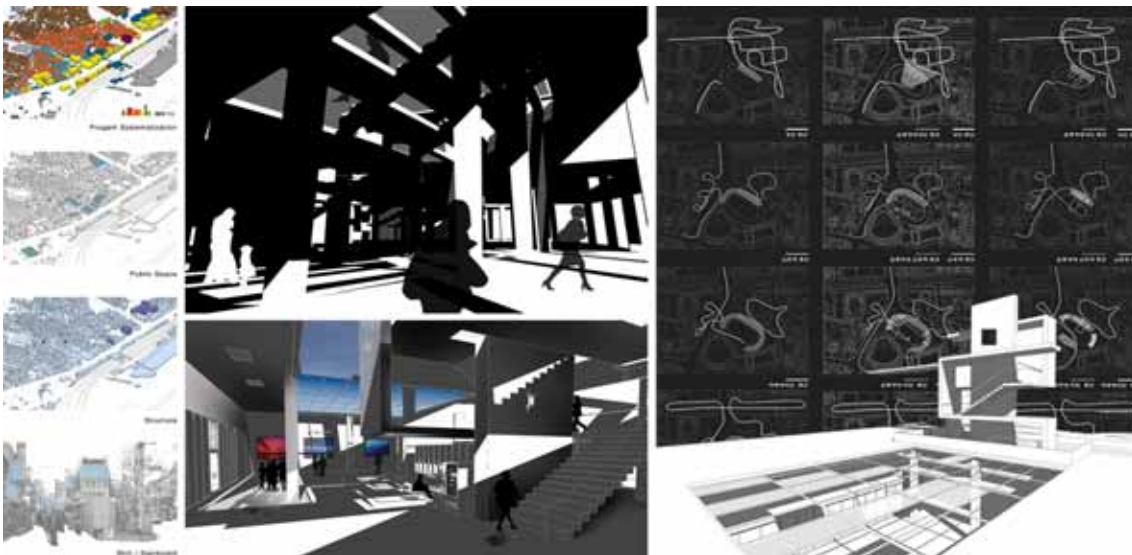


Figure 4-9\_Student Work from Architecture Design VII



## 10) Architectural Design VIII

### Portfolio and Construction Documentation

The final design studio of the five-year program in architecture focuses on preparation and training for professional practice. The intent of the studio is to help students develop their design projects proposed in their independent thesis into a professional presentation and technical document. The studio trains students to gain a basic understanding of construction documentation techniques by developing the thesis project into a set of professional construction drawings. Throughout the course, students organize their design into a professional report, display the thesis work through various multi-media applications, produce a portfolio of design work, and build a website for the design work. By applying a systematic and constructive approach, students are encouraged to refine their presentation skills and learn about the communication tools available in digital applications that go beyond traditional media.

Lecturers: Buhm-Shik Shin, Keon-Kyung Sung, Eui-Soo Kim



Figure 4-10\_Student Work from Architectural Design VIII

Table 4-3\_Five-Year Architectural Program Overview

	Core Studios	Advanced Studios	B_Arch Studios
<p>Spring Semester</p> <p><b>DESIGN STUDIOS</b></p> <p>Fall Semester</p>	<p><b>1st YEAR</b></p> <p>Elementary Design I Observation &amp; Description</p> <p>Basic Architectural Vocabulary Elementary Design II</p> <p><b>2nd YEAR</b></p> <p>Architectural Design I Spatial Character / Inside-Outside</p> <p>Site &amp; Basic Programming Architectural Design II</p>	<p><b>3rd YEAR</b></p> <p>Architectural Design III Basic Tectonics &amp; Urban Infill</p> <p>Programming &amp; Architectural Morphology Architectural Design IV</p> <p><b>4th YEAR</b></p> <p>Architectural Design V Collective Form &amp; Multi-functional Complexes</p> <p>Sustainability &amp; Building Technology Architectural Design VI</p>	<p><b>5th YEAR</b></p> <p>Architectural Design VII B_Arch Thesis Exhibition</p> <p>Portfolio &amp; Construction Documentation Architectural Design VIII</p>
<p><b>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b></p>	<p>Community Building Programs</p> <p>Wood Pavilion</p> <p>K-12: Children's School of Architecture</p>	<p>Student and Faculty Exchange Program National University of Singapore</p> <p>30th Spring/Fall Lecture Series International Conferences</p> <p>Seoul-Berlin Studio</p> <p>Fall Charrette</p>	<p>Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism</p> <p>ACOAU</p> <p>Architectural Field Trips</p> <p>Overseas Internship Program</p> <p>Global Leadership Program Experience World Cities Program</p> <p>Jeong-Ahm Portfolio Prize</p>
<p><b>Cultural Context</b></p> <p><b>Technology</b></p> <p><b>Professional Practice</b></p> <p><b>Non-Architecture Electives</b></p>	<p>Introduction to Architecture/ Architectural Space and Programming/ Architectural Facility Programming/ Community Facility Planning/ History of Western Architecture: From Classical to Gothic/ Renaissance to Nineteenth Century Architecture/ Modern Architecture I/ Modern Architecture II:Seminar/ History of Korean Architecture/ Advanced Studies in Korean Architecture/ History of Asian Architecture/ Site Planning and Design/ Theory of Housing and Settlement/ Sustainable Architecture/ Architecture and Culture/ Architecture and Landscape Design/ Architecture and Urbanism/ Asian Philosophy and Architecture/ Graduation Design and Thesis/ Computer Aided Architectural Design/ Advanced Computer Aided Architectural Design</p> <p>Introduction to Building Structure/ Introduction to Architectural Engineering/ Introduction to Building Mechanics/ Architectural Design and Structure/ Building Systems/ Environmental Design in Architecture/ Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Systems/ Introduction to Architectural Materials/ Introduction to Architectural Construction Technology</p> <p>Introduction to Building Code/ Public Policy and Regulations in Architecture/ Internship and Special Programs/ Architectural Practice &amp; Professional Ethics</p> <p>[Architectural Engineering] Design of Reinforced Concrete Structure I/ Steel Structure I/ Building Mechanical Systems/ Schematic Design of Architectural Structures/ Electrical and Information Systems in Buildings/ Computer Applications in Architectural Engineering/ Construction Process and Scheduling/ Construction Project Management/ Construction Business Management</p> <p>[Urban Planning] Theory of Urban Planning/ Theory of Environmental Design/ Introduction to Urban Planning [Landscape Architecture] Introduction to Landscape Architecture/ History of Western Landscape Architecture/ Landscape Planning [Industrial Design] Photography [Environmental Sculpture] History of Western Art/ History of Korean Art/ Drawing</p>		

## 5. Student Performance Criteria

Based on the 41 student performance criteria devised by the Korean Architectural Accrediting Board, 43 major requirement and major elective courses (excluding Graduation Design and Thesis) offered by the Department of Architecture have been classified according to their goal and content. The Student Performance Criteria Matrix in Table 5-1 illustrates the overall structure of the curriculum in relation the relevant criteria. In Appendix 1: Course Description and Student Performance Criteria, each course offered by the Department, with its 16 week syllabus, has been described and marked up accordingly.





## 6. Student Information

### 6.1 Description of Student Body

The yearly entrance enrollment for the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering is 80 students. After the freshman year, students must choose between the Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering. The enrollment capacity for the Department of Architecture's 5-year B.Arch program is 40 students with a 20% allowance for increased applications. As Table 6-1 below illustrates, application rates for the two departments have shown admirable balance. The relatively low enrollment rate for the 4th year is due to the absence of male students serving mandatory military service. The low number for the 5th year is because, for that one academic year, students were given the choice of graduating after their fourth year.

In past years, a significant part of the student body comprised of top-class, underprivileged students from provincial regions in Korea. More recent data show the increase of students from Seoul and the rise in their standards of living. (See Table 6-2) However, compared with students in private universities, our students are relatively less well-off. Despite their difficult circumstances, they have consistently excelled in their studies, extra-curricular activities, student competitions, and have been well balanced in history and theory. As professionals working in architecture and the construction field, as civil servants and scholars, they have quickly established the program's reputation as a leading school in Korea.

The university and program maintain a broad range of personal assistance programs that are open to students, including walk-in health services and personal counseling. The faculty members function as official advisors to students, and more importantly, there is an informal tradition where students can consult with the faculty without the need for making appointments. The student community's relation to the alumni has always been a strong, positive element in the Department's dedication to architectural education. Special programs such as the Community Building Program and the K-12: Children's School of Architecture program were all initiated through the strength of alumni-student relations. Since 2005, the Department, in collaboration with alumni, is running a one-on-one mentoring system between student and prominent alumni. Undergraduate students in their 3rd year or higher can receive practical and professional advice concerning their career and study interests.

There are also a variety of student clubs (in architectural photography, traditional architecture, digital architecture) and independent ateliers that engender a healthy sense of camaraderie within the student body. The informal live-in atelier, where students independently form ateliers near the university, has been a healthy tradition. However, in recent years with the declining rate of students from the provinces and the growth of a more individualistic culture, several ateliers have been discontinued. Though the student clubs and ateliers are not a formal part of the architectural program, the department

provides space and equipment, and a large amount of emotional support. Our students have traditionally had the reputation of being sound, intellectual, and hard-working but not necessarily at the forefront of changing architectural trends. As Table 6-3 and 6-4 show, the program has a high rate of employment, as students find careers in diverse fields. Nonetheless, the continuing difficult economic circumstance since the financial crisis of the late 1990s, and the downward trend of the construction industry present serious challenges to maintaining student motivation.

Table 6-1\_Number of Students Enrolled in SAAE (1st year) and the Department of Architecture (as of April 2006) (Number of Students)

Academic year	Male	Female	Total	Foreign internship	Domestic internship	Exchange student	Students on the leave of absence	Transfer student	Reference
First year	66	15	81	-	-	-	-	-	
Second year	32	10	42	-	-	-	4	-	
Third year	27	14	41	2	-	1	10	4	
Fourth year	21	12	33	-	6	2	6	2	
Fifth year	17	2	19	1	9	-	-	6	

Table 6-2\_Native Regions of SAAE Freshmen in 2006 Academic year

Region	Seoul	In cheon	Busan	Daegu	Dae jeon	Gwang ju	Ulsan	Gyeong gi	Gyeong buk	Gyeong nam	Jeon buk	Jeon nam	Chung buk	Chung nam	Gang won	Total
Number of Students	30	3	3	1	2	3	1	22	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	81
Percentage	37.03	3.70	3.70	1.24	2.47	3.70	1.24	27.16	3.70	3.70	2.47	1.24	2.47	4.94	1.24	100

Table 6-3\_Employment Percentage and Distribution after Graduation

Program	2005						2006					
	Employment Percentage	Graduates (No.)	Employed (No.)	Graduate School or Army Service (No.)	Unemployed (No.)	Unknown (No.)	Employment Percentage	Graduates (No.)	Employed (No.)	Graduate School or Army Service (No.)	Unemployed (No.)	Unknown (No.)
College of Urban Sciences												
Department of Architecture	64.5%	167	89	29	49	0	68.4%	19	13	0	6	0
Graduate School of Architecture	100%	6	6	0	0	0	83.3%	7	5	1	1	0

Table 6-4\_Areas of Employment (percentage)

	Graduates	Employed	Architecture and Construction related	Management, Accounting, and Business	Food and Service	Information and Communications	Marketing	Reference
2006	19	13	9	1	1	1	1	Percentage is calculated in proportion to the total number of graduates.
Percentage	-	68.42	47.37	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.26	

## 6.5 Admissions and Student Evaluation

### 1) Student Admissions

The admissions process to the SAAE can be divided into two periods. First of all, regular recruitment, conducted during December and January when about 60% of students are selected, is based on the results of a nation-wide scholastic test and high school GPA. Special Recruitment, conducted during the fall, is based on GPA and individual interview. These processes are general to all students entering what is categorized as the science and engineering field. It is important to note that there is no portfolio evaluation or method to assess the students' creative capacities. The interview is basically a regularized math test and cannot evaluate the talent or creative capacity of the student. According to these procedures and those similar to them, the last ten years has seen the department consistently admit the top 5-7% of high school graduates.

Table 6-5 Annual Admissions Quota for SAAE compared to University Quota

	Quota	Quota based on Recruitment Period																	
		Special Recruitment in the Fall Semester			Regular Recruitment														
		Outstanding GPA	Seoul Residents	Arts and Sports	Inside Quota											Outside Quota			
					Subtotal	Gen. Screening	Special screening									Rural	Care Schools	Special Education	
							Subtotal	Social Care	National Merit Family	Cheong Baek Service Prize	Specialty Field								
Eng	Jap.										Chinese	Chinese Character	Math	Science					
Univ	1,805	164	497	8	1,136	1,005	131	42	42	2	28	4	4	1	4	4	42	54	5
Dept	80	8	24		48	46	2	1	1								1	3	

### 2) Student Evaluation and Transfer

There is a mandatory university rule that limits course teachers from giving more than 50% of enrolled students any grade higher than B+. Though this rule has been an effective guideline for achieving balance between the different lecture courses, it is not a fair system for evaluating studio courses where the program has deemed that many more students deserve a higher grade. Thus, for studio courses the mandatory percentages for B+ grades and higher has been increased to 75%.

To maintain an objective and fair system of evaluation, studio course grades are decided through discussion among the studio instructor, the different studio class instructors, and invited outside critics. In particular, the student evaluation of the 5th year B.Arch Thesis, proceeds through several phases and different groups of evaluators. The four groups of evaluators consist of invited alumni critics (who also decide on the alumni thesis prizes), invited outside critics, full-time faculty, and finally the student advisor. The evaluation marks of all four groups are tabulated and presented to the faculty meeting where the tabulated grades are confirmed. However, in the case of students who receive a tabulated grade of D+ or lower, the faculty may discuss and deliberate

on the individual case and decide on the final grade. The architectural design sequence in the curriculum requires enrollment in pre-requisite studio courses. However, in the present system, a student failing in the previous studio course can still enroll for the next studio in the architectural design sequence.

Within the university, student transfer between programs are freely allowed. General transfer students, that is students coming from architectural schools in other universities, are admitted and placed according to strict rules of evaluation. Academic transfer, the admission of students of other 4-year colleges who have not majored in architecture is in principle allowed. However, there has yet to be an applicant. We believe that this is because these students must basically attend the 5-year program from the beginning of the curriculum sequence. Please refer to Appendix A4.3 Student Academics for student transfer regulations. Changing student major within the university is also freely allowed. However, as in the case of academic transfer, the rigorous nature of the 5-year program seems to have discouraged students from changing their major to architecture.

### **6.3 Student Financial Support**

As a publicly funded university, the University of Seoul charges the most affordable tuition in Korea. For the academic year 2006, the enrollment fee for students of the School of Architecture and Architectural Engineering was 160 US\$, tuition for one semester was US\$ 2,100 an amount that was nearly 1/3 of most private colleges. The University and program further provides students with the highest rate of financial support among all the universities of Korea. Through grants and awards for academic performance and economic need, students receive the highest level of education at an affordable cost.

For Spring 2005, Fall 2005, and Spring 2006, respectively 38%, 43% and 51% of the students of the Department of Architecture were provided with significant financial aid based on merit and need. This is a significant increase from the 27% and 33% ratio for Fall 2002 and Spring 2003. The primary increase is due to the increased number of students who are now receiving the Citizen Scholarship and new funds provided through the success of the Urban Sciences Initiative. Please refer to Tables 6-6 to 6-9 for specific information concerning student financial aid.

Along with the "merit-based scholarship system," the University provides travel grants through the Global Leadership Program (GLP) for students who pass special language tests and propose study programs for the summer months. Of the total 244 students participating in the 2005 GLP, 6 teams consisting of 18 students in the Department received round-trip air fair to Europe for their proposed study plans.

Table 6-6\_University Scholarship: Recommended by the Scholarship Committee and approved by the University President.

		Applicant	Size
Mayor's Scholarship		One student per program with the highest GPA.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
Welfare Scholarship		Students who have graduated from high schools located in Seoul. Students who were in the top-30% of the class in GPA in the previous semester, and with economic difficulty.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
Excellence in Academics	Full	Students who were in the top-15% of the class in GPA in the previous semester.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
	Tuition	Students who were in the top-30% of the class in GPA in the previous semester.	Full tuition.
Ji-Hak Scholarship		Students with a GPA of 2.5 or more in the previous semester, and with economic difficulty.	1/2 enrollment fee.

Table 6-7\_The University Center Scholarship : Recommended by the Director of the Office of Student Affairs and approved by the University President.

		Applicant Qualifications	Size
Bae-Bong Scholarship		Students with a GPA of 3.5 or more.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
The University President's Scholarship		Students who have contributed to the development of the University, and with a GPA of 2.0 or more in the previous semester. Recommended by the Director of the Office of Student Affairs.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
National Merit Scholarship		Students from families of national merit, approved by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, and with a GPA of 1.6 or more in the previous semester.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
Nanum Scholarship		Students benefitting from regulations on ensuring the welfare of residents, and with a GPA of 2.5 or more in the previous semester.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
On-campus Work Scholarship		Students with a GPA of 2.0 or more in the previous semester, with no other scholarship support (except tuition support and Ji-hak Scholarship). *Must work 240 hours per semester; paid 3,330 won per hour.	792,000 won per student.
Citizen Scholarship		Freshmen who have been a resident of Seoul for more than three years and graduated from high schools located in Seoul.	Full entrance fee.

Table 6-8\_Scholarships from Outside Sources.

		Applicant Qualifications	Size
Development Fund Scholarship		Scholarship provided by the Alumni Association. Students with economic difficulty.	Full tuition and enrollment fees.
National Scholarship for Science and Engineering Students	Academic Excellence	Students who have been included in the top-20% of the class in mathematics and science-related subjects in three years of high school. However, the high school GPA not applicable for Science High School graduates. The top-20% of the class in every subject during three years of high school in the case of the graduates of the high schools for career and specialty education.	Full tuition and enrollment fees. Entrance fees can be supported within the budget (textbook fees and such can be supported for students with good standings afterwards).
	Scholarship for Low Income Families	10% of the students from low-income families who have been supported with high school tuition (approximately 2,350 students).	Full tuition and enrollment fees. Living expenses of 3,000,000 won per year can be supported.
Ministry of Education and Human Resources Urban Science Initiative Scholarship		Students applying to Urban Science Initiative supported programs such as ACAU, BeSeTo-Asia Archive.	Full tuition

Table 6-9\_Financial Support for Students of the Department of Architecture  
(Fall Semester, 2005 / Spring Semester 2006)

Scholarship Category			Fall Semester, 2005		Spring Semester, 2006		Reference	
			Number of Students	Percentage*	Number of Students	Percentage*		
College Scholarship	Mayor's Scholarship		1	0.62	2	1.53		
	Welfare Scholarship		-	-	-	-		
	Excellency in Grades Scholarship	Full	8	4.44	7	5.34		
		Tuition	28	17.28	24	18.32		
	Ji-Hak Scholarship		16	9.88	14	10.69		
Total		53	32.72	47	35.88			
The University Center Scholarship	Bae-Bong Scholarship		3	1.85	3	2.29		
	The University President's Scholarship		-	-	-	-		
	National Merit Scholarship		2	1.23	2	1.53		
	Nanum Scholarship		-	-	-	-		
	In-campus Work Scholarship		5	3.11	5	3.82		
	Total		10	6.17	10	27.39		
	SAAE	Excellency in Grades Scholarship	Full	-	-	4	5	Applies to 2006 Freshmen of SAAE
			Tuition	-	-	8	10	
		Citizen Scholarship		-	-	12	15	
		Development Fund Scholarship		-	-	1	2.5	
Total		-	-	25	62.5			
Scholarship Available from Outside Sources.	Development Fund Scholarship		-	-	-	-		
	Ministry of Education and Human Resources Urban Science Initiative Scholarship		6	3.70	6	4.58		
	National Scholarship for Science and Engineering Students	Academic Excellence	-	-	-	-		
		Scholarship for Low Income Families	-	-	-	-		
Total		6	3.70	6	4.58			
Total		69	42.59	88	51.46	Spring 2006 based on SAAE Freshmen and 2nd,3rd,4th,5th year students: total 171		

\* Based on number of students enrolled  
(Fall, 2005 - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th year students enrolled: total 162 / Spring, 2006 - 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th year students enrolled: total 131)

## 7. Faculty

### 7.1 Faculty Status

#### 1) General Description of Faculty

The faculty consists of 10 full-time tenure track appointments, 2 full-time contract based appointments, and part-time course based appointments. Part-time appointments consist of adjunct professors and visiting lecturers. However, other than the more prestigious title of "professor" and part-time salary during the winter and summer break, there is little significant difference between the two appointments. It is the full-time faculty that largely defines the strength of teaching and the research capacity of the program, a situation that defines almost all architectural programs in Korea. Currently, with twelve full-time appointments, the Department of Architecture boasts the finest, most diversified architectural faculty in Korea. The twelve full-time faculty graduated from seven different universities, a diversity rarely found in Korea's conservative academic culture. Among the twelve full-time faculty, ten are tenure track positions and two are contract-based appointments of foreign faculty. Among the ten tenure track positions, there are two female faculty, a 20% ratio which ranks as one of the highest in Korea. Issues of equal employment among different ethnic groups is not yet an issue in Korea. Among the twelve full-time faculty members of the program, seven are fully tenured. One particularity of full-time professorship at the University of Seoul is that it simultaneously entails official status as a civil servant of the Seoul Metropolitan Government. Though this enhances stability of employment, it also brings certain restrictions in outside employment, minor restrictions in travel, and a lower salary level compared to private universities.

#### 2) Faculty Search Process

A full-time appointment in the Department of Architecture has long been considered to be one of the most desirable academic positions in Korea. The university and program has acquired this reputation through a consistently open and fair faculty search system. All new faculty searches are conducted as open searches. In order to enhance the fairness of the process, the university selects two non-partisan outside jury members for all faculty searches. The two outside jury members work with the department's full-time faculty, who all have a say in the process irrespective of whether they are official members of the search committee. There are basically three stages in the faculty search process. Based on all required documentation submitted by applicants, the official search committee and faculty select three finalists who must present a thirty-minute lecture to an open audience. After the lecture, there is a thirty-minute question and discussion session with faculty and students. All three applicants are given grades based on an evaluation of the open lecture and the applicant's design and/or research. It is basically this process that ultimately decides the appointment. Though there is an interview with the President of the university, the President has rarely overturned the decision of the department faculty. The department can confidently say that its faculty search process has always been fair and democratic. Because the decision on faculty appointments are ultimately a group decision of the full-time faculty body, the process can often be



inefficient and difficult. However, the faculty has maintained a tradition of open discussion that ultimately results in a fair consensus.

### 3) Faculty Responsibility

Full-time tenure track faculty who do not have official administrative responsibilities are required to teach at least 18 credit hours of courses each academic year. Up to two credit hours can be waived per semester when advising two or more graduate students. The usual teaching load per semester is the equivalent of three 3-credit lecture courses or one advanced design studio and one lecture course. This is in itself a very heavy teaching load, and at times, with extension graduate course responsibilities, faculty have to take on even more of a teaching load. It has been a university-wide goal to lower mandatory teaching hours down to 12 credit hours per year. However, because of budget constraints, it is difficult to tell when such a goal will be reached. The diversification and growing activities of the Department of Architecture is placing increasing strain on each faculty member, and for the long term sustainability of program, methods of reducing faculty work load must be continually pursued.

Full-time academic appointments in Korea carry with it not only essential responsibilities in teaching and research but also certain privileges and responsibilities in public service. The faculty of the Department of Architecture is particularly active as consultants and advisors in the public affairs of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and other governmental agencies and research institutes such as Ministry of Construction and Transportation, Korea National Housing Corporation, and the Seoul Development Institute. The faculty hold key positions in commissions on building regulations and urban planning, are acting chairmen of academic societies in their respective fields, advisors to non-governmental organizations, and are often appointed jurors of public and private architectural competitions. These faculty activities are usually well balanced within the educational environment, and the program is thus the more enriched.

## **7.2 Full-Time Faculty**

### Department of Architecture

#### **Ali, Arshad**

Biotecture, Digital Architecture

Ph.D and M.Arch, University of Art and Design Helsinki, Finland

Arshad Ali received his M.Arch. and Ph.D in Biotecture from the University of Art and Design, Helsinki. He has taught at Helsinki University and Assumption University in Bangkok. He was an invited professor at Handong Global University and Daegu Haany University, and is presently a visiting professor at the University of Seoul. His major research areas include studies on design and nature in Northern Thailand, universal design in the tropics, and methodology and understanding in digital design and technology. He has also participated in housing projects in Afghanistan. He teaches

undergraduate and graduate courses in architectural computing and digital design. and is presently the chairman of the upcoming Digital Architecture conference, co-sponsored by the Department of Architecture and Wessex Institute of Technology.

**Choi, Chan-Hwan**

Public Policy & Regulations, Urban Planning

B.S., M.S. in Architecture, Yonsei University / Master of Urban Planning, Seoul National University / Ph.D, Yonsei University, Korea

Professor Choi received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D degrees at Yonsei University. He also received an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Environmental Sciences, Seoul National University majoring in urban planning. He is a founding member of the Korean Institute of Architectural & Urban Policy & Regulations and the Korean Institute of Rural Architecture, works as a consultant in the Ministry of Construction & Transportation, and has held key positions in the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korea Institute of Registered Architects, the Institute of Urban Sciences at the University of Seoul, and the Korea Construction Consulting Engineers Association. He is currently Vice-President of the Architectural Institute of Korea. His published books, *Architectural Building Codes* and *Architectural Policy and Regulations* are main stays in the field. He teaches courses in architectural codes, public policy, regulations, and housing.

**Hong, Daehyung**

Architectural History, Architectural Design

B.S., M.S. in Architecture, Ph.D, Seoul National University, Korea

Professor Hong received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D degrees at Seoul National University. He taught design studios and courses in architectural programming, history, and housing at Chonbuk National University. He presently lectures on the history of Korean architecture and western architecture. He is the author of *The Architectural Heritage of Korea*, Seoul, and is currently the Director of the Institute of Seoul Studies at the University of Seoul. He holds key positions in the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korean Association of Architectural History, Korea Planners Association, the Korean Institute of Educational Facilities, and is an advisory member of the Committee on Cultural Artifact for the Seoul Metropolitan Government.

**Kim, Sora**

Architectural Design

M.Arch, University of Pennsylvania, USA/ B.S., Hongik University, Seoul, Korea

Sora Kim graduated from the Department of Architecture at Hongik University and received her M.Arch. from the University of Pennsylvania. She worked at U-II Architects and Engineers before her study in the US, and worked at Gwathmey Siegel and Associates Architects in New York and Arcari and Iovino Architects in New Jersey after receiving M.Arch. She is a Registered Architect of New York and a member of the American Institute of Architects. She taught architectural design at Hongik University and Hanyang University, and is a professor at the University of Seoul. Her

major projects include Jewish Children's Museum, Middlebury College Library, Hasbrouck Heights Municipal Building, and Hasbrouck Heights Safety Building.

**Kim, Sung Hong**

Architectural Design & Theory

B.S., Hanyang University, Korea / M.Arch, University of California, Berkeley / Ph.D, Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

After graduating Hanyang University, Professor Kim worked at Space Group and Byucksan Development. With a National Scholarship Award, he received an M.Arch degree at the University of California at Berkeley and a Ph.D degree at Georgia Institute of Technology with a thesis focusing on visual and spatial metaphors of architecture. He teaches undergraduate design studios and leads graduate seminars on spatial and urban morphology, architectural representation, and tectonics. He has designed two catholic churches, Gugok and Dukso, 1st Prize Winners of architectural design competitions in 2002. He was Vice-Commissioner of the Korean section for the 9th Venice Biennale (2004) and most recently Vice-Director of the Office of Planning, University of Seoul. He is presently on sabbatical as a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the University of Washington.

**Lee, Teuk-Koo**

Architectural Planning & Design

B.S., M.S. in Architecture, Ph.D, Hanyang University, Korea

Professor Lee received his Bachelor, Masters, and Ph.D degrees at Hanyang University, and is a licensed architect in Korea. As Director in the Construction Department at Korea National Tourism Organization, he engaged in the design, construction, and management of various tourist facilities. He has lectured at Chongju University, Hanyang University, and Chungnam University. Professor Lee has worked on issues of medical and welfare facilities, and published many key papers in the field. He is currently the Chairman of the Korea Institute of Healthcare Architecture. He holds key positions in the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korean Institute of Architects, Institute of Health Freedom, and Healthcare Engineering Association of Japan, the International Hospital Federation and participated in various governmental and private sector projects as a consultant.

**Pai, Hyungmin**

History, Theory, & Criticism in Architecture

B.S., Master of Urban Design, Seoul National University, Korea / Ph.D, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

Hyungmin Pai studied at Seoul National University, in the Department of Architecture and the Graduate School of Environmental Sciences. As a Fulbright Scholar, he received a Ph.D degree in the History, Theory, and Criticism program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 2003, he again received a Fulbright as a Visiting Scholar at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was recently awarded a traveling prize at the

annual meeting of the Society of Architectural Historians, in Savannah, Georgia. He has taught at the Rhode Island School of Design and Seoul National University, and worked as a research associate at the Seoul Development Institute. He lectures on the history of western architecture and conducts graduate seminars on modern architecture. He has published a widely-acclaimed book titled *The Portfolio and the Diagram: Architecture, Discourse, and Modernity in America* (2002) from MIT Press and has an upcoming book on the Korean architect Seung H-Sang.

**Park, Cheol-Soo**

Housing & Urban Design

B.S., M.S. in Architecture, Ph.D, University of Seoul, Korea

Professor Park received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D degrees at the University of Seoul. He was a senior research associate at Korea National Housing Corporation, while lecturing on housing and urban planning at Hanyang University, Yonsei University, Sungkyunkwan University, and the Korean National University of Arts. He is the co-author of various books on housing, including *Urban Housing and Planning 11+44*, *16 Residential Towns in Korea*, *History of Housing in Korea*, *Japanese Modern Housing*, and *Exploring Urban Community*, and three volumes of *A Walk in the Space of Novels*. He has published research works in the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korean Housing Association, and the Urban Design Institute of Korea. Professor Park teaches undergraduate design studios and courses in housing design and site planning, and conducts graduate seminars on urban planning and housing. He is presently serving as Head of the Department of Architecture.

**Rieh, Sun-Young**

Architectural Design

B.S., M.S., in Architecture, Seoul National University, Korea / M.Arch, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Professor Rieh received her B.S. and M.S. degrees from Seoul National University, and an M.Arch degree at the University of California, Berkeley. She has worked in Woo & Williams and the Bruner/Cott, and taught design studios at Boston Architectural Center. She worked as a project architect in Lake/Flato and Marmon/Mok, and taught at Prairie View A & M University (Texas A & M System). She is an officially registered architect in both United States and Korea. She participated in the design of Jinsung Building, San Antonio Academy Multi-purpose Hall, and the renovation of the Texas Lutheran College Student's Hall. She is currently a member of the American Institute of Architects, and holds key positions in the Architectural Institute of Korea and the Central Committee of Technology in the Ministry of Construction & Transportation. Professor Rieh will be on leave beginning the Spring of 2007 at the University of Hawaii.

**Shin, Buhm-Shik**

Architectural Design & Theory

B.S., Hanyang University, Korea / M.Arch, Oklahoma State University, USA / Ph.D, Hanyang University, Korea

Professor Shin graduated Hanyang University, received his M.Arch degree from Oklahoma State University, and a Ph.D from Hanyang University. During his stay in Oklahoma, he participated in the design of Oklahoma City Animal Protection Agency and the Capital Church Gymnasium, the design and supervision of a golf club, and the renovation of the municipal hall. He teaches undergraduate design studios and courses in the study of architectural form. At the graduate level, he teaches architectural design, and leads seminars on architectural theory, the analysis of architectural form, typology, and urban design. He was recently a Visiting Scholar at the University of Delft and Director of the Institute of Urban Sciences. Professor Shin has held key positions in the Architectural Institute of Korea and most recently served as the President of the Institute of Educational Facilities.

**Song, Inho**

Architectural Design & Theory

B.S., M.S. in Architecture, Ph.D, Seoul National University, Korea

Inho Song received his B.S., M.S., and Ph.D degrees at Seoul National University, where he began his extensive works on the typology and morphology of the traditional urban housing. He has practiced at Moram Design Group, and was a professor at Hannam University, and a visiting researcher at Firenze University in Italy. He teaches undergraduate design studios and conducts graduate seminars on the traditional urban housing and architectural drawings. Based on the study of court architecture in historical cities, Professor Song is working on issues concerning urban traditional housing in Seoul and is involved in major initiative in the design and historical preservation of Seoul. He is the co-author of *Architectural History of Seoul* and *Seoul: Architecture and Urbanism*. He has been a member of the advisory committee in Seoul Metropolitan Government, and holds a key position at the Korean Association of Architectural History.

**Valle, Daniel**

Architectural Design

Bachelor of Architecture, Escuela Tcnica Superior de Arquitectura, Madrid, Spain / Master in Excellence in Architecture in the Berlage Institute, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Daniel Valle is a Spanish architect and educator graduated from the E.T.S. Architecture in Madrid and further educated at the Berlage Institute in the Netherlands. He has worked for Foreign Office Architects in London and Eduardo Arroyo (NOMAD) in Madrid. He is currently collaborating with several Korean architects in different projects along Korea and Spain. He has also taught in several educational environments such as workshops in Madrid, Seoul or Amsterdam. He held a visiting professor position at The Korean National University of Arts in Seoul and he is currently visiting professor the University of Seoul.

Department of Architectural Engineering

**Choi, Sung-Mo**

Structural Engineering and Steel Structure

B.S., Sungkyunkwan University / Ph.D and M.S., University of Seoul

Sung-Mo Choi graduated from Sungkyunkwan University, and received his master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Seoul. He worked at the Architectural Design Department at Daewoo Construction and Engineering, and also conducted structural design of various building types including nuclear power plants at the Korea Power Engineering Company. Professor Choi was an invited researcher at Kyungmin College and Yokohama National University. His research interests are concrete-filled steel tube structures and composite slabs, and teaches undergraduate courses on iron and steel frame structures, architectural structure, engineering design, and building system design.

**Huh, Jung-Ho**

Building Thermal Environment and Energy Analysis, HVAC System Design and Control  
Ph.D, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA / M.S., Arizona State University, USA /  
M.S. and B.S., Hanyang University

Jung-Ho Huh completed his undergraduate and graduate studies at Hanyang University, and has professional experience in HVAC system design at Daewoo Construction and Engineering. He studied building environments and HVAC system at the Arizona State University, receiving master's degree. He completed his doctoral degree and post-doctoral course at the University of Colorado. Professor Huh's research interests are in thermal environments and energy operations, in the thermal performance of building skins, and in HVAC systems. He has participated in research projects at the Architectural Institute Korea, the Society of Air-Conditioning and Refrigerating Engineers of Korea, Korean Solar Energy Society, Korea Facility Management Association, and the Korea Institute of Healthcare Architecture. Professor Huh teaches undergraduate courses on architectural facilities and graduate courses on thermal environments and energy efficiency.

**Hyun, Chang Taek**

Construction Management

Ph.D, M.S., and B.S., Seoul National University

Professor Hyun received his doctoral and master's degrees from Seoul National University, and completed his post-doctoral course at the University of Illinois. He was recently Visiting Scholar at the University of Colorado. He has seven years of professional experience in architectural construction, and taught at Kyung Sung University before being appointed at the University of Seoul. Professor Hyun teaches undergraduate and graduate courses on construction management, and is a member of the consultation and deliberation committees of the Ministry of Construction and Transportation, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Seoul Metropolitan Government. By engaging in various related projects, he has contributed to the improvement of construction systems and policies. The major focus of his research is on value engineering, construction contract methods, and theories on building construction.

**Kim, Kang Su**

Structural Engineering and Concrete Structures

B.S. and M.S., Inha University / Ph.D, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Professor Kim received his B.S. and M.S. in Architectural Engineering from Inha University and completed his Ph.D in Civil Engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he has also worked as a Post-Doctoral Researcher. He has considerable research experience in the various aspects of the design and analysis of reinforced concrete and prestressed concrete members as well as in large-scale experimental testing. His primary research interests include the design and analysis of RC structures, PC structures, and steel and composite structures, earthquake engineering focused on performance-based design, utilization of high strength concrete and other advanced materials, large-scale testing, and non-destructive testing methods for damage assessment.

**Kim, Myung-Jun**

Architectural Acoustics, Noise and Vibration Control

Ph.D, M.S., B.S., Hanyang University, Korea

Myung-Jun Kim received his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degree from Hanyang University. He conducted research on architectural acoustics while working as a researcher at Korea National Housing Corporation. Professor Kim's major research interests are practical needs in buildings such as noise and vibration control between building floors and that of walls or building skins and related design methods. He has presented his research at the Institute of Applied Acoustics in UK and Korea Society for Noise and Vibration Engineering. He teaches courses on environmental engineering in architecture, theories of acoustical environment, and methods of acoustics design.

**Koo, Kyo-Jin**

Construction Management

B.S., Seoul National University, Korea / M.S., Ph.D, University of Wisconsin at Madison, USA

Kyo-Jin Koo completed his undergraduate study at Seoul National University, and received his master's and doctoral degrees in construction management from the University of Wisconsin. He worked at Daewoo Construction and Engineering, and was an associate researcher at the Construction and Economy Research Institute of Korea. He teaches undergraduate courses on computation in construction and construction management, and graduate courses on computer integration systems and production rationalization in construction. He is a member of the consultation committees at the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korea Institute of Construction Engineering and Management, and various government agencies. His major research interest is the management and integration of information on individual projects and construction corporations.

**Kwon, Ki-Hyuk**

Evaluation and Analysis of Structures

Ph.D, National University of Osaka, Japan / B.S., M.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Ki-Hyuk Kwon received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Seoul, and his doctoral degree from the National University of Osaka. While working as a researcher at Ssangyong Structural Safety Engineering Group, he conducted structural safety evaluations on major buildings including the Seoul Metropolitan City Hall. Safety evaluation and non-destructive testing of reinforced concrete is his major research field. He has continuously been involved in safety evaluation and analysis of various types of urban structures, and is an active member of many academic societies including the Architectural Institute of Korea and the Korean Society of Hazard Mitigation. Professor Kwon teaches courses on architectural structure and statics, structural design, and structural analysis.

**Yoon, Myong-O**

Architectural Materials, Fire Protection Engineering

University of Tokyo, Japan (Ph.D) / B.S., M.S., Seoul National University, Korea

Myung-O Yoon received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Seoul National University and his doctorate from the University of Tokyo. He was previously an associate professor at Myongji University. He teaches courses on building hazard mitigation and material. He conducted research on hazard mitigation evaluation of major state-supported projects including the Passenger Terminal at Incheon International Airport, Nam-Seoul Rapid Train Station, and Sangam-dong Worldcup Stadium. He is involved in many academic societies including the Architectural Institute of Korea, the Korean Institute of Fire Science and Engineering, the Japanese Institute of Fire and Disaster. Professor Yoon is the author of many books on hazard mitigation such as *Architectural Fire Protection*, and holds more than twenty-five domestic and international patents including those on pile inspection and measurement systems and computerized three-dimensional generation systems.

Department of Urban Planning**Kim, Ki-Ho**

Urban Design, Urban Historic Conservation

B.S., M.S., Seoul National University, Korea / Dr.-Ingenieur, Fakultät für Architektur, TH Aachen, Germany

Kim, Ki-Ho graduated with a major in Architecture from Seoul National University where he also received his Master of Science. He was also educated in Fakultät für Architektur, TH Aachen, Germany receiving a Dr.-Ingenieur degree. He is currently a member of the Architectural Institute of Korea, Korea Planners Association, Korea Institute of Architectural History, Urban Design Institute of Korea and vice president of the Citizen's Solidarity for a Sustainable City. Professor Kim has also held various positions as Director for



University Planning and Development at the University of Seoul, in the Bureau of Urban Planning, City of Aachen, in Hentrich, Petschnigg and Partners in Duesseldorf, Germany and Space Group of Korea. He has been a key collaborative member of the Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism and teaches key course in urban design for the architectural program.

### **7.3 Adjunct Faculty and Visiting Lecturers**

#### **Hong, Sung-Chun**

Architectural Design

B.S., M.S. in Architecture, University of Seoul, Korea

Sung-Chun Hong received his B.S. and M.S. degrees at the University of Seoul. He worked in Kunchook-Moonhwa Architects & Associates, and established his design studio in 2001. His competition project for the Environmental Engineering Center at the University of Seoul was the 1st Prize Winner. Professor Hong has participated in projects regarding the reform of architectural policy and regulations, teaches undergraduate design studios, and works on issues of the alternative educational program and voluntary activities in architecture. His pioneering work in community building and the K 12 : Children's School of Architecture, where he is the principal, has lead to the enrichment of the Department's education.

#### **Kim, Tae-Cheol**

Architectural & Interior Design

B.S., Hanyang University, Korea / M.Arch, University of North London, UK

Professor Kim graduated Hanyang University, and received his M.Arch degree at the University of North London. He worked in Space Group and Studio METAA and established his design studio in 1992. He participated in architectural exhibitions titled "Architecture & I" and "10 Architects Making Books" and has recently published a book titled Architect's Memo. His design competition project for the Jeonbuk Provincial Art Museum gained the 1st Prize, while his design for the Millennium Gate was highly awarded.

#### **Kwak, J-Hwan**

Architectural Design

B.S., Yongnam University, Korea

Professor Kwak graduated Yongnam University. While working in Jung-Il Engineering & Architects, Shin-Ah Architects, and Kim Chung Up Design Studio, he participated in the design of ROK Army Museum, Memorial Tower for Casualties of War in Busan, International Broadcasting Center, and the Gate of Peace in Olympic Park. He is presently the Director of MAC, and has worked on projects including Daegun Building, Vision Hills Golf Club House, Eunpyeong Library, First Glory Church, and

various projects in Kangwon Land. Professor Kwak is a co-author of Group 4.3: Echoes of an Era and winner of the Korean Architectural Awards, Korean Institute of Architects Prize, and the Seoul Architectural Awards.

**Sung, Keon Kyoung**

Architectural Design

B.S., M.S. Seoul National University, Korea

Keon Kyoung Sung is the chief executive of Architects ADD. He specializes in the planning and design of multi-functional buildings and multiplex cinemas. Major projects include KOEX Multiplex Cinema, Daewoo Lake World in Seokchon, CC Country Club in Pohang, and Global Mission Church. He has won various open competitions including Guro Cheonhwa Distirct hosted by Seoul Metropolitan Development, Kangnam University Complex, and the Ansan Branch of the Korean Electric Power Corporation.

**Cho, Nam Ho**

Architectural Design

B.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Professor Cho studied at the University of Seoul. He worked in Junglim Architecture, and established Solto Architects & Engineers in 1995. As a specialist in the design and construction of wood structural architecture, he won the President's Award from the Annual Korean Architectural Awards and the Gold Medal from the ARCASIA (Architects Regional Council Asia). He teaches at the Wood Building Design Center at Kookmin University, SAKIA, and Hankyoreh Cultural Center. Professor Cho is the Vice President of the Korea Wood Building Design Association, and holds key positions at the Korean Association of Architectural History and Wood Culture Forum.

**Choi, Dong-Hyuk**

Architectural Design

B.S., Seoul National University / M.Arch, Pratt Institute, USA / Ph.D, Seoul National University

Choi, Dong-Hyuk graduated with a Bachelor's Degree at Seoul National University was further educated with an M.Arch. at the School of Architecture, Pratt, Brooklyn, New York. He has a Doctoral Degree in Architecture at Seoul National University. Choi, Dong-Hyuk has also held various educational positions such as part-time lecturer at the Program in Architecture, Gwangwun University and Seoul National University among others. He has been a practicing architect in several architectural office and currently runs his own office, Do-Ga Architects.

**Han, Sang-Beom**

Architectural Design

B.S., M.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Sang-Beom Han is an architect and educator graduated with a Bachelor's Degree at the University of Seoul and further educated with a Master's Degree in Architecture at the

University of Seoul. He was lecturer at Inha University and was a practicing architect in Junglim Architects and Ecto Architecture. He is has recently opened his own architectural office Ie-Ji.

**Hong, Ki Hyup**

Architectural Design

B.S., Hongik University, Korea / M.Arch, Syracuse University, Italy

Hong graduated from Hongik University, Korea, and received his M.Arch degree at Syracuse University in Italy. Between the B.S. and M.A. course, he worked in Wondoshi Architects Group and Kiohun Architects & Associates in Korea. After returning to Korea, he started his own practice in Eno Architects and Associates. He has taught in Hongik University, his old school, and Kook-min University. Currently he is a member of Korean Institute of Architects and a registered architect.

**Jeong, In Young**

Environmental Control

Ph.D, M.S., B.S, .Kyung Hee University, Korea

In Young Jeong is a researcher at the National Research Laboratory of Light and Architectural Environment at Kyunghee University, and is working on research projects on natural and landscape lighting. In 2003 and 2004, he was awarded the Excellency Award in Thesis by the Korea Institute of Ecological Architecture and Environment for his research on the monitoring system and performance analysis of high-technology and performance natural lighting systems.

**Kang, Seok-Bin**

Architectural Structure

Ph.D, M.S., B.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Seok-Bin Kang is a professional engineer in architectural structure and the chief executive of Structural Professional Engineering. His structural design projects include Samsung Medical Center and Jeju Shilla Hotel. He is a member of the deliberation committee at the Korean Society of Steel Construction, Computational Structural Engineering Institute, and Gangnam-gu District Office. He is also a member of the architectural structure evaluation committee at the Guro District Office, and also a member of the architectural structure consultation committee at the Urban Development Corporation. He was also a winner of Posco Steel Structure Awards.

**Kim, Dongkun**

Architectural Design

B.S., Seoul National University, Korea / M.Arch, Mackintosh School of Architecture at the Glasgow School of Art, UK

Dongkun Kim, as director at Archiban, in charge of the architectural and urban design projects of the firm. He has worked at the Department of Architecture International at

Hyundai Construction and Engineering for five years, and was the coordinator of the 2002 Saemangeum Aquacity International Symposium. He participated as an artist in the 2000 and 2004 Venice Biennale and is the editor of Archiban Books. Major building projects include Hanssem DBEW Design Center, Changbi Publishing Building, and COEX Theater.

**Kim, Hoe-Cheon**

Architectural Engineering and Planning  
M.S., B.S., Hanyang University, Korea

Hoe-Cheon Kim is a Professional Engineer in HVAC and the chief executive of Seyoung Engineering. His major interests are in air control, particularly in intrusive air and fire-protection systems. He was a member of the publishing and editing committee at the Society of Air-Conditioning and Refrigerating Engineers of Korea, and is part of the deliberation committee at the Human Resources Development Services of Korea.

**Kim, In-Su**

Landscape Design  
B.S., M.S., Kookmin University, Korea / Dipl. Ing., Universität T. H., Karlsruhe, Germany

Kim, In-Su graduated with a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Architecture at Kookmin University. He has done Diploma coursework at Technische Hochschule, Darmstadt and holds a Dipl. Ing. Degree at Universität T. H. Karlsruhe in Germany. He has been involved in various educational activities in the area of architecture and landscape. He is currently teaching at SungSil University, Korea National Arts School, Sukmyung Women's University and Kookmin University. He is currently Chief Director of Grunbau Environment Design and Research, part of the Consultation Committee of Suncheon Cultural City Project and Master architect of New Town Project in Yeongdeungpo.

**Kim, Kwang Bae**

Architectural Design  
B.S., M.S., Korea University, Seoul, Korea / M.Arch, University of Nebraska and University of Texas at Austin, USA

Professor Kim received B.S. and M.Arch. degree from Korea University. After his M.Arch. degree in Korea, he went to the US, and studied in University of Nebraska (M.Arch) and University of Texas (Master of Post Professional Program-Urban Design). He has worked at RTKL Associates Inc. and Ellerbe Becket Office, and is a registered architect in the United States. He has also had professional experience in Mooyoung Architects & Engineers and Heerim Architects & Engineers in Korea. He has taught in Kun-Yang University, Kyong-Ki University and Korea University. He is a full-time faculty member of the Department of Architecture, at Korea University.

**Kim, Sang-Min**

Architectural Environment and Facilities  
B.S., M.S., Hanyang University, Korea

Sang-Min Kim graduated Hanyang University with a Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degree majoring in architectural environment and facilities. He has held various positions as Researcher at the Technology Research Institute in Hyundai Engineering and Construction, as Visiting Researcher at the Architectural Engineering Division in Illinois Institute of Technology. He has published papers on the Evaluation of Performance for the Application of a Heat Recovery Ventilator to High-Rise Apartments(CTBUH) and Tendencies in Research on Interior Air Quality of Newly-Built Housing Buildings.

**Kim, Seok-Jun**

Architectural Planning  
B.S., M.S., Ph.D, University of Seoul, Korea

Kim, Seok-Jun with a Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degree at the University of Seoul. He has also taught History of Interior Design at the Department of Interior Design in Hanyang Women's College and Architectural Design at the Department of Architecture, Andong University. His published papers include his Doctoral Thesis "The Long-Term Elders' Medical Treatment System and the Change of Facilities," and "The Supply and Distribution of Long-Term Elders' Medical Treatment Facilities in Gyeonggi-do."

**Kim, Yang-Taek**

Construction Management  
B.S., M.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Yangtaek Kim won the Construction Thesis Award presented by the Construction and Economy Research Institute of Korea in 2000, during his Ph.D Study. In 2002, he taught a course on construction process and estimation at the University of Seoul, and, from 2003, has worked at the construction site of the recently-completed Hi-Brand Shopping Town.

**Kwon, Yong-Keun**

M.S., B.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Yong-Keun Kwon is a Professional Engineer in Architectural Structure. He has worked at Samoo Architecture and Engineers, Seoksan Structure and Engineering, and Kyungjae Structure and Engineering. He is the chief executive of Hi Structure Engineers, and teaches courses on architectural structure.

**Lee, Hyun-Ho**

Architectural Design  
B.S., University of Seoul, Korea / M.Arch, Michigan University, USA

Lee, Hyun-Ho is a Korean architect and educator graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Architectural Engineering at the University of Seoul and further educated with a M.Arch Degree at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor. Lee, Hyun-Ho has worked in multiple projects under Samhwan Group, Polschek Partnership Architects, Peter Marino Architects -New York- and Studio Chiasmus. Lee, Hyun-Ho is a licensed architect and AIA Member of New York City and New Jersey.

**Lee, Gang-Keun**

History of Architecture and Art

B.S., University of Seoul, Korea / Master in Art History, Korean Cultural Research Institute, Korea / P.hD, Dongguk University, Korea

Lee, Gang-Keun graduated with a Bachelor's Degree at the University of Seoul and was further educated with a Master's Degree in Art History at the Program in Korean Studies, Korean Cultural Research Institute, and a Doctoral Degree in Art History at Dongguk University. Professor Lee is a full-time faculty member of Kyung Joo University and an Executive member of the Korean Institute of Art History. His specialty area is in the history of architecture and the city of the ancient and classical periods of Korea and East Asia.

**Lee, Ki-Hong**

Electrical Equipment and Installation

Ph.D, M.S. and B.S., Chungnam National University, Korea

Ki-Hong Lee is a researcher at the Urban Housing Research Institute of Korea National Housing Corporation. His major research interests are power resource and installation, lightening avoidance, and international electrical installation standards in building. He is a member of the publishing committee at the Korean Institute of Illuminating and Electrical Installation Engineers, a member of the Low-Voltage Division at the Korea Electric Association, and a member of the professional committees, specializing in electrical installation and lightening avoidance, at International Electrotechnical Commission.

**Lee, Soo-Cheol**

Architectural Structure

Ph.D, M.S., B.S., University of Seoul, Korea

Soo-Cheol Lee is a Professional Engineer in Architectural Structure, chief executive of Seoul Structural Safety Engineering, and a member of Korean Professional Engineers Association. He conducted numerous safety inspections on buildings including the University of Seoul Music Concert Hall and Hoihyeon Citizens' Apartment, and estimations of buildings such as KT&G Factories in Daegu and Wonju. He taught at Dong Seoul University, and teaches courses on reinforced concrete and structural statics at the University of Seoul.

**Min, Hyung-Jun**

Architectural Design

B.S., Hongik University, Korea / M.Arch, Columbia University

Min, Hyung-Jun graduated with a Bachelor's Degree from Hongik University and was further educated with a M.Arch. Degree at Columbia University. He is a licensed architect and currently the Design Director of Nae-Wae Architectural Design Office. He has worked for Arcari and Lovino Architects and Nae-Wae Architectural Design Office. He is also a certified architect in New York and a member of Leed AP, US Green Building Council.

**Park, Jae Hee**

Architectural Design

B.S., University of Seoul, Korea / M.Arch, University of East London, UK

Jaehi Park worked at Jonghab Architectural Office, Doowoo Architectural Office, Uno Architectural Office, and Mooyoung Architects and Engineers, and was the chief executive of Yerok Architectural Office. He entered the School of Architecture at the University of East London in 2001, and completed the M.Arch. coursework. Park is now the chief executive of In-Archi. His major projects include Gabcheon House in Hoingseong, Heungwang-ri House in Ganhwa, and Sunae-dong House I and II in Bundang. He was awarded the Honorary Mention at the Gimhae Exhibition of Architecture.

**Park, Min-Soo**

Architectural Design, Architectural History

B.S., Inha University, Korea / M.S., Ph.D, University of Seoul, Korea

Park, Min-Soo received a B.S. Degree from Inha University and a Master's and Doctoral Degree from the University of Seoul. His interest is in history and cultural theory in contemporary architecture. He has taught at Yonsei University and Seoul National University of Technology. He was also editor-in-chief of Architecture Culture and is currently working in Acto Architecture. He is a key member of the K-12: Children's School of Architecture and the Community Building Program.

**Park, Sun-Woo**

Architectural Structure and Design

B.S.,M.S., Korea University, Korea / Dipl.-Ing., Aachen University and University of Dortmund, Germany

Park, Sun-Woo graduated with a Bachelor's and Master's Degree from Korea University and received a Dipl.-Ing. Degree from Aachen University and the University of Dortmund in Germany. Dr. Park is currently Lecturer at Koryo University, Yonsei University, Konkuk University, Dongkuk University, Kyungwon University, Kyunghee University, and Kyonggi University. He has been working on various topics such as "A Study on Reformability and Application of Tensegrity Modules" and "Synergy Effect in Design and Engineering,"

**Shim, Young-Sun**

Architectural and Interior Design

B.S., Seoul National University, Korea / M.Arch, University of Minnesota, USA

Young-Sun Shim is the design chief at Intercity Architects. Her major projects, Jukjeon High School and Shinpung Commercial Complex in Daerim-dong, were the winners of open competitions. Shim is the recipient of Excellency Awards for her projects, Parking and Local Living Facilities in Gangnam-gu and District Office in Bukahyeon 3-dong. Her major interior design projects include the Gimcheon Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

**Shin, Wonhye**

Architectural Design

B.Arch., Cooper Union, USA / M.S. A.A.D., Columbia University, USA

Wonhye Shin worked at Gabellini Associates and Caples Jefferson in New York. She participated in major projects such as Marcus Garvey Community Center, Heritage Health and Housing Incorporated, DeSimon Headquarters, Nicole Farhi Retail Shop and Restaurant, Giorgio Armani Shopping Mall, Nobu Japanese Restaurant, Jil Sander Retail Shop, M-31 Hotel, Salvatore Ferragamo Retail Shop, Rockefeller Center Observation Deck, and Stephen Gaynor School. She is the chief of Studio 01.

**Um, Ik-Jun**

Construction Management

B.S., Seoul National University, Korea / Ph.D, M.S, .University of Seoul, Korea

Ik-Jun Um is a Professional Engineer in Architectural Construction and the chief executive of the interior design and construction firm, Eumji House, and an inspector at the construction management service firm, Korea Construction Management Center. He worked as a facility officer in the Korean Air Force, and participated in the design and construction of the Passenger Terminal at Incheon Airport, Samsung Tower Palace, and the interior of Main Casino at Gangwon Land. Um is the vice-president of Korean Professional Engineer Association, the Korea Institute of Building Construction, and Korea Construction Value Engineering Research Institute, and an executive member of the Construction Management Association of Korea.

**Yeo, Dong Jin**

Architectural Design

B.S., M.S., Seoul National University, Korea / D.P.L.G., Ecole d'Architecture de Paris-Belleville, France

Dong Jin Yeo worked at Archiplan, Space Group, and Wondoshi Architects Group. During this time, he participated in major projects such as the Diplomatic Center in Seocho-dong, Hansung University Central Library and Student Clubs Building, and the Multi-Purpose Education Center at Gyeongin National University of Education. He is now the partner of Ongodang Architects and Planners, whose major works include F-16 Studio in Heyri and House in Pyeongchang-dong.



## 8. Physical Resources

The University of Seoul Campus is located in Jeonnong-dong, Dongdaemum-gu, in relatively close proximity to the traditional city center of Seoul. Nestled next to the slopes of Baebong Mountain, the 463,000m<sup>2</sup> campus, with its thirty seven buildings and beautiful landscape, enjoys the amenities of both the city and its natural surroundings. The Architecture and Construction Building (ACB) and the Architecture Studio Annex (ASA) are located in the heart of the campus, offering easy access to various academic facilities within the campus. The Department of Architecture is primarily focused in the 2nd, 4th, and 5th floor of the ACB and 3rd and 4th floor of the ASA. Each floor of the ACB is about 1,250m<sup>2</sup>. The Department of Architecture and Department of Architectural Engineering share about 2,660m<sup>2</sup> floor area within the ACB and the ASA. Because the University of Seoul campus is a compact one, with essential spaces in close proximity, the physical resources at the disposal of the program is not limited to the ACB and ASA.

All facilities of the University are assigned and conciliated by the Space Conciliation Board under the Office of Planning and Development. The lecture rooms exclusively used for the Department are maintained by the Department. The installment of educational equipment and their maintenance in the rooms, however, are conducted by the Office of Academic Affairs. All other facilities are maintained by the Department. Facility renewal beyond basic facility installment and maintenance, when suggested by the Department and considered necessary, is conducted by the Facility Management Division under the Office of General Administration.

According to the regulations founded by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, the university facility is subdivided into academic facilities (the basic education facilities and the support facilities), research facilities, and affiliated facilities. Lecture rooms, studios, the CAD room, the modelscope room, the modeling workshop, the reading room, the dark room, the administration offices are classified as basic education facilities and the faculty offices and laboratories as research facilities.

### 1) Design Studios

There are eleven separate studio spaces in the ACB: two on the 1st floor, five on the 4th floor, four on the 5th floor. Furthermore, the ASA also houses seven studios: four on the 3rd floor and three on the 4th floor. Total 18 studios are dedicated for architectural students' use. Total composite area of both ASA and ACB is about 1,252m<sup>2</sup>, which averages out to be 69.7m<sup>2</sup> per studio. The 4th and 5th floor studios of the ASA are generally designated for the use of upperclass students above 3rd year, and the 4th and 5th floors of the ACB are allotted to freshmen and sophomores. Two studios on the 1st floor of the ACB, usually used by architectural engineering students, are reserved for extra architectural design studios to accommodate in returning students. In case of freshmen and sophomores, independent working desk could not be provided for each student up until 2005. However, because of the additional studios secured in the ASA since 2006, it has been possible to provide the first year to the fifth year architectural students each with a sufficient individual working space.

## 2) Lecture Rooms and Seminar Rooms

Lecture Rooms and Seminar Rooms would allot 4.8m<sup>2</sup> to each enrolled student. Unfortunately, underclass students can occupy this kind of space for only two days a week. The Department of Architecture has exclusive use of one 40 seat classroom on the 4th floor and one 60 seat classroom in the 5th floor of the ACB. It also shares 7 classrooms and 3 seminar rooms in the ACB and the Main Hall of the University.

## 3) Faculty Offices

The 20 full-time faculty of the Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering are each provided with an individual office. They are all located within the ACB, particularly the 2nd, 4th and 5th floors, in close proximity to all educational and research facilities.

## 4) Review and Exhibition Space

There is one 35m<sup>2</sup> critic room located in the 5th floor. The halls and corridors of the 4th and 5th floors are used as exhibition space. The Thesis Exhibition of 5th year students uses the 550m<sup>2</sup> hall of the International Conference Center of the University. There is an additional exhibition room, about 68.40m<sup>2</sup> in ASA. It will be used exclusively by the Department of Architecture for studio review and critiques.

## 5) Library Space

Most of all library facilities are concentrated in the central University Library. There is a 56.7m<sup>2</sup> Architecture Reading Room on the 4th floor. The resources of this room are procured and administered by the program independently of the University Library.

## 6) Computer Facilities

The Department of Architecture and the Department of Architectural Engineering have exclusive use of the 113m<sup>2</sup> Architectural CAD Room on the 5th floor of the ACB. The Digital Urban Simulation Center, a university wide virtual is conveniently located on the 1st floor of the ACB.

## 7) Workshops and Research Facilities

Workshops and research facilities are located on the 2nd, 4th and 5th floors of the ACB. The Laboratory of Housing and Urban Design is located on 2nd floor; Modeling Workshop, Modelscope Room, Dark Room and the other five research facilities are on 4th and 5th floors.

## 8) Administrative and Communal Space

Administrative space, including the SAAE office, the administrative assistant's office and storage, is concentrated on 4th floor of the ACB. A student lounge has recently been provided on the 2nd floor of the ASA.

## 9) Common Space

In addition to the ACB and the ASA, the international conference hall and the exhibition hall in 21st Century Building, the international conference hall and exhibition hall in the Natural Sciences Building, the exhibition room in Kyungnong Hall, and the lecture hall in Birch Hall are available for use. The exhibition hall in 21st Century Building has been used

for the 2004, 2005, and 2006 Architecture, Urban Planning, and Landscape Architecture Exhibition and 2005 Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism Workshop, and will be used for the future events. The international conference hall and lecture hall in the Natural Sciences Building has been used for the 30th Anniversary of Department of Architecture Event and the Department of Architecture Development Symposium and Seminar in 2005, and will be used for future lectures and seminars hosted by the Department. The exhibition room in Kyungnong Hall was used for the 30th Anniversary of Department of Architecture Special Exhibition, and for reviewing and exhibiting studio works and competitions hosted by the Department. The Lecture Hall in Birch Hall has been used for Spring / Fall Lecture Series since 2003, and will be used for the future event and lecture hosted by the Program.

Table 8-1\_Area Tabulation: the ACB and the ASA

Room		Location	Room #	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Capacity	Hours	Desks, Equipments, and Material (※)	Administrator	
Type	Name								
Design Studios	2nd Year	5th Floor	5- 4	70.78	15	24Hours (Mon-Sun)	15	Architecture Design Coordinator of the Semester	
			5- 5	60.90	15		15		
			5- 6	62.21	15		15		
	1st Year	4th Floor	5- 1	67.15	15		15		
			4-10	77.70	20		20		
			4-11	77.70	20		20		
			4-12	77.70	20		20		
			4-13	57.40	15		15		
			4-14	57.40	15		15		
	5th Year	ASA 4th	4- 1	68.40	15		15		
			4- 2	68.40	15		15		
			4- 3	68.40	15		15		
	4th Year	ASA 3rd	3- 1	68.40	15		15		
			3- 2	68.40	15		15		
	3rd Year	ASA 3rd	3- 3	68.40	15		15		
			3- 4	68.40	15		15		
extra	1st Floor	1- 1	77.70	●	20	20			
		1- 2	77.70	●	20	20			
Lecture and Seminar Rooms	Seminar Room		2- 6	21.24	●	10	12Hours (Mon-Fri)	10	Arch. Dept.
	Lecture Room	3501 AV	5th Floor	5-11	79.95	●	45	9:00-21:00 (Mon-Fri)	
		3404 AV	4th Floor	4-15	86.10	●	65		65
		3301 AV	3rd Floor	3- 7	86.10	▲	65		65
		3303		3- 6	86.10	▲	65		65
		3305	2nd Floor	3- 5	86.10	▲	65		65
		3201		2- 8	86.10	▲	65		65
		3203		2- 7	86.10	▲	65		65
		3206	2nd Floor	2- 5	114.80	▲	70		70
		3207		2- 4	106.40	▲	70		70
3107	1st Floor	1- 3	2,082.13	▲	60	60	Office of Academic Affairs		

Table 8-1\_(Continued)

Room		Location	Room #	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Capacity	Hours	Desks, Equipments, and Material (※)	Administrator	
Type	Name								
Faculty Offices	Cheol-Soo Park	2nd Floor	2-11	21.24	1	24 Hours (Mon-Sun)	1	Cheol-Soo Park	
	Daniel Valle		2-12	21.24	1		1	Daniel Valle	
	Sora Kim		2-13	21.24	1		1	Sora Kim	
	Dae-Hyung Hong	4th Floor	4-20	21.24	1		1	Dae-Hyung Hong	
	Arshad Ali		4-24	21.24	1		1	Arshad Ali	
	Teuk-Koo Lee		4-23	21.24	1		1	Teuk-Koo Lee	
	Sung-Hong Kim	5th Floor	5-12	21.24	1		1	Sung-Hong Kim	
	Inho Song		5-13	21.24	1		1	Inho Song	
	Hyungmin Pai		5-14	21.24	1		1	Hyungmin Pai	
	Buhm-Shik Shin		5-15	21.24	1		1	Buhm-Shik Shin	
	Chan-Hwan Choi		5-16	21.24	1		1	Chan-Hwan Choi	
	Sun-Young Rieh		5-19	21.24	1		1	Sun-Young Rieh	
Review and Exhibition Spaces	Review Room	5th Floor	5- 2	55.30	●	20	12 Hours (Mon-Fri)	20	Arch. Dept.
	Exhibition Room	ASA 4th	4- 4	68.40	-	-	9:00-21:00 (Mon-Fri)	-	
	Exhibition Hall	Hall	-	815.64	●	-	24 Hours (Mon-Sun)	-	
Library Space	Reading Room	4th Floor	4-16	57.40	●	15	10:00-20:00 (Mon-Fri)	15	Arch. Dept.
Computer Facilities	CAD Room	5th Floor	5- 7	114.80	●	35	09:00-22:00 (Mon-Fri)	35	Kyo-Jin Koo
	Digital Urban Simulation Center	1st Floor	1- 4	161.50	▲	-	09:00~21:00 (Mon-Fri)	-	Office of Academic Affairs
Workshops & Research Facilities	Modeling Workshop	5th Floor	5- 3	37.89	-	5	09:00~21:00 (Mon-Fri)	5	Arch. Dept.
	Modelscope Room	4th Floor	4- 8	17.50	-	15		15	
	Dark Room		4- 9	17.50	5	24 Hours (Mon-Sun)	5		
	Laboratory of Housing and Urban Design	2nd Floor	2-14	28.70	5	24Hours (Mon-Sun)	5	Cheol-Soo Park	
	File Room	4th Floor	4-26	21.24	●		10	10	Arch. Dept.
	Research Group in Architecture Design and History 2		4- 5	42.50	14		14	Sung-Hong Kim	
	Research Group in Traditional Architecture and History	5th Floor	5- 8	57.40	12		12	Dae-Hyung Hong	
	Research Group in Architecture Programming and Design		5- 9	57.40	12		12	Teuk-Koo Lee	
Research Group in Architecture Design and History 2	5-10		86.10	15	15	Buhm-Shik Shin			
Administrative and Communal Space	Architecture Model Storage Room	4th Floor	4- 6	17.50	●	-	09:00-21:00 (Mon-Fri)	-	Arch. Dept.
	Tools and Material Room		4- 7	17.50	●	5		5	
	Administration Office		4-18	28.70	●	2		2	
	Assistant's Office		4-19	21.24	●	2		2	
	Student Lounge	2nd Floor	2- 1	75.60	●	20	24Hours (Mon-Sun)	20	
Total Area		-	-	4,214.52	-	-	-	-	-

※ Indicates only the number of desks available for students and faculty members  
▲: Space shared with the College of Urban Sciences excluded from Total Area  
●: Space shared with the Department of Architectural Engineering

Table 8-2\_Area Tabulation: Additional Space in the University Campus

Room		Location	Room #	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Capacity	Hours	Administrator
Type	Name						
Exhibition Spaces	Kyungnong Hall 2nd Exhibition Room	Kyungnong Hall	1	88.21	-	09:00~17:00 (Mon-Fri)	Office of Academic Affairs
	Kyungnong Hall 1st Exhibition Room		2	246.17	-		
Lecture and Seminar Rooms	Exhibition Hall and Lecture Hall	Birch Hall	1	421.50	-		
	International Conference Hall and Lecture Hall	Natural Science Building	1	450.00	-		
	International Conference Hall and Exhibition Hall	21st Century Building	1	546.00	-		
Total Area		-	-	1,751.88	-		

Table 8-3\_Area Tabulation: Department of Architectural Engineering use only

Room		Location	Room #	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Capacity	Hours	Administrator
Type	Name						
Research Facilities	Laboratory of Construction Structure	4th Floor	4-17	57.40	6	24 Hours (Mon-Sun)	Arch. Dept.
	Laboratory for Structural Analysis		4-27	21.24	5		
	HVAC System Laboratory		4-25	21.24	2		
	Building Facility Laboratory	2nd Floor	2- 2	47.50	-		
	Building Production System and Material Laboratory		2- 3	47.50	-		
	Construction Process Analysis Laboratory		2- 9	29.00	4		
	Construction Method and Survey Laboratory		2-17	42.48	5		
	Architecture Acoustics Laboratory		2-13	21.24	4		
	Laboratory of Building Energy and Environment		2-16	42.48	4		
Faculty Offices	Jung-Ho Huh	5th Floor	5-21	21.24	1	24 Hours (Mon-Sun)	Jung-Ho Huh
	Myung-O Yoon		5-20	21.24	1		Myung-O Yoon
	Kang-Soo Kim		5-18	21.24	1		Kang-Soo Kim
	Kyo-Jin Koo		5-17	21.24	1		Kyo-Jin Koo
	Chang-Taek Hyun	4th Floor	4-21	21.24	1		Chang-Taek Hyun
	Ki-Hyuk Kwon		4-22	21.24	1		Ki-Hyuk Kwon
	Sung-Mo Choi		4-28	21.24	1		Sung-Mo Choi
	Myung-Jun Kim		2nd Floor	2-10	21.24		1
Total Area		-	-	500.00	-	-	-

Table 8-4\_Area Tabulation: Architectural Engineering Laboratory Building

Room		Location	Room #	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Capacity	Hours	Administrator
Type	Name						
Research Facilities	Laboratory of Architectural Engineering	Laboratory of Architectural Engineering	1	336.00	-	09:00~17:00 (Mon-Fri)	Department of Architectural Engineering
Total Area		-	-	336.00	-	-	-



Figure 8-1\_Aerial View of University of Seoul Campus, projected for 2010



Figure 8-2\_Campus Map

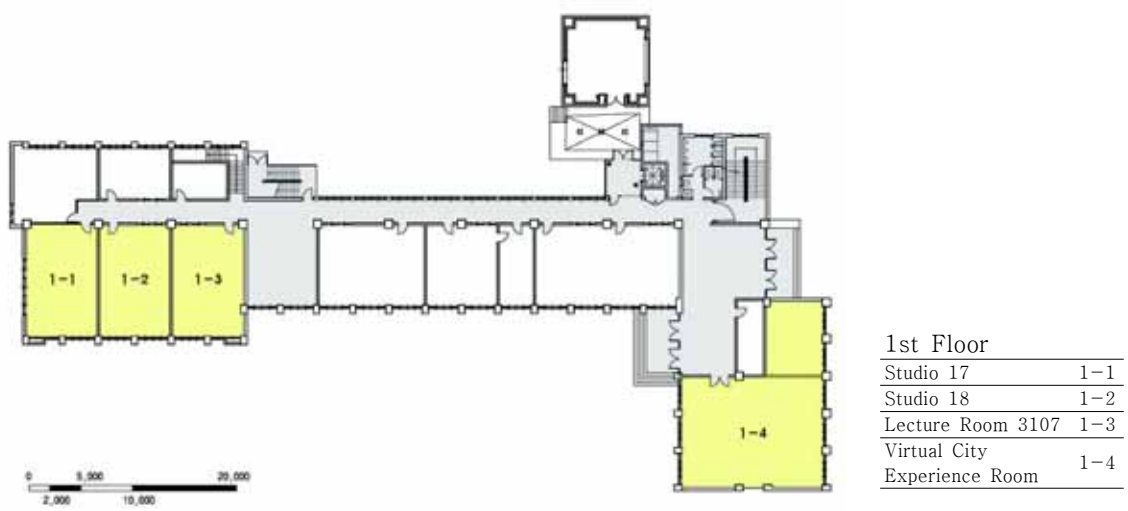


Figure 8-3\_Key Plan of the ACB and the ASA: 1st Floor

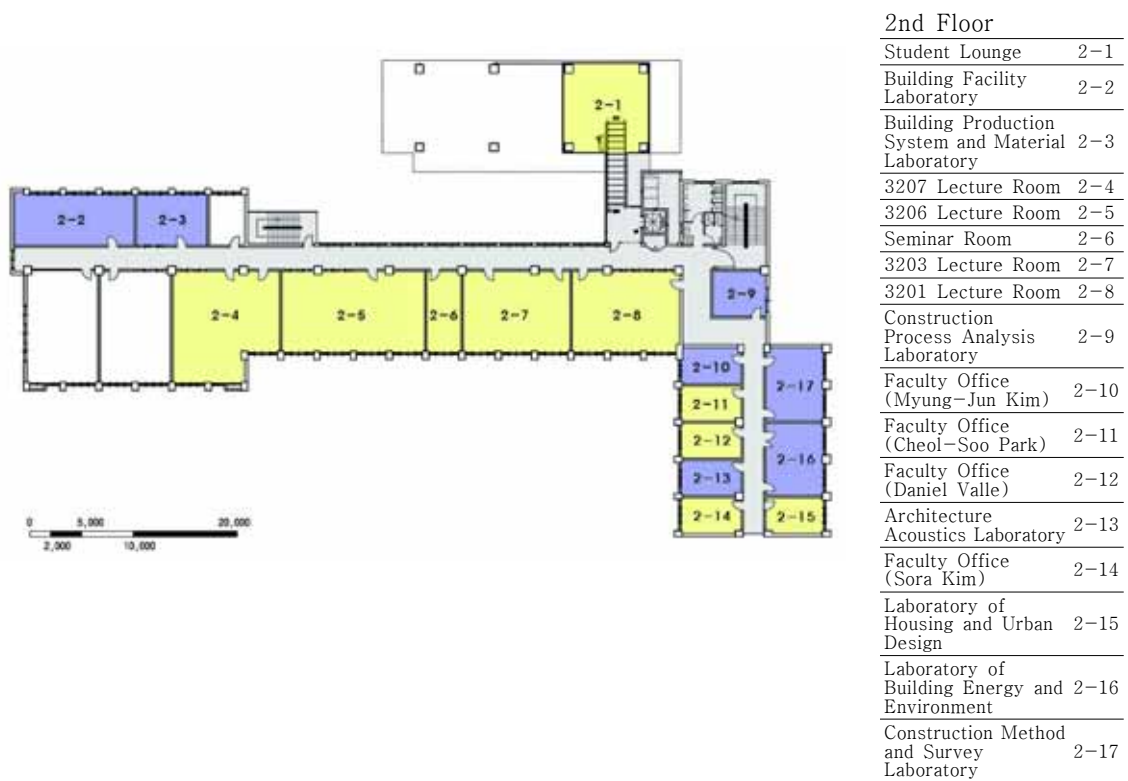
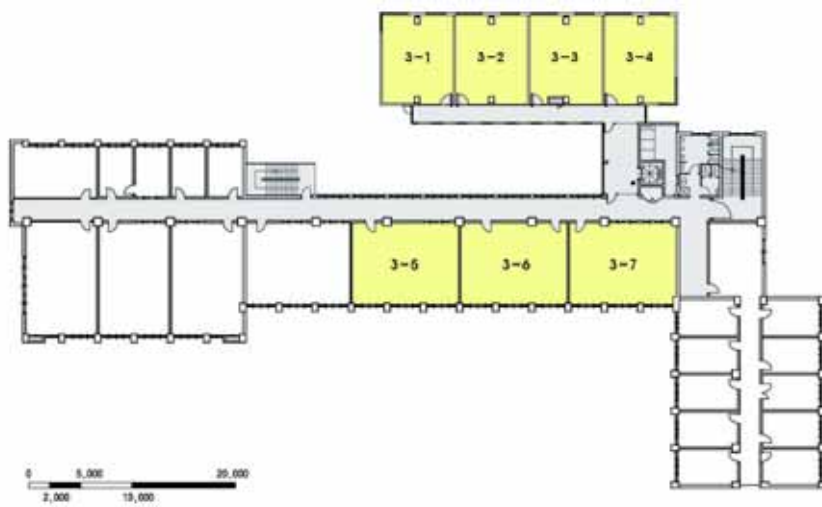


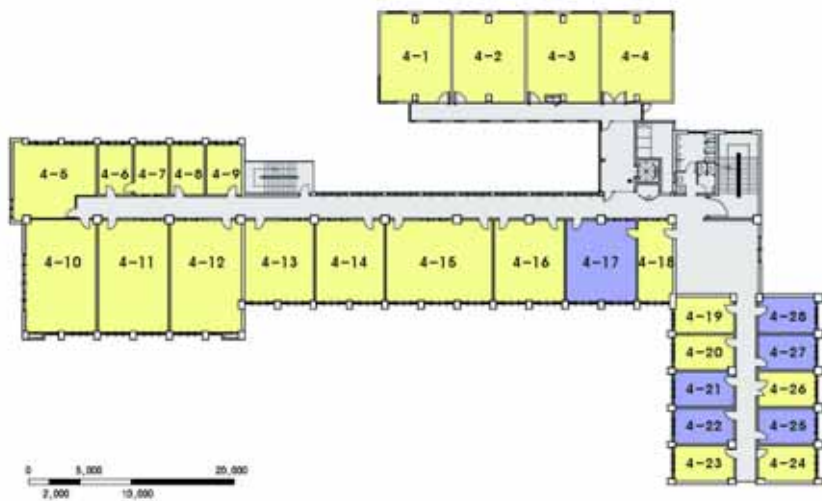
Figure 8-4\_Key Plan of the ACB and the ASA: 2nd Floor





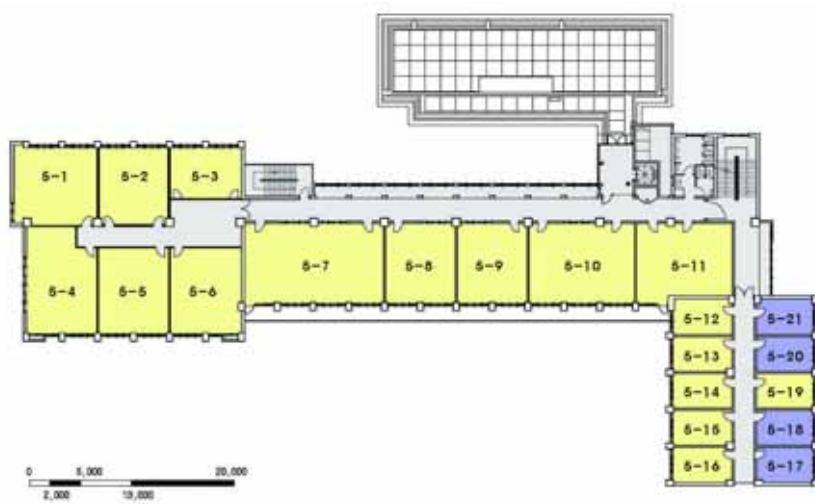
3rd Floor	
Studio 4-A	3-1
Studio 4-B	3-2
Studio 5-A	3-3
Studio 5-B	3-4
Lecture Room 3305	3-5
Lecture Room 3308	3-6
AV Lecture Room	3-7

Figure 8-5\_Key Plan of the ACB and the ASA: 3rd Floor



4th Floor	
Studio 3-A	4-1
Studio 3-B	4-2
Studio 3-C	4-3
Exhibition Room	4-4
Research Group in Architecture Design and History 2	4-5
Architecture Model Storage Room	4-6
Tools and Material Room	4-7
Modelscope Room	4-8
Dark Room	4-9
Studio 1-B	4-10
Studio 1-C	4-11
Studio 1-D	4-12
Studio 1-E	4-13
Studio 1-F	4-14
AV Lecture Room	4-15
Reading Room	4-16
Laboratory of Construction Structure	4-17
Administration Office	4-18
Assistant's Office	4-19
Faculty Office (Dae-Hyung Hong)	4-20
Faculty Office (Chang-Taek Hyun)	4-21
Faculty Office (Ki-Hyuk Kwon)	4-22
Faculty Office (Teuk-Koo Lee)	4-23
Faculty Office (Arshad Ali)	4-24
HVAC Systems Laboratory	4-25
Seminar Room	4-26
Laboratory for Structural Analysis	4-27
Faculty Office (Sung-Mo Choi)	4-28

Figure 8-6\_Key Plan of the ACB and the ASA: 4th Floor



### 5th Floor

Studio 1-A	5-1
Review Room	5-2
Modeling Workshop	5-3
Studio 2-A	5-4
Studio 2-B	5-5
Studio 2-C	5-6
CAD Studio	5-7
Research Group in Traditional Architecture and History	5-8
Research Group in Architecture Programming and Design	5-9
Research Group in Architecture Design and History 1	5-10
Lecture Room 3501	5-11
Faculty Office (Sung-Hong Kim)	5-12
Faculty (Inho Song)	5-13
Faculty Office (Hyungmin Pai)	5-14
Faculty Office (Buhm-Shik Shin)	5-15
Faculty Office (Chan Hwan Choi)	5-16
Faculty Office (Kyo-Jin Koo)	5-17
Faculty Office (Kang-Soo Kim)	5-18
Faculty Office (Sun-Young Rieh)	5-19
Faculty Office (Myung-O Yoon)	5-20
Faculty Office (Jung-Ho Huh)	5-21

Figure 8-7\_Key Plan of the ACB and the ASA: 5th Floor

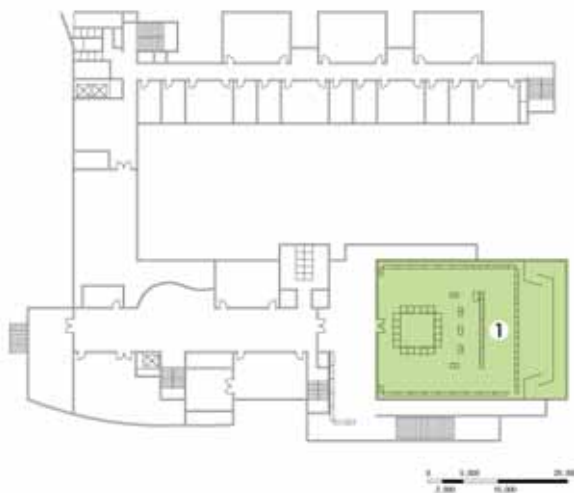


Figure 8-8\_The 21st Century Building Key Plan: Exhibition Room and ACAU Posters

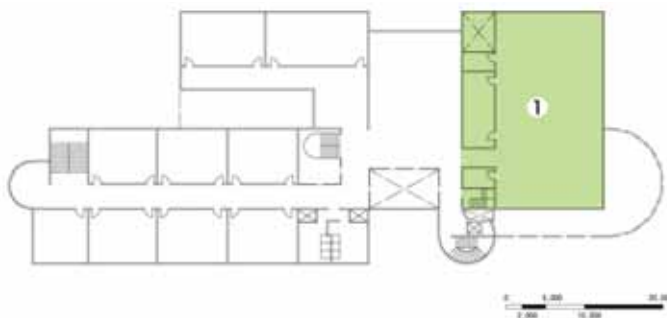


Figure 8-9\_Natural Science Building Key Plan: Exhibition Room

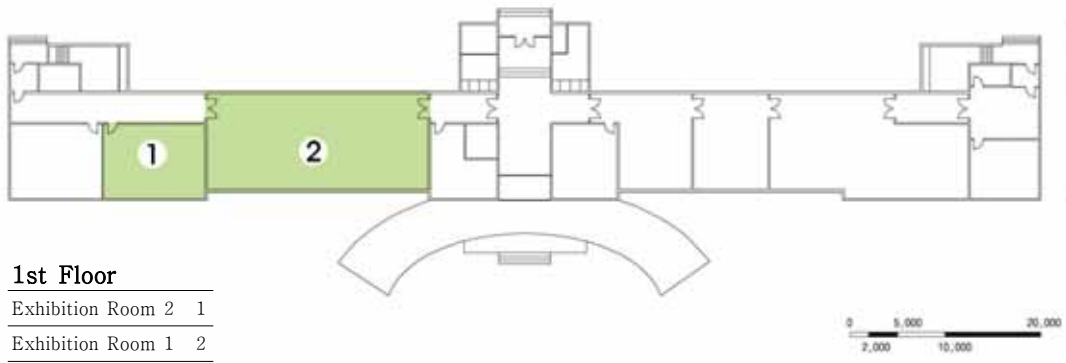


Figure 8-10\_Kyungnong Hall Key Plan: Exhibition Rooms

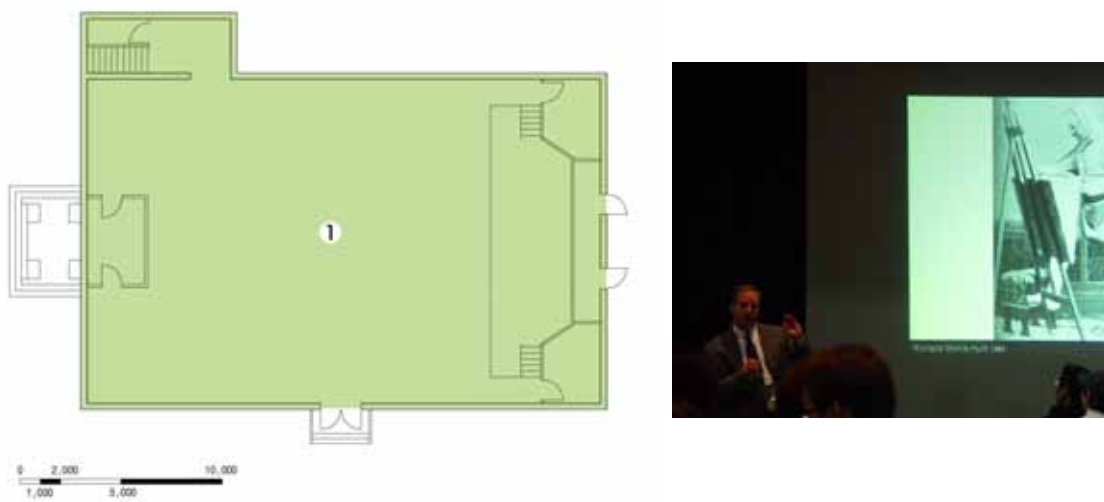


Figure 8-11\_Birch Hall Plan

## 9. Information Resources

The University Library subscribes to 205 architecture-related journals, 43 on-line journals and data-bases. It presently owns 13,337 titles (21,510 volumes) related to architecture. The Architectural Reading Room subscribes to 63 architectural journals and magazines, and owns 2,465 volumes and 177 educational videos. Resources are purchased with a yearly budget of roughly US\$ 8,100. The University Library is open from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm and employs 18 full-time and 5 part-time librarians. The Architectural Reading Room is open from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm and utilizes 4 part-time research assistants.

Other campus facilities and data bases include the Institute of Seoul Studies Archives, which houses a collection of rare books, manuscripts, maps and photos of Seoul and Korea; the Beseto-Asia Archive, which provides digitized images, maps, and drawings of East-Asian Cities; and the Digital Urban Simulation Center, which specializes in spatial analysis using Geographic Information Systems technology.

### 1) University Library

The University Library serves the university community by providing access to various information resources and materials. The library first opened in 1960 with 15,000 volumes of printed material and has since grown to include nearly 590,000 volumes of printed material, over 13,000 items of non-book holdings, and a number of electronic resources. The library collection encompasses 21,510 volumes (13,379 titles) and 205 current periodical subscriptions devoted to the areas of architecture, city and regional planning, and landscape architecture. The library also subscribes to 187 on-line databases and on-line journals including 43 architecture related on-line databases.

Currently, the library maintains a WEB enabled on-line access system. Through an array of on-line research tools, information on the library's holdings and digital resources may be retrieved. Furthermore, the reserving, renewing, and requesting of loan items may be accessed by logging into a personal account (My-Library).

The University Library also provides various services, including the purchase of requested books, inter-library loans, and document delivery services. It is equipped with a language lab and an audio-video production system in the A/V room. The digital library room, which is located in the 21st Century Building, is equipped with multiple computer work stations with internet access, facilitating internet-based research. Laptop and PDA loan services are also available.

The annual budgets for the purchase of printed materials and non-printed materials is US\$ 1,600,000 and ₩530,000 respectively. In terms of the budget amount allocated per student, the University Library ranks as one of the top five amongst the national universities in Korea. Since 2004, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources has officially endorsed the University of Seoul's Urban Science Initiative, and has awarded a grant of US\$ 102,000 per year toward the launching of an Urban Science collection.

## University Library Holdings

Table 9-1\_Books (as of April 2006)

Category		Monographic Publications				Serial Publications				Total	
		Oriental		Occidental		Oriental		Occidental			
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes
000	Generalities	15,104	28,132	5,428	11,858	839	9,425	166	2,283	21,537	51,698
100	Philosophy	8,653	17,102	2,398	2,839	72	477	42	297	11,165	20,715
200	Religion	4,833	8,591	357	429	102	643	9	30	5,301	9,693
300	Social-science	78,235	137,628	25,449	31,235	1,828	17,529	768	9,354	106,280	195,746
400	Pure-science	10,253	17,744	8,653	11,114	174	1,278	246	6,164	19,326	36,300
500	Technology	47,134	76,806	15,235	19,188	904	8,912	589	8,599	63,862	113,505
600	Art	15,115	25,518	7,208	8,905	255	3,284	149	1,737	22,727	39,444
700	Language	6,939	13,346	2,138	2,818	194	1,637	101	625	9,372	18,426
800	Literature	27,170	54,376	4,041	5,127	243	2,415	42	383	31,496	62,301
900	History	12,479	27,434	3,641	5,169	327	2,874	137	1,615	16,584	37,092
Others		38	104	198	274	3	33	2	6	241	417
Total		225,953	406,781	74,746	98,956	4,941	48,507	2,251	31,093	307,891	585,337

Table 9-2\_Non-Books (as of April, 2006)

Category		Sound Recordings				Video Recordings				Electronic Resources				Maps		Total	
		Oriental		Occidental		Oriental		Occidental		Oriental		Occidental		Occidental			
		Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.	Titles	Vol.
000	Generalities					120	304	6	25	65	137	25	63			216	529
100	Philosophy			1	2	81	139			6	28	1	1			89	170
200	Religion					33	117	4	9	4	19					41	145
300	Social-Science	8	18	1	1	794	1,381	33	56	276	371	61	72			1,173	1,899
400	Pure-Science	1	1			348	490	42	55	36	55	38	70			465	671
500	Technology					458	855	117	145	235	432	68	127			878	1,559
600	Art	177	249	241	261	1,882	2,855	150	193	73	100	24	55			2,547	3,713
700	Language	137	1,900	4	22	74	894	4	4	72	189	10	25			301	3,034
800	Literature	1	4	3	50	100	145	50	50	16	25	20	22			190	296
900	History					715	1,114	37	46	110	132	9	10	6	6	877	1,308
Total		324	2,172	250	336	4,605	8,294	443	583	893	1,488	256	445	6	6	6,777	13,324

Table 9-3\_Databases and Electronic Journals (as of April,2006)

Subjects	Generalities	Social-Science	Pure-Science & Technology	Art & History	Literature	Total
Numbers	35	46	52	27	27	187

Table 9-4\_Architecture Related Holdings (as of April,2006)

Category		Monographic Publications		Serial Publications		Total	
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes
610-619	Architecture	5,116	7,631	76	1,497	5,192	9,128
540-549	Architectural Engineering	4,267	7,525	55	1,479	4,322	9,004
539	City planning	2,826	4,396	42	462	2,868	4,858
525	Landscape Architecture	1,170	1,958	32	384	1,202	2,342
Total		13,379	21,510	205	3,822	13,584	25,332

Table 9-5\_University Library Holdings / Databases and Electronic Journals (as of April,2006)

Category	Open Access DB	Korean DB	Foreign DB	Electronic Journals	KERIS DB	Others	Total
Numbers	8	8	20	5	1	1	43

## 2) Architecture Reading Room

The architectural reading room in the Architectural Engineering Building houses 2,465 volumes of books and 63 subscriptions of architectural journals and magazines. It serves architecture students by providing convenient access to reference materials at a close-by location to design studios.

Table 9-6\_Architectural Reading Room Holdings / Databases and Electronic Journals (as of April,2006)

Category		Monographic Publications			Serial Publications			Videos
		Subject	Titles	Volumes	Subject	Titles	Volumes	Numbers
600	610	Architect's Works	408	438	Architecture	39	4,549	141
		Planning & Programming	553	587				
		History	509	554				
		Housing & Urban	329	335				
		Environment & Landscape	85	86				
		Building Code	5	5				
500	540	M.E.P	18	21	Architectural Engineering	24	529	36
		Building Materials	9	17				
		Construction	184	234				
		Structure	151	188				
Total			2,251	2,465		63	5,078	177

### 3) BeSeTo-Asia Archive

The BeSeTo-Asia Archive is one of several projects that has evolved through Korea's Ministry of Education and Human Resources' continuous support of the University's Urban Sciences Initiative. The BeSeTo-Asia Archive is an open on-line digital library of images, maps, and data of the three major East Asian metropolises - Beijing, Seoul, and Tokyo - and other metropolitan cities in Mongolia, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Laos. In 2004, faculty and students of the Department of Architecture played a crucial role in constructing the archive website ([www.beseto-asia.com](http://www.beseto-asia.com)) and in completing the image libraries of Beijing, Seoul, and Tokyo. The Department plans to complete the construction of the library of maps and data within the next five years. Students and faculty are encouraged to add their images, maps, and data gathered from various sources, including those from their architectural trips to this archive.

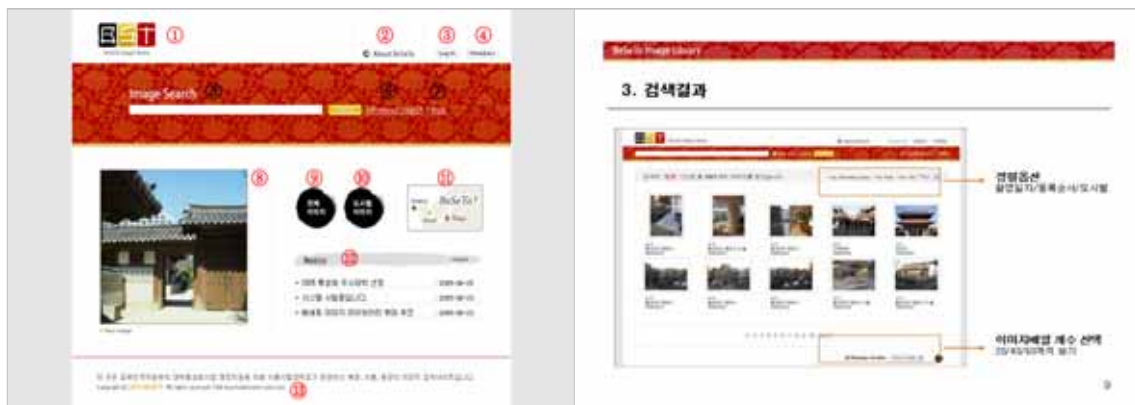


Figure 9-1\_Main Page and Search Page for the BeSeTo-Asia Website

### 4) Digital Urban Simulation Center

The Digital Urban Simulation Center, founded in 2005, translates data gathered from aerial and ground surveys into virtual reality contents constructed in three-dimensional models and measured maps. The Virtual Reality Experience Room, affiliated to the Center, is located on the first floor of the Architecture and Construction Building. It is equipped with a big-screen display system for three-dimensional virtual contents. The Center has constructed and archived the University of Seoul campus and the before-and-after restoration scenes of the Cheonggyecheon area in Seoul. The content is currently open to the university community. The Center plans to add more areas, focusing on and around Seoul.

### 5) Institute of Seoul Studies Archives

In 1993, on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the establishment of Seoul as the capital of Korea, the Institute of Seoul Studies was established to advance knowledge of the cultural and historical city of Seoul. Based on its research in urban history, geography, culture, nature, city planning, architecture, economics, environmental studies, social sciences and various other fields related to the formation and growth of Seoul, it has built up a unique archive for architectural scholars and students interested in the rich history of Seoul.



## **10. Administration and Financial Resources**

### **10.1 Administration Structure and Resources**

Not open to the public

## 10.2 Financial Resources

Not open to the public



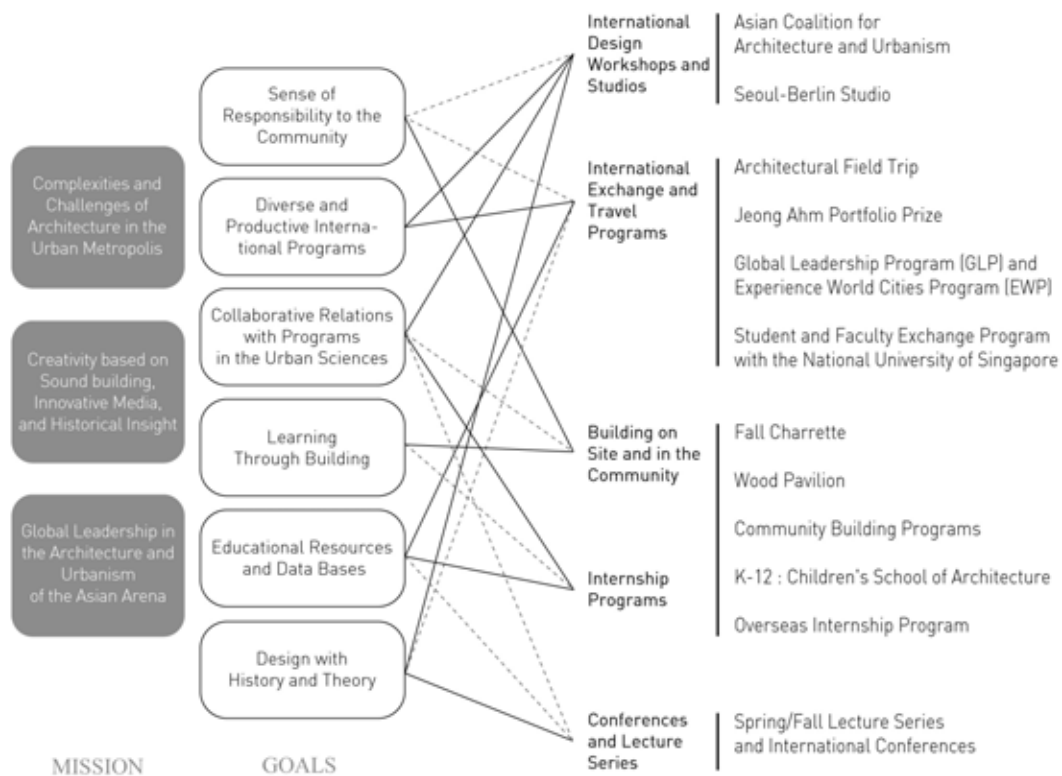
# 11. Special Programs and Research Activities

## 11.1 Special Programs

If the curriculum forms the foundation of the architectural program and research leads it towards its future, it is the Special Programs that give the architectural program its particular character in the here and now. The programs are diverse yet consistent with the larger institutional and departmental goals. The Special Programs organized and supported by the Department of Architecture can be divided into the following five categories.

- 1) International design workshops and studios
- 2) International exchange and travel programs
- 3) Building on site and in the community
- 4) Internship programs
- 5) Conferences and Lecture Series

Table 11-1\_Mission, Research, and Special Programs



## 1) International design workshops and studios

### Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism

The Asian Coalition for Architecture and Urbanism (ACAU) is a network of individuals and institutions that conducts joint workshops, studios, and seminars on the key issues of architecture and urbanism shared by Asia's major metropolises. In December 2004, with the support of the University of Seoul's Urban Science Initiative, the Department of Architecture brought together the representatives of four leading Asian institutes, - Tongji University in Shanghai, the National University of Singapore, Assumption University in Bangkok, and the University of Hong Kong - and held its inaugural symposium at the University of Seoul. All five universities agreed to work together to rediscover and reinterpret Asian values in today's globalized world, to study and possibly seek solutions to the myriad of architectural and urban issues posed by today's Asian metropolises. It drafted and signed on the ACAU Mission attached below, and agreed to take turns hosting an annual workshop. The 2005 Seoul Workshop, hosted by the University of Seoul, collaborated on the theme of the "New Metropolitan Public Space," and produced proposals for the downtown shopping district of Myungdong, a historic and dynamic commercial district in Seoul. During the twelve days of Workshop, the students and tutors' engaged in critical debates and brought out exciting suggestions. It gathered broad interest from domestic and foreign media, including several major Korean newspapers. With the theme of "Public Waterfronts in the Asian Metropolis," the 2006 Singapore Workshop was held between July 5th and 14th. It welcomed a new member institute, the University of Malaya, who will host the 2007 workshop, into the ranks of ACAU. The National Cheng Kung University of Taiwan has also expressed interest in joining ACAU. The 2008 Workshop is expected to be sponsored by Assumption University, which will have opened a new architectural building by this time. Next in line will be the University of Hong Kong and Tongji University. We expect to sponsor the next ACAU Seoul workshop in 2012.

#### ACAU: Mission

The great cities of Asia – Bangkok, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Seoul, and Singapore – have all reached a stage of development where the problems of the modern city continue within changing conditions and new problems have emerged within traditional contexts. On the one hand, many of the issues of the previous decades continue to be valid: the building and maintenance of a sustainable environment amidst hyper-dense urban conditions; the need for innovative solutions to affordable housing design; the preservation and creative reconstruction of historical buildings and urban districts; the search for a pedagogy and discipline responsive to both global trends and communal cultures. On the other hand, new issues such as the emergence and continuous evolution of informational technologies have yet to be fully understood within architectural and urban environments. These challenges have all taken new forms as the scales of development become more complex and as global capital intervenes in specific yet unclear ways. In meeting these new challenges the ACAU forms an open pool of intellectual and physical resources that no single institution in a single region can provide. The ACAU

meets annually to conduct design studios, planning workshops, and research seminars on a specific project of the host region. Each participating institution will pull together not only the faculty, students, research personnel best suited for the project but also the informational resources that will aid in thinking through the project and its issues. The proposals of the ACAU may be concrete or visionary, a design product or a policy statement, a theoretical text or a visual display. Whatever the output, the essential goal of the ACAU is to nurture a genuine multi-cultural perspective on the architecture of Asia's metropolises. Joining design and research, observation and intuition, the ACAU seeks to foster an architecture that is responsive not only to global forces but to the specific place and local history of Asian cities.

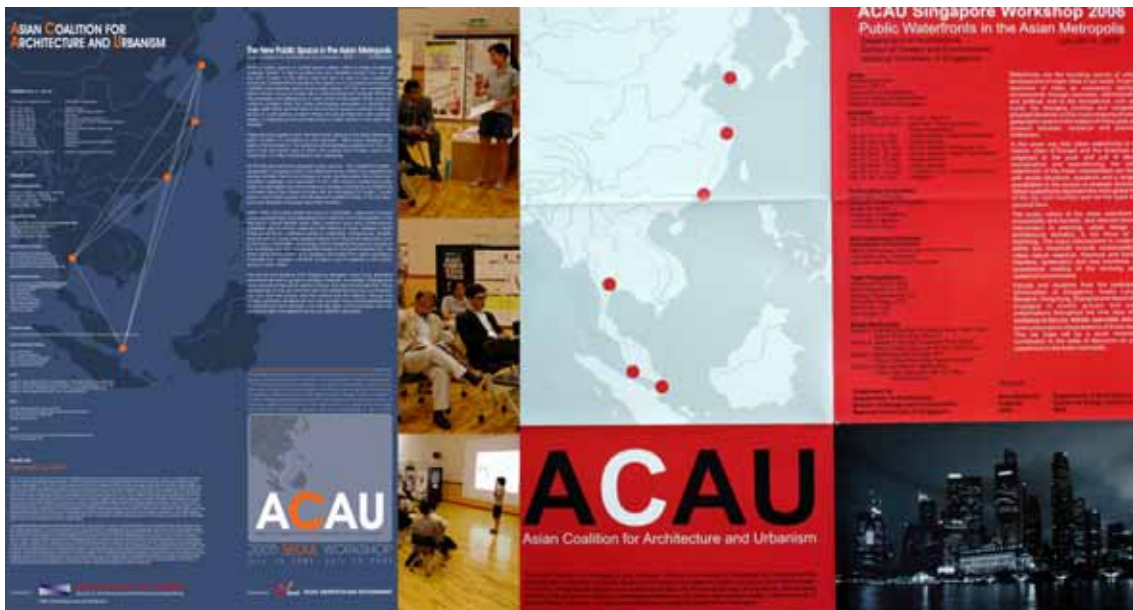


Figure 11-1\_ACAU Posters: 2005 Seoul Workshop and 2006 Singapore Workshop

### Seoul-Berlin Studio

The Seoul-Berlin Studio is a joint architectural studio program based on a the mutual agreement between the College of Urban Sciences at the University of Seoul and the University of Applied Sciences in Detmold. Stimulated on the one hand by the completion of Seoul's historic Cheonggyecheon Restoration Project in the Fall of 2005, and Germany's cultural events of their Year of Korea, the Seoul-Berlin Studio incorporates third-year and/or fourth-year architectural design studios that conduct joint projects that are then exhibited in Seoul and Berlin. During the spring semester of 2005, the studios in Seoul and Detmold worked together on the theme of the "borderlines," initially through online meetings. During the summer break, twelve students from Seoul visited their project site in Germany and participated in the workshop hosted by the University of Applied Sciences in Detmold. The projects of the visiting Seoul students on the renewal of areas around the Berlin Wall were reviewed and assessed by a local jury. In September, the students from Detmold traveled to Seoul, and experienced the rich architectural heritage of Korea. They visited two

borderlines, the DMZ, the borderline between North and the South Korea, and the newly formed boundaries that resulted from the uncovering of Cheonggyecheon flowing in the center of Seoul. They collaborated with Korean students on projects related to Cheonggyecheon and produced an exhibition that was featured as part of the celebrations of its restoration. This collaboration across two cities provided an opportunity for students to explore the architectural and urban issues posed in metropolitan environments with different historical, cultural, and physical contexts. The success of the collaboration between the two institutes led to an agreement to make the program an annual event. The Seoul-Berlin Studio will continue in 2007 with the theme of "Shrinking Cities-Expanding Cities," a theme that contrasts the two divergent directions of the great cities of Berlin and Seoul.



Figure 11-2\_Borderlines: Exhibition Poster for the 2005 Seoul-Berlin Studio

## 2) International exchange and travel programs

### Architectural Field Trips

The Department of Architecture, during the summer and the winter break, organizes architecture field trips in Korea and abroad for undergraduate and graduate students. In domestic field trips, students focus on the cultural, historical, and regional characteristics of traditional architecture. The field trips abroad, financially supported by the department, focuses on the Asian architecture heritage. These field trips may be conducted in connection with local research institutes or universities. In 2005 and 2006, students studied the traditional architecture of the Southern most-end of the Korean peninsula and experienced the rich heritage and local life of Beijing and Shanghai in China, Bugis Junction in Singapore, Hanoi and Hue in Vietnam. The photographs, drawings, maps, and other data gathered and during such field trips are stored in the BeSeTo-Asia Archive for use in research and education.



Figure 11-3\_Architectural Field Trips in Korea and Singapore

#### Jeong Ahm Portfolio Prize: The Annual Architecture Portfolio Competition

The Jeong Ahm Architecture Prize is an annual portfolio competition, made possible by a scholarship fund donated by Professor Emeritus Ahn Yongbae. Through his teaching and architectural practice, Professor Ahn was one of the most influential architects of modern Korea and has had a profound presence in the department and the university.

The prize takes the honored given name of Professor Ahn, who taught at the Department of Architecture from 1978 to 1997. The prize was inaugurated in 2001, and has since benefitted six first place recipients. The Prize is awarded in recognition of the most outstanding architectural design work demonstrated in a student portfolio. The submitted portfolios are judged by an external jury composed of renowned architects and scholars. The jury judges the knowledge, discipline, and presentation skills accumulated during the years of study in the program. An understanding of the social, cultural, technological aspects of architecture, a passion for creative work, and the ability to engage critically in these issues are the main qualities that have been valued. Any student majoring in architecture in the undergraduate program is eligible to compete. The winner is granted US\$ 2,000 in travelling funds, and the winner's portfolio is archived in the architecture library for future reference.





Figure 11-4\_Samples from Jeong Ahm Portfolio Prize Winners

#### Student and Faculty Exchange Program with the National University of Singapore

In 2005, the Heads of the Department of Architecture at the University of Seoul and the Department of Architecture at the National University of Singapore agreed to a student and faculty exchange program, hence providing for official recognition of courses taken by exchange students in each other's universities. In accord with this agreement and in preparation for the 2006 ACAU Singapore Workshop, three faculty members and twelve students visited the National University of Singapore and conducted lectures and research on the metropolitan cities, and collaborated workshops with the local Department. In addition, the schools plan to exchange two fourth-year students in the fall semester in 2006. To support the exchange students visiting from Singapore, the Department of Architecture will offer six courses in English - Elementary Design 1, Architecture Design 1, Architecture Design 3, Architectural Computing, Modern Architecture, and a graduate seminar.

#### Global Leadership Program (GLP) and Experience World Cities Program (EWP)

The Global Leadership Program (GLP) and the more recent Experience World Cities Program (EWP) are university-wide traveling fellowships devised to broaden the experience of students and promote interdisciplinary work in the urban sciences. These fellowships were developed as part of the university's strategy toward excellence in the urban sciences, a plan recognized and supported by Korea's Ministry of Education and Human Resources for the past three years. Students of the Department of Architecture have received GLP grants for study themes such Japanese Modern Housing, Sustainable Architecture in Europe, and Contemporary Architecture in Berlin after German Unification. Students may apply for the GLP as a team consisting of three to four

undergraduate students and one graduate student. One high-school student or one Seoul resident can be added to the team. The fellowship provides each student with US\$ 2,500 when traveling in Europe or the Americas, or US\$ 1,500 when traveling in Asia or Africa.

Established in 2005, the EWP is an annual travel and research grant given to 72 undergraduate and graduate students in the College of Urban Sciences. They are given the opportunity to visit Monash University in Australia, Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, or Fudan University in Shanghai (24 students for each university). During their one-month stay, students may register and take the urban-science-related courses provided by the local institutes, including courses on architecture, urban planning, environmental sciences, housing, and transportation. They are also given the opportunity to visit the various urban infrastructure and to attend special lectures given by the local experts working for the city government. After the visit, students are required to submit report on their activity and research.

### 3) Building on site and in the community

#### Fall Charrette

Every fall semester, the Department of Architecture hosts the annual Fall Charrette. Supported by the Department's Alumni Association, this festive event is a short-term design competition, open to both undergraduate and graduate students. Each year full-time faculty take turns in devising a new program that students must solve, usually in less than 72 hours. In contrast to the studio sessions within the curriculum, where students are trained to work in an accumulative manner, the Fall Charrette is designed to induce the students' maximum creativity through intensive work in a limited period of time. The pedagogical aim is to develop the students' ability to focus on specific design problems, to deal with various media, to work together, to have hands-on experience with different materials, to engage in the specific time and space of their surroundings, and to build confidence in their ideas. It promotes the collaboration between upper and lower year students as well as between architecture and architectural engineering students, who must form teams as a mixed group in order to participate in the competition. The first Fall Charrette of 1995 proposed a memorial to the tragic collapse of the Sampoong Department Store. Since then the themes have focused on making and building: "Paper Chair" in 1996, "Light Box" in 1997, "Re-cycled Storage" in 1998. "Reading and Drawing Sagan-dong," a project that involved the creative re-presentation of a well-known gallery district in Seoul, was the design subject of 1999. This was followed by "Wood Stool" in 2000, "Lighting Instrument" in 2001, "Spaghetti Truss" in 2002, "Wood Chair" in 2003, "Overweight/Skinny Clothes" in 2004, "Recycled Walls" in 2005. In 2006, with the accreditation process scheduled for the Fall, the Charrette was held in the Spring, the theme being "A Small Chair with a Name." An external competition jury composed of experts from various fields of architecture, engineering, art, and design is invited every year.



Figure 11-5\_Entries to the 2006 Fall Charrette "A Small Chair with a Name"

## Wood Pavilion

Every year, third and/or fourth year design studios participate in the design and building of a small wood pavilion. During the early spring semester, the students are given a site on campus, and are asked to submit a design for a wood pavilion buildable with two-by-four's. The studio tutors then select the best design, and the students collaborate on the actual construction of the pavilion from beginning to end. The collaborative work includes the building estimation, the import of the material, and the actual on-site construction of the pavilion. Until 2003, the pavilions were built as temporary structures on vacant spaces (such as parking lots) and were demolished after the exhibition period. However, since 2004, the university has allowed the pavilions to be semi-permanent structures, serving as an open outdoor rest-space for the campus. In addition, the pavilion projects are submitted to the annual National Exhibition of Korean Wood Architecture. During the competition and the construction process, a kind of communal festival within the program, students, with the assistance of studio tutors, become familiar with the qualities of the material and construction methods, engage in the hands-on building experience, and learn the values of collaborative work.



Figure 11-6\_Wood Pavilions built in 2003 and 2004

#### Community Building Programs: Building Houses in Choram, Injae, and Yang-gu

The Community Building Program, first begun in 2002, is a series of projects to build and renovate houses in small underprivileged towns in the provinces of Korea. It has aided the recuperation process of towns such as Choram and Injae in the Taebaek region, once active mining towns that have deteriorated since the collapse of the coal industry. Many of the leaders of the program are alumni of the Department of Architecture and during the first years of the program, a significant number of students from the department constituted the majority of the volunteer workers. They were able to experience hands-on work and learn the true value of collaborative work within the community. At the time, the project was not yet a formal part of the architectural program. Supported by organizations such as the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, a total of 175 volunteer students, workers, and architects participated in the 2002 project. During that summer, five houses were rebuilt in Choram, providing a healthy living environment for several elderly residents. From site surveys and estimation to actual building and execution, volunteers managed and participated in the construction process from beginning to end. In 2003 and 2004, five more houses were built or renovated in Cheoram, and three more in Injae the next year. Beginning this year in the town of Yang-gu, the Community Building Program has become a formal part of the architectural curriculum. Students enrolled in Internship and Special Programs (Course No. 41638) may receive credit for their participation in the program during the summer. It is a valuable opportunity for students to experience first-hand the social role of architecture, that is to learn, work, and think on site and within the community.





Figure 11-7\_Community Building Programs: Building Houses in Cholam, Injae, and Yang-gu

#### K-12: Children's School of Architecture

The mission of the K-12: Children's Architecture School is teaching children through architecture. Like the Community Building Program, the K-12 School was initiated through the leadership of alumni of the department. In 2002, Hong Sung Chun, Joo Dae Kwan, Park Minsu, Seunghee Kang (Hong, Joo, and Park are graduates of the Department of Architecture) and several architects established this innovative non-profit program that provides special educational programs to elementary and middle school children, particularly in underprivileged neighborhoods in Seoul and the provinces. Like the Community Building Program, the program was supported by the volunteer work of twelve third-year undergraduate students in the Department of Architecture. In 2005, after several years of successful work in the community, the program became part of the department's educational program as one of many events celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Program in Architecture at the University of Seoul. Fifty children of the university faculty, staff, and alumni attended the K-12 School in 2005 playfully learned about space, construction, and problem-solving by building their own hideouts. Furthermore, through hands-on experience with tools, materials, and structure, children were able to materialize their ideas and to develop friendships through collaborative work. Beginning this fall, the Department of Architecture will host the K-12 School as an annual event and provide credit to students who participate in the program as teachers. The K-12 School will enrich the program's curriculum by providing a creative and communal outlet for students young and younger.



Figure 11-8\_K-12 Children's Architecture School held on Campus in 2005

#### 4) Internship Programs

##### Overseas Internship Program

Students in the Department of Architecture can acquire credit from on-site-volunteer work (such as the Community Building Program or K-12 School) or internship programs. Though the course Internship and Special Programs (Course No. 41638) is officially an elective, it is considered mandatory for students to participate in internship programs. Since 2002, the Program has offered summer and winter overseas internships for at Parker and Durant International (PDI) in Minneapolis and VBN Architects in San Francisco. Any third, fourth, or fifth-year student may apply for the internship, and the applicants are judged based on the portfolio review and an English oral interview. The selected students must commit to their work as part of the staff during the given internship period. Their performance is then assessed by the principle CEO of the firm to the Head of the Department of Architecture. Normally, two or three students are selected every year for the internship. However, the number of students may vary according to the particular circumstances of the department or the participating firms.

#### 5) Conferences, Lecture Series, and Other Events

##### Spring/Fall Lecture Series, International Conferences

The Spring/Fall Lecture Series invites distinguished speakers architecture, urban planning, landscape architecture, art and the humanities for lectures and seminars. Students are encouraged to participate and work as volunteers in various symposiums and seminars hosted by organizations affiliated with the University, including the Seoul Studies Forum

hosted by the Institute of Seoul Studies; the bi-annual International Seoul Metropolitan Fora hosted by the Institute of Urban Sciences; the International Seoul-Shanghai Forum, co-hosted by the University of Seoul and Shanghai Jiao Tong University; and the Seoul-Tokyo Shuttle Forum. A major international conference on Digital Architecture, co-sponsored by the Department of Architecture and the Wessex Institute of Technology will be held at the University of Seoul this September.

#### Annual Architectural Bazaar

The Department holds an annual fund raising Bazaar to support the University Development Fund. Faculty and Students donate their personal belongings and artistic works at the annual bazaar, an event that has become a favorite during the University's Fall student festivals.

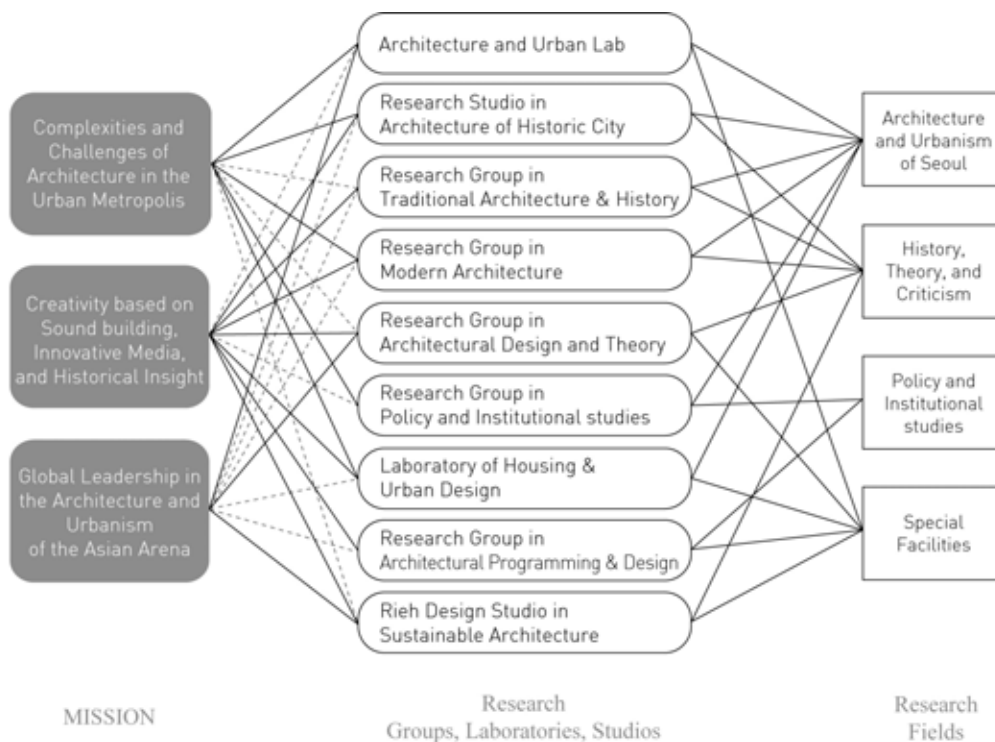
### **11.2 Research Activities**

There are twelve full-time faculty in the Department of Architecture. Among them, six have Ph.Ds from Universities in Korea, two have Ph.Ds from American Universities, and one has a Ph.D from Finland. The fields of expertise range from architectural history and theory to facility programming and public policy. At least four members have extensive research experience in national institutions such as the Korea National Housing Corporation, major research centers for local government such as the Seoul Development Institute, and university institutes such as the Institute of Urban Sciences and the Institute of Seoul Studies. There are five faculty members with professional licenses, three of whom are licensed to practice in the United States and Europe. The research activities of the Department of Architecture is founded on the diverse interests and special capacities of each member of the full-time faculty. There are presently nine research groups in the department, consisting of graduate students in both masters and Ph.D programs. Each group, whose interests are listed below, is sponsored and guided by a full-time faculty member. Research projects are funded and organized through diverse agencies: from university institutes such as the Center for Architectural research in the Institute of Urban Sciences, joint projects with private architectural firms, and most importantly through funding from the Seoul Metropolitan Government. Though exact data is not available, the total amount of faculty sponsored research since 2005 has reached a figure of about US\$ 1.4 million. For more specific information, please refer to the individual resumes of full-time faculty listed in Appendix 2 Faculty Resumes.

In accordance with the larger mission and objectives of the architectural program the research areas of the faculty can be divided into four large areas: the architecture and urbanism of Seoul; history, theory, and criticism; policy and institutional studies; special facilities. These four areas of research are also inter-connected with the ten undergraduate architectural design studios and any of the special programs managed by the Department of Architecture. In particular, research on Seoul is fed into the design studios, to special programs such as ACAU and K-12, and to data-bases such as the

BeSeTo-Asia Archive. Research in special facilities is integrated to 4th-year architectural design studios. For example, research in sustainable architecture is linked with the theme of Sustainability & Building Technology; research in housing form and culture is linked with the theme of Collective Form and Multi-functional Complex. The Collective Form studio is organized by two studio tutors, one responsible for research and the other for design.

Table 11-2\_Program's Founding Mission, Research Groups, and Research Areas



Laboratory of Architecture and Urbanism  
 Faculty Advisor: Professor Kim, Sung Hong

Through the observation and interpretation of social and cultural phenomena in architectural and urban space, the Laboratory of Architecture and Urbanism seeks to link the theories of architecture with practice. In studying these phenomena, the Laboratory maintains a critical position against theories based on the plastic arts, individual authorship, functionalism, and techno-efficiency. As an alternative to these theories, the Laboratory focuses on the collective and innate morphology of architecture and the city. Active participation and teamwork in domestic and international architectural design competitions and various architectural and urban projects are the means to translate those theories into practice.



## Research Studio in Architecture of the Historic City

Faculty Advisor: Professor Song, Inho

The Research Studio in Architecture of the Historic City studies the urban form and the architectural typology of historical cities. The theories and practice of the Studio are founded on an understanding of the practices of architectural design, on the boundaries between history and design, between city and architecture. The major focus of research is the urban *hanok*, a residential type that evolved during the first half of the twentieth century of historical Seoul. Research work include measurement and typological analysis of existing *hanoks*, the study of ways to revitalize *hanoks*, and experimentation with new types of urban architecture. Studies on urban *hanoks*, architectural drawings, and courtyard architecture in historical cities are some of the topics that are dealt in the studio seminars.

## Research Group in Traditional Architecture and History

Faculty Advisor: Professor Hong, Dae Hyung

Based on the history, theory, and practice of Korean and Asian traditional architecture, the Research Group in Traditional Architecture and History seeks to reinterpret, reconstruct, and continue the great tradition of Korean architecture. Research focuses on the thinking of traditional Korean architecture, the characteristics of its space and technology, art history and theory in Korea and East-Asia, and the basics of Chinese and Japanese architecture. The group has contributed to the collection of archeological data on traditional architecture in Seoul.

## Research Group in Modern Architecture

Faculty Advisor: Professor Pai, Hyungmin

The major field of study of the group is the history, theory, and criticism of modern architecture in Korea and the Western. Based on a concrete understanding of the changing discipline of architecture in the twentieth century, the Research Group in Modern Architecture participates in forming a critical approach to the history, theory, and criticism of modern architecture. Focusing on issues of tectonics, architectural perception and representation, and theoretical constructions, the group has produced studies on the disciplines of Adolf Loos, Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Louis Kahn, and the Ecoles des Beaux Arts. It has also studied the work of major Korean architects such as Kim Swoo Geun, Woo Kyu Sung and Seung H-Sang. The Group seeks to build and excavate a ground for a productive and critical discourse on modern Korean architecture, one that opens hitherto unspoken realms of architectural production.

## Research Group in Architectural Design and Theory

Faculty Advisor: Professor Shin Buhm Shik

An architectural work is the result of an understanding of the conditioning factors of an environment and the concrete practice of creative design. Architectural history is the footprint of architectural work, a process of the creation and transformation of the

physical environment that expresses culture. These qualities are based on man's relationship to the artificial environment and on changing technology. The Research Group in Architectural Design and Theory, through a critical understanding of architectural history, searches for architecture's role in the realization of social and cultural values; it studies the process and the product of architectural work. Major emphasis is placed on the changing conditions of modern architecture and the ideas that connect the past, present, and future.

Research Group in Policy and Institutional Studies  
Faculty Advisor: Professor Choi, Chan Hwan

Based on a critical understanding of institutions and regulations on architecture, urban development, and housing, the Research Group in Policy and Institutional Studies conducts research on public policy and institutional regulations that enhance the living environment. Public policy and regulations such as building codes and zoning laws are crucial factors in the practice of architectural design that reflect the collective values of a society. They are not only the result of the rational and communal decisions made by society, but also a reflection of the ideal environment that society has chosen to pursue. Seeking and acknowledging these ideals is the main goal of the group.

Research Group in Architectural Programming and Design  
Faculty Advisor: Professor Lee, Teuk Goo

The Research Group in Architectural Programming and Design conducts research on the impact of physical environment on human life. Its goal is to understand the spatial, architectural conditions that provide for the needs of the occupant. The major field of research is in the planning theories and design practice of medical institutions, such as hospitals and facilities for the elderly and the disabled. The research group also conducts studies in leisure and tourism, post-occupancy evaluation, traditional Korean thinking in architecture, and the profession and ethics of the architect. Research is based on theory as well as practical knowledge acquired from on-site experience.

Laboratory of Housing and Urban Design  
Faculty Advisor: Professor Park, Cheol-Soo

The major focus of the Laboratory of Housing and Urban Design is on the planning and design of housing. The Laboratory is a collaborative research group that studies the residential architecture and culture of Korea. It identifies problems and searches for alternatives. Design methods of public urban space, the sociology of residential architecture, the historical transformation of residential culture in modern and contemporary Korea are major themes of discussion. Case studies of housing and urban design, both in Korea and abroad, including the analysis of their form and culture is also a key topic of research. The Laboratory eventually hopes to develop planning theories and design methods that assist in the making of desirable urban environments. It hopes to engage in building social consensus towards a healthy residential culture.

Rieh Design Studio in Sustainable Architecture  
Faculty Advisor: Professor Rieh, Sun-Young

The Rieh Design Studio places emphasis on innovative approaches to architectural design and practice. Members of the Studio are encouraged to explore different fields and disciplines, to experiment in the search for new architectural ideas. In the ongoing construction of our living environment, the Studio searches for new social roles for architecture, for new collective discourses accumulated from individual experiences, and for new ways of interaction between architecture and the natural environment. Through this process, each member establishes his or her unique approach toward architecture and her identity as an architect.

# 탭간지

## PART 4

### SELF-ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

PART 4  
SELF-ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

**12. Overall Assessment of Conditions,  
Prospects, and Goals**

12.1 Program Structure

12.2 Curriculum

12.3 Student Performance and Evaluation

12.4 Faculty

12.5 Physical and Information Resources

12.6 Administrative and Financial Resources

12.7 Research and Programs

## **12. Overall Assessment of Conditions, Prospects, and Goals**

### **12.1 Program Structure**

The Department of Architecture has been and will continue to be the core engine of the University's Urban Sciences Initiative. It has undoubtedly contributed to and benefited from the larger institute's status as the metropolitan university of Seoul. With its sound undergraduate curriculum, the intellectual capacities of the graduate program, its unique and innovative special programs, the Department will remain at the forefront of the University and the larger architectural and international community. The Department will continue to maintain and expand close collaborative relations with not only urban planning and landscape architecture but also with urban sociology, industrial design, and environmental sculpture.

As stated previously, the most urgent issue is to seek a balance with architectural engineering in the 1st year, when all students of the SAAE share a common curriculum. However, because both architectural and architectural engineering programs are seeking accreditation, it will be increasingly difficult to manage a common program even for one year. At the same time, both programs seek to maintain the close collaboration that has been one of the traditional strengths of the SAAE. We foresee that within the next few years, the two departments will no longer share a common curriculum for the freshmen year. The task then will be to find creative ways to bring energy to the relation between the two departments.

### **12.2 Curriculum**

The Department has been a progressive leader in formulating an undergraduate curriculum that meets the rigorous standards of an accredited 5-year program. We are continuously working on ways to develop innovative teaching strategies that link studio with lecture courses. We will continue to seek ways to utilize the diverse resources of architectural engineering, urban planning, and landscape architecture. As mentioned before, our main directive is to bring more diversity and flexibility into the curriculum. In moving towards this goal, there are several issues that must be addressed.

As the studio load has increased, it is clear that students are not as focused as they were on lecture courses. Though no official numbers have been tabulated, there has been an increase in tardiness and absenteeism in many lecture courses. Furthermore, with the increase of program requirements, an imbalance has been discovered between, on the one hand, program requirements that have too many students enrolled, and on the other hand, electives that have too few students. In approaching these different issues, the key seems to lie first of all, in formulating a creative link among undergraduate lecture courses, graduate seminars, special programs, and design studios; and secondly, securing improved administrative support, such as RA and TA assistance, for large lecture courses.

We will explore the possibility of creative lecture courses that are linked with studios and workshops. For example, an advanced course in contemporary architecture that becomes an intellectual component of an Advanced Design studio or the K12 School. Interaction with the graduate program will also be pursued. We have already petitioned the university administrative system to allow higher level undergraduate students to take graduate seminars for credit and be involved in graduate level seminars and workshops. This relation is part of a new graduate school system that will allow students to receive an M.S. degree one year after completing the B.Arch program. This new system takes advantage of the highly intellectual milieu of the architectural program and the great research capacity of the faculty and graduate school.

As the 5-year program progresses, there will be a need for more systematic peer review of courses after each year or semester. It is also clear that more emphasis must be placed on professional training during the academic year. It is our goal to develop the Internship and Special Programs course into a full-fledged internship program.

### **12.3 Student Performance and Evaluation**

The current scholastic test-based entrance system to the SAAE and the university has its obvious drawbacks. In recent years, however, different methods of evaluating high school students, such as intensive interview sessions, have also been adopted to somewhat alleviate these problems. For the foreseeable future, however, it is unlikely that a radical change in the system of evaluating incoming high school students will occur. As Korean society becomes more educated to the predispositions of architectural education, a more gradual piece-meal reform would seem to be the more likely path.

Hence not all students understand what it means or takes to become an architect when they enter the SAAE. Under this basic condition, the program seeks to educate students who will not only go on to be professional architects but who wish to enter different fields within the larger architecture related fields. These fields include public service, research, journalism and media, and academics. We believe this approach to be consistent with the larger institutional mission and the needs of a progressive Korean society.

The evaluation of student academic achievement within the Department has generally been fair and consistent. The adjustment of the mandatory percentage for B+ grades and higher to 75% in studio courses is a step in the right direction. We also believe we have the appropriate method of evaluating B.Arch Thesis students in place. (See Chapter 6 on Admissions and Student Evaluation) As the 5-year program progresses, improved methods of student placement in the design curriculum sequence and better use of the summer semester will provide for more reasonable and flexible management of student achievement.

## 12.4 Faculty

We will pursue a steady increase in full-time faculty in the coming years, as the increased studio requirements of the 5-year curriculum demands further appointments of able and dedicated design teachers. The teacher-student ratio of 10 to 15 students per instructor, and the studio instruction time per student (See Appendix 3 for data), is excellent within present educational standards in Korea. Nevertheless, there is much room for improvement in terms of the Department's faculty and its teaching environment.

The most urgent and difficult issue within the institution is the reduction of the mandatory teaching load of 18 credit-hours to at least 15 credit-hours. The goal of reaching the highest standards of teaching and research is unattainable while faculty are responsible for 3 or 4 courses a semester as well as additional administrative and extra-curricular work. Another important issue with faculty is the growing reliance on part-time faculty. Despite having the largest body of full-time faculty in Korea, recent course data has shown a marked increase of reliance on part-time faculty. The two main reasons for this is the increased teaching load of the design studios in the 5-year program and the increase of part-time faculty teaching technology related courses. Like the architectural program, the new architectural engineering program is pursuing accreditation, resulting in an increase of courses offered by the Department of Architectural Engineering.

Thus, there is a need to incorporate visiting faculty as an active dynamic in the program. We will continue to seek and recruit quality international faculty. As international programs such as ACAU and the Seoul-Berlin Studio expand and develop, we foresee a wider pool of qualified teachers interested in our program. Another key is the improvement of salary, status, and teaching conditions for the adjunct faculty. The adjunct faculty, though not properly salaried by the university, has been a vital part of the architectural program. Many of our adjunct professors have long-standing relations with the Department, bringing energy, sympathy, and diversity to the program. As the burden of teaching studios and managing special programs increase, it will become increasingly difficult to bring in the best professional architects into our academic environment. In terms of moving toward the program's goals, we must strengthen the digital studio, and fully integrate buildings systems design into the studio curriculum. This will require progressive support at the university level.

## 12.5 Physical and Information Resources

The recent completion of the Studio-Annex has alleviated much of the problem of studio space. The goal of allotting an individual studio desk-space for all students has been achieved. Nonetheless, the Department still needs to secure a large-scale model workshop, a proper student lounge, additional exhibition and review space, and space for materials display. However, with the recent building of the Architectural Studio



Annex, the university will be reluctant to allot additional space to the architectural program during the next few years. It will take a bold initiative on the part of the University and the Seoul Metropolitan Government, such as the plan to build a new major campus in an undeveloped area West of Seoul, to take the next big step. Negotiations and discussions between the University and the Seoul Metropolitan Government to carry out this plan is on-going, the feasibility of which is unclear at this point.

The realistic goal during the next five years is to maximize the use of existing facilities and outdoor space. The outdoor area around the Architecture and Construction Building (ACB) and the Architecture Studio Annex has much potential not only as the immediate surrounding to the buildings but also as a key pedestrian link within the larger campus. A key strategy is to move the surface parking in front of the ACB underground and transform this area into a pedestrian-friendly communal space for the users of the ACB and its adjacent buildings. We will take maximum advantage of the fact that many key common facilities of the University (such as the international conference hall in the 21st Century Building, Birch Hall, and exhibition spaces in Kyungnong Hall) are in close proximity.

Though our library and information resources are not up to international standards, we foresee a gradual improvement in its quantity and quality. The more difficult problem is to establish a separate library system that brings architecture, landscape, and urban related information together in an accessible and professional manner. Our goal is to work with the Department of Architectural Engineering, the Department of Urban Planning, the Department of landscape Architecture, the College of Urban Sciences, and the University Library to move towards the establishment of a separate Urban Sciences Library.

## **12.6 Administrative and Financial Resources**

The program has a reasonable, if not ample annual budget. However, the rigid administrative-budget system of the public university has long been a barrier to its effective and efficient use. All expenditures must be settled on a yearly basis according to strict budget categories and restrictions on spending. Most of the budget is spent on equipment, while little can be done for facility improvement. There is no allowance for personnel employment, as maintenance of key facilities in the program must rely on half-time graduate TAs. Ultimately, within the present system, the program has little power over basic decisions on the distribution of budget.

Another serious problem is that there is no long-term appointments for administration at the program level. Departmental administration has had to rely on recent graduates of the undergraduate program whose tenure does not usually extend beyond two years. Unfortunately, there is little that the program can do, as this is a university-wide issue that must be addressed by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources and at the highest levels of the Seoul Metropolitan Government.

The only realistic way to alleviate these structural conditions would seem to be the establishment of a Departmental Foundation that allows freedom in the use of its funds. The foundation would have to be funded by donations and contributions from alumni, the private sector, and overhead from funded faculty research. This path must also be tread carefully as a strain may form between the Department and its alumni. Furthermore, as a civil servant with specific privileges and responsibilities, the Department's faculty must constantly be wary of issues of conflict of interest.

## **12.7 Research and Special Programs**

Along with the size and quality of the faculty, we believe that the strength of the Department lies in the research activities of the faculty and graduate students and the diverse enrichment programs that it organizes and sponsors. In the case of the special programs, there is a drawback in that there is an inevitable increase in the work load of faculty and administrators. Furthermore, there is often undue burden put on graduate students who are employed as TAs to the various programs. The obvious solution is to hire more faculty members and administrators, but this is always a difficult process and must be approached in the long term.

Hence, our present short-term strategy is to integrate the special programs with the curriculum, which not only gives students more choice within the curriculum, but also alleviates the teaching load of faculty in charge of these special programs. For example, the Department and the Office of Academic Affairs have just agreed to offer a new 3 credit-hour elective course titled International Studio. This course will be offered during the summer for those students participating in the ACAU workshop. Whereas no official credit had been previously given, both students and the faculty will now receive credit for their preparation and actual studio work.

As the special programs and educational environment take on an increasingly international character, the language abilities of our students become more and more important. Admittedly, our Korean students lack in English communication skills, limiting the possibility of taking full advantage of the growing range of international programs. At the moment, we do not think it wise to offer program courses that deal with English communication. We believe this goes against our basic directive of gaining more flexibility within the curriculum. One possibility is to pursue a special arrangement with the recently established Institute of International Cooperation and Education (See Appendix 5: Affiliated Institutions). The idea is to work with the Institute in formulating summer language programs that are tailored to the particular interests of architectural students.