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Tuition hike continues

The tuition hike stalled at 6.75% for the 2003 school year after five conference sessions were held between the General Student Council (GSC) and the school administration. The former had created Tuition Adjustment Committee in order to halt the school's rampant tuition hike. Following the 7% increase in 2001 and 4.8% in 2002, the tuition was raised approximately 7% this year. The administration proposed 9.4% increase in tuition at the first conference followed by 8.14% at the second conference and so forth. At the fifth and decisive meeting, the GSC and the administration finally reached compromise and settled on a decision to keep the tuition hike below 7%.

The administration's plan to spend money on the maintenance of the professor research center at the College of Linguistics as well as the renovation of the first floor bathroom at the ROTC building and others such as the open theater, professors' apartments and so forth were carried forward for next year. In addition, expenses for the replacement of computers in the main building for

the employees were reduced and the plan to repair the roof of the main building was expanded. Expenses for the building maintenance as well as other utilities were also reduced. Costs required for the moving of the Sound-Visual Library as well as pipe maintenance and heating were cut. Moreover, expenses for the development of the virtual university were trimmed down. The GSC claims that the school administration is relying too much on the students' tuition rather than using its foundation to attract public fund. Currently, 70% of the total profit made by the school comes from the



The school administrative representatives and the General Student Council members are negotiating.

students' tuition. In contrast, the profit made by the foundation consists meager 0.5% of the total income. The GSC also stated that it doesn't make sense for the foundation profit to remain the same when the general Korean university tuition cost

has more than doubled since 1990. On the other hand, the administration claims that it is difficult to attract public funds and that it is doing the best it could in order to increase the school profit.

By Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

Anti-war rally held

The anti-war rally was held in Daehangno on February 15th, the international anti-war day. Thousands of people in the assembly protested against the attack on Iraq and sending the Korean army to war. This gathering was held simultaneously at about 600 cities in 100 countries around the world. In Korea, there were rallies in Busan, Daegu, Daejeon, Ulsan, and Wonju as well as in Seoul.

In Maroon park, various people gathered: the group of laborers, students, the Women Rights Solidarity, Lesbian & Gay Human Rights Federation (LGHRF), Korea Federation of Activists for Health Rights and so on. And many foreigners including people of Arab descent participated in the rally with pickets written in their own languages. People of all ages and gender shouted "No war!" holding pickets and purple balloons.

In the event, there were three minute speeches made. Between speeches the performance teams including Woorinara sang songs promoting peace. One human rights activist said, "We must take the whip away from Bush so that he can't

torture the Iraqi women and children. Woo Suk-kyun, a man who performs medical treatment and health, stressed that a quarter of the children in Iraq suffer from malnutrition and that the medical supplies are running short now.

One university student said that the age of violence and war has gone and the war for oil must not happen.

A member of the Korean Iraq Anti-war Peace team insisted that active movement against the unjust war must go on at our work areas, schools and various places in our society. Among the participants of the demonstration, collection box for Korea Iraq Anti-War Peace Team went around and many contributions were made for the cause.

With reading the messages of worldwide coalition for peace and the resolution on anti-war, the event ended. The people in the rally participated in the parade from Daehangno to Jongmyo park. At Jongmyo park short speeches continued. Two Iraqi cried, "Thank you for saying anti-war. I love Korea."

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

German way of translating

The 2nd GSIT International Seminar for International and Translation Studies was held on Feb. 24th to 26th in the International Hall, room 503.

The main subject of seminar was the stream of current international and translation studies. From the authority of these studies, professor of Leipzig University in Germany, Dr. Peter A. Schmitt, read the subject paper. The research and survey, which gave data to the industries, were done by him and his students.

Dr. Schmitt started his lecture by introducing the Leipzig Univ. and continued translation. According to his survey, translation demand were increased due to globalization, shorter product life cycles, growing complexity of the product, more stringent product liability and so on. Also, he explained divergent concepts of "Translatology- general term for translation studies." For 3 days, the seminar showed a brief historical overview, key translation terms, concepts and models.

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

HUFS welcomes freshmen at the orientation workshop



Students of Wangsan campus participating in the orientation workshop

Newly entering freshmen were welcomed in the Freshmen Orientation Workshop held from February 17th to 19th on Imun campus. Followed by the College of Business Administration and Economy orientation on the 17th, College of Education, College of Oriental Languages and College of

Occidental Languages each held their events respectively on the 18th and 19th. The College of Social Sciences and the College of Law held the workshop on the 19th. In the orientation workshop, each department introduced their respective freshmen to its clubs as well as providing information about the educational programs.

The orientation program continued for the students of Imun campus at the Naksan Freya Resotel in Yangyang-gun, Kangwon province from February 21st to 23rd. There were many concerns regarding the safety of the students at first but everything went smoothly as the time passed. Although there were some complaints that the buses did not leave on time and that the entire orientation was delayed, but that was

about it. The orientation workshop reached its climax at Yangyang-gun Gymnasium where all colleges gathered to cheer for their clubs sing and perform on stage. The gathering helped freshmen to recognize themselves as the new members of their respective departments. There were song tributes given to Mi-sun and Hyo-soon, two girls murdered by an American military vehicle, and a session of mourning took place.

The session ended with the induction of student body representatives for each college, which consisted of speeches delivered by each president.

After the gathering, freshmen were taken back to their quarters to drink and become acquainted with their colleagues as well as the sophomores and even juniors.

By Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

The 2003 Orientation Workshop of Wangsan campus was held in Sokcho from 24th to 26th of February.

On the first day, all freshmen left for Suwon Gymnasium for the central performance there. Performances of clubs such as HUFS cheerleaders, *Sonmal Saranghoe* which is a club for sign language, NSM, Outsider, *Seopungyeon*, *Hanal*, and so on, and *Saejundan*, brightened the atmosphere. The president of the General Women Student Council and the General Student Council(GSC), the representatives of each college introduced themselves to the freshmen.

Although the orientation workshop made progress well, there was something that students dissatisfied. GSC didn't prepare enough lunch packages for students, some students didn't eat enough. The time of

departure was delayed, so all students arrived their quarters. After all, every schedules were delayed and all people had dissatisfactory look. After finishing events in Suwon Gymnasium, each college left for their fixed quarters.

During the orientation workshop each colleges had a good time. They introduced their academies to their new students and took memorable pictures. When each groups of each departments showed their talent, all students were full of fun and seniors and freshmen became one. At nights, they introduced themselves each other by playing various games, drinking alcohol and eating delicious food. Freshmen were welcomed wherever they went and we could hear them singing everywhere.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

Notice Board

Modern Capitalism Lecture March 5th-26th :
Lecture on Modern Capitalism will be held on March 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th in Korea Labor Theory Policy Research Center. Each lecture will be held from 7p.m. to 10p.m. The lecture fee is ₩35,000. call 2679-7940 for more information.

For the 5th, the topic of the lecture is "Long term prosperity and recession post 1945 long." and on the 12th, the topic is "Long term recession and capital." These lectures will be followed by "International capitalist movement," and "Concerns for globalization." The lecturers are Kim Myung-rok and Jang shi-bok, members of the Korea Labor Theory Policy Research Center.

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- Application Deadline : March 28 (Friday)
- Interview Date : March 29 (Saturday)
- More Information : The office of The Argus on the second floor of the Student Hall and the e-mail address is the argus@hanmail.net
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Editorial

Welcome to faked universities of Korea?

The university life in Spain can be described as "a hell on the ground". It means that most of Spanish university students struggle with their study because getting a graduate degree is a very hard work to achieve and only a few of them grab their graduation certificate on time but Spain is not a special case in European universities because "hard to graduate" is a common concept among them.

Perhaps it sounds like European university students only study and study but when each trimester is over, they do enjoy their free time after then. A student from UCL, University College of London, noted that, "When I study, I really study and when I have a rest, I really have a rest."

However, Korean universities do not seem to share the same concept of "study" as the most of European universities do. It is true that Korea had special background of the society and history but some experts of humanities think that Korean universities has never had any chance to offer a proper condition for study. "This country faced such a dramatical change in 20th century," said Lee Wan-shik, a specialist of humanities. He added that factors like the Korean war, the dictatorship of Park Jung-hee, economic crisis and distorted educational system eventually led university students not to concentrate on their studies. In the late 70's and early 80's, demonstrations against the government reached peak and university students carried out a historical attempt of calling for democracy in Gwang-ju, in 1980. In this holy incident, they took an important role and many areal studies' specialists investigate it in depth.

Nowadays, although the political situation in Korea still faces a lot of troubles, it is more stable than the past century's condition. Also, after IMF crisis the economy is being recovered slowly and university students of Korea do study more than any other time. However, when it comes to look at closer, people can find out that studying of their major does not give any importance but gives stress of memorizing all the parts that professors told them to memorize.

After hard work in high school, freshmen enjoy the first year of university by drinking, meeting boys and girls, joining university club activities and many other works which they could not do when they were at high school. Male students, in particular, they usually do not pay attention to studies until they finish military course and when they come back to the campus many of them are also busy with choosing major because nowadays Korean universities like to form divisions so that students decide their major in the first half of the university life. About a year or a year and a half amount of time, they need to start preparing for job interviews, and a lot of the students go to English spoken nations in order to learn English language.

Is major needed in Korean universities then? The answer has got to be "yes", but ironically the situation is "no". Of course, study does not only mean sit in front of a table, hold a book in one hand and hold a pen in the other hand. However, even this is important to university students and although they should experience a small version of society in the campus.

As usual, new freshmen will start their new university life in March. What they choose to do during the university life is totally up to them but learning major in depth must not be forgotten.

Interview with Rep. Kim Taek-kee (E-69) of the MDP (Millennium Democratic Party)

"Free your mind and imagine!"

Considering the towering significance of the last presidential election, we could realize that the voting habits of the Korean citizens have changed. A multitude of volunteers participated in the preparation of the elections. It was notable that the Korean people showed a strong will to put an end to the old corrupted politics. For these reasons, "The Argus" this time met Rep. Kim Taek-kee of the MDP.

Kim Taek-kee was elected as a member of parliament in 2000 election. He had been a candidate in Taebaek and Jeongsun district of the MDP. Actually, these cities had been a mining area once, mining industries are on the wane, however. Therefore, a lot of unemployed people are living there. "I want to share their pain and help them as possible as I can," said Mr Kim. Devoting himself for these particular area, he achieved a big goal: He did his utmost effort to pass the bill which could invest government's funds distributed to his districts. These funds could be used to develop the province and its living conditions and attract alternative industries into the province.

Before going into politics, Mr Kim lectured "Introduction to Politics" course at HUFSS and several other universities for almost 10 years. After leaving the lecture platform, he became the CEO of Dongbu Life Insurance Company. He has shown his ability as a chairman of this enterprise. He saved the insecure company which he lead to an end of the dishonored regime.

No matter how he was success the company, he entered politics without any hesitation because he had aspired to become a statesman for so long. At the beginning, he



Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

was disappointed and displeased with the political practice unlike having been a professor and a CEO. One thing that let him really down was that most politicians did not keep an appointment on time. During his political career, he realized that he had to watch and wait until the National Assembly was dissolved. He made a rule to stay ready to congress begin because the political parties were still undemocratic organizations. Mr. Kim pointed out.

In 1960s, a new economic development emerged and an increasing export industry needed the assistance of translators and interpreters. At that time, learning foreign languages was encouraged. For that reason, Mr. Kim entered HUFSS to study English because HUFSS specialized in teaching languages and had acquired a reputation.

Like most freshmen, he seldom was like his school at his first year at school. At that time, HUFSS had only two school buildings and one library. School facilities were not sufficient for the students. In spite of these insufficient facilities, he felt pride for HUFSS when he went to America in order to major in Politics. He knew in overseas that most diplomatic officers who are working hard all over the world were from HUFSS. That caused him to become attached to his school.

According to him, the last Presidential Election in Korea marked an epoch in political history. The election of Mr. Roh was achieved due to the help of citizens who worked for him voluntarily in the media and otherwise. In addition, the old bad usage of taking bribes and other ways of corruption were suppressed. "This success shows that

the citizens take precedence over the politicians. They changed the whole politics in Korea." He also commented on the internal trouble in his party which happened during the last election, and added that politicians must continue the democratic progress. He compared it to the election of a class speaker in a primary school. If a leader is elected, even if his or her qualities are not satisfactory, the classmates should help the leader to improve his or her abilities instead of trying to change him or her for someone else. Without harmony and consensus at home, winning an election is a far-fetched goal.

A. Lincoln, Kim gu and the story character of Nathaniel Hawthorne, "The Great Stone Faces" are his most respected models. As they have shown during their whole life, they were always working for public interests instead of their's. Politicians, he said, have to labour for the public good. Furthermore, as to Korean politics in particular, the National Assembly should strengthen its position and keep close watch on the Executive. Therefore, the party needs to be reborn as a productive political entity to make up for the governing party's political blunder.

Lastly, when asking Mr Kim's advice as a HUFSSan, he told me: "Do as you like and imagine a fine picture." He advised us to learn a second language. He said: "Knowing another language will help you in many ways when you go out into the world. It will surely be one of your merits."

By Seo Eun-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

From the Faculty Lounge

In the past, students who wanted to receive university's education had experienced tough competition for entering university. With the increment of college admission quota and the decline of candidates for admission to university, competition for entering universities has gradually been lessened. The universities have continuously tried to attract high school students to the education program of university in accordance with such a circumstance. Schemes for attracting new students to university may be suggested by four cardinal aspects.

First, inferior facilities and poor educational environment will fail to attract students to university. The ultimate problem is that the investment for new educational facilities and the improvement of the quality of the education are not sufficient. Lack of university's fund will lead to a poor investment of educational facility and a low-quality of education. As a plan of long term, university's fund must, more and more, be used to increase equipment, improve facilities, enhance overall educational environment. It should be noted that continuous effort for providing a better educational environment is necessary in spite of the financial difficulty of university's fund. The improvement of the educational environment will contribute to attract students to university's education. The failure for attracting students to university may ultimately be solved by improving the quality of the education.

Second, the necessity of new knowledge and innovative technology in formal

education system has been emphasized by the educational purpose of university. Practical various education programs in university, such as computer education, literature, music, information and common sense, may contribute to increase the number of new students who have a desire to receive

fundamental desire of humans and effort for obtaining knowledge is never-ending. Opportunities for elder people who have a strong attitude to study are restricted in present educational system. As a matter of fact, practical education for becoming successful in society is not necessarily

exam does not seem to have an accurate measure regarding a student's scholastic aptitude, high score on the exam generates elites in today's Korean society. It is principally recognised that today's college admissions system should select potential competent students through fair rules and evaluation. The university can accept talented students through an examination for special admission in university to admit new qualified students. In other words, the university must think of accepting students based on their future potential ability and quality rather than their scores.

It is fundamentally desirable for new students to be educated in better educational environment. In light of the fact that the student's ardor for education has contributed to the development of the country, new students should be encouraged to study in improved educational environment. Hankuk University of Foreign Studies must have a relatively better environment, such as superior facilities, education programs, and faculties, to educate than most other universities. As students want a qualified education program and an excellent education environment, many students will choose such a university which have a good reputation in terms of excellent educational environment and condition.

The writer is a lecturer of the Department of Political Science



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

Letter to The Argus

First step to a new start

Winter has passed by and the spring of 2003 is approaching. Always at this time of the year the hearts of graduates throb at the thought of setting off from the frame of school and stepping into society.

Freshmen become excited at the chance given to them to outstretch their dreams in the Universities they belong to. I myself also felt this way at this time of last year when I was a freshman, and spent each day in this sensation.

But the university is a whole new culture for the newcomers and some of those who are used to the cramming or one-sided method of teaching find it to be a challenge.

Some have difficulties at adjusting to what could be called a society in small scale. Also, these challenges and difficulties have to be thought by yourself, have to be overcome by yourself and you, yourself have to take responsibility for your own actions.

Therefore, it would be difficult to conclude

a university to be simply just a place of tertiary education.

At university, we learn how to adapt to society and also to take responsibility. When this background has been firmly set, then the university provides you with the chance to pursue your dream.

I hope that all of you freshmen bear this in mind and grow the strength to face the chances and challenges ahead of you independently.

The fantasies what you dreamt about of university isn't the answer you will get when you actually come in. Coming into university gives us a lot of freedom than before, but the responsibilities that you have to take charge follows.

Lee In-sung (T-02)

For a delicious college life

I know a lot of freshmen are excited just by thinking of all the things you are allowed to do now. They are legal to buy cigarettes or go into a bar for a drink. The freedom to choose your classes and even the liberty to study or not! There are also various groups and clubs for almost every hobby you can think of that you can participate in. I hope you get the chance to do all the wonderful things you plan to do, and find satisfaction in all the great experiences you will go through.

Most people want to make out the most of whatever they do. I guess this is a normal and natural feeling that every human being has. But the problem is that so many of these people try to get more of what they asked for. For example, being dissatisfied at a low grade, when not having studied hard enough for a higher one. It is natural that you get poor results for not doing your best, but lots of the youth these days just can not take this fact into their bones. For a good tasting

lesson in life, for a higher grade, for a great life lasting experience, you have to put the right amount of ingredients in. At most times, even more of the ingredients that the recipe says. Plenty of time and effort. And after you put in enough of these ingredients, you will have to have the right amount of patience until the whole menu gets nice and ripe. Nice and ripe here means the satisfactory that you wish to have.

I wish every freshman a splendid 4 years (or more) here at our school. But I also wish that you find out as soon as possible that you get exactly what you asked for. Sometimes the less, but never the more. I guess the best way for everything is to simply do your best. Easy as pie!

Yoo Hyun-woo (G-01)

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Analyzing the problems of the foundation

Indifference must go away

In the same manner of other markets, it is the age of fierce competition among universities in Korea. How is the true picture of HUFSS which advocates "unique and best?" As a matter of fact, HUFSS's confidence is not as high as seniors'. To boost the pride as a HUFSSan and expect HUFSS' brighter future, financial investment for long termed growth is no less essential than students' competence. The basis of university economy is university foundation. Therefore, it is necessary to diagnose what matters stand in our foundation.

The present condition of the foundation

Since all members of trustee were withdrawn from primary trustee in 1998, the government-appointed trustee has been taking charge of it for the last consecutive six years. This government-appointed trustee system is a temporary one which exists as a substitute for the university's own trustee. It is impossible to expect the temporary trustee to work hard for the real development of HUFSS.

With the problem of structure, the financial ability of the foundation has also some serious problems. A year's budget depends on students' tuition fee at the rate of 62.2%.

On the other hand, the fund that comes from Dongwon-yookyoung equals to only 0.8% of the budget. The reason for this poor result is that the foundation has little capital that can make money in quality. In fact, there are about 230 thousand young of estates around Segok and Jagok districts. But these lands have nearly no income. The only income is the rent from Daewon building in Gangnam that occupies just a tenths of the whole asset. It arouses troubles that the foundation doesn't do its all responsibility bringing capital from outside and investing to a university. In addition, the outside help

is rather low. Such an unreliable foundation is the first reason for financial problem.

The cases of other universities

Schools such as Yonsei University and Ewha University that have a public foundation receive much outside support. The reason is that the supporters think the foundation is worthy enough to invest. The public foundation means no one controls the rest of trustee even if he or she is a relative to the founder. In Yonsei University's case, there is so-called balance of power in trustee. It consists of several people from Christian groups, alumni, and celebrities. Though there is one person who is a relative of the founder, he is no more than a member of trustee and has no influence over it.

For a better foundation

First, new HUFSS' own trustee has to be set up urgently with getting out of present system. And the very trustee must be balanced and reliable in operation. Only constructing public trustee not backed by finance isn't enough to make a sudden change in financial condition. However, organizing public trustee is a matter of the highest priority in the long run. The reason is that the clean trustee is the only guarantee of outside financial invest. To be a reliable trustee, members of trustee have to be chosen as people who is moral and fair in work. And the group must keep balancing on democratic operation. Then the practical ability bringing capital from outside is needed to each member of trustee in order to enhance the value of public foundation. They have to make desperate efforts on attracting money with businesslike mind. And all HUFSSans must always keep watch over their activities.

And also, HUFSS has to develop itself on keeping the merits, which makes investors be interested in HUFSS. One of the unique

points of HUFSS, the study of worldwide area based on languages have to be more active and professional. Hard work for making its worth bigger is needed. Besides, the cooperation between industry and study of Science & Engineering of HUFSS is demanded to be grown up. The venture center of HUFSS located in Wangsan has been supporting venture companies by university's technical resources in many fields since 2000. To attain more successful business through promoting manpower resources is expected in here.

Conclusion

The most important thing is the sincere concern of all members of HUFSS including the students, employees and the faculty members. It will never be realized by just a small number of people. Though reforming foundation is really an important matter for HUFSS' development, many students are indifferent. The General Student Council leaders have to make more students understand the state of problem. And the students have to consider the problem as their own, not as other's business.

On the beginning of a new semester, president Ahn Byong-man and chief director Hong Il-sik announced that they have a firm will to normalize the trustee. It shows that the matter is going hopefully. Actually, the committee of developing



Daewon building alone brings more profit to the school than the entire Saegok and Jagok area combined.

foundation has been discussing this matter with holding regular meetings since July of last year. The only thing remained is accomplishing public trustee as soon as possible by all desires of HUFSSans.

By Baek Mi-sun
Reporter of Campus Section

Theft in school is not anything new and it has been around ever since we learned how to say the word "school" in kindergarten. It is something that we have become so accustomed to that it no longer bothers us unless it affects us directly. How many times have you left something valuable in the library only to find it gone after you have come back from having a quick bite at the school cafeteria? You may fret over it but find yourself completely helpless.

Any person, who is either a student or a non-student, is free to roam around the campus without being stalled by a security guard. Anyone who has been on school campus past 11 o'clock in the evening will understand just how dark it is. There are only so many street lights to keep the campus bright at night. When the campus becomes quiet and dark, it becomes a perfect place for the thieves to do their job. It's no surprise that a couple of the rooms on the

second floor of the Student Hall were robbed during the past couple of months when not many people were on campus.

The office of The Argus was robbed this past February during the night as indicated by an opened window. This was not the first time that The Argus was robbed of its property; it has been robbed many a times. The culprit is still left uncaught and there is nothing the victims could do to replace what they have lost in some cases if the item is irreplaceable. This goes to show just how vulnerable we are on campus. If overnight theft is one thing, daytime theft is another. We have all had our things get stolen while studying in the library right before the exam week. Nobody knows the seriousness of the

matter unless he or she gets a valuable item stolen. It is always wise to carry around your valuables or put them in your backpack whenever you are on the move regardless of how short your absence might be from your desk because things happen in a flash. Theft is easily overlooked due to its triteness and insignificance when compared to other major crimes such as sexual harassment, violence, vandalism, and so forth. Loose attitude is what is making theft a perennial crime; if we do not respond to it, the problem will never be solved. There are several things we can do to prevent this serious crime from going out of control. First, we must

secure the access to the buildings whether it be doors or windows. We all know that the Student Hall building is one of the oldest buildings on Imun campus and that its doors and windows are not secure against burglars and robbers. The school administration needs to invest

more on the renovation of the outdated doors and windows. Second, the school needs to place more security guards on campus to prevent theft from happening. Lastly, we all need to ask ourselves how honest and truthful we are. As one famous quote indicates, dishonesty and lie are not recommended unless one has a perfect memory. Lies tend to reveal themselves in one way or the other unless you have a photographic memory that keeps track of all your lies. It is just so much easier living an honest life.

By Park Ji-yeon
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

Honesty comes first

Reporter's Note

Global solidarity for peace



I remember most clearly, I will probably tell him or her that becoming a member of The Argus was the most memorable. After working as a cub-reporter for The Argus, I was appointed as a reporter and became busier than ever collecting data from here and there. As a reporter, I had the chance to cover a story on the anti-war rally which was held in Daehangno on February 15.

February 15 was proclaimed the International Anti-war Day, when anti-war demonstrations were held all over the globe, which opposed the U.S. war against Iraq. Full scale NO WAR demonstrations were held spontaneously in the peninsula including Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Gwangju, Daejeon, Wonju, and etc.

At the demonstration in Daehangno, students, clergymen, celebrities, homosexual groups and more people of different beliefs and positions were seen gathered around to throw their support for

the anti-war campaign. People cried against the U.S. war proclamation to Iraq. Pictures of Iraq after the Persian Gulf War were very deploring. There was a time for people to give speeches after the March from Daehangno to Jongmyo Park. Speeches made by some Iraqis left the reporter feel terrible. Even elementary school students were protesting earnestly against the war.

Why is the United States attacking Iraq? If the U.S. removes Hussein and gets to control Iraq at its convenience, it can get a hold of the oil market, diminishing oil dependence on Saudi Arabian region. The U.S. is craving to get rid of the root of anti-Saudi terrorists against America by inducing Saudi to democratize. One politics professor of Eastern London University said that America's war against Iraq has a purpose to maintain or dress up their war industry.

The relationship between America and Iraq influences that of U.S. and N.K. One cannot help linking the issues to Korea. Korean Human Shields team left for Iraq to stop the war. Human rights, world peace and Korea's security must be secured.

By Kim Kyu-young
Reporter of Campus Section



The graduation ceremony for the 2002 year was held in the open theater on February 27th, Thursday at Imun campus.

By Kim Kyu-young
Reporter of Campus Section

Tea Talk

Diversify your interest and enrich your mind



By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

Professor Plumlee Marilyn Kay, throughout her life, has been all over the world experiencing diverse cultures and meeting new challenges. After growing up in Kansas, she traveled to France, where she worked with the foreign exchange students for several years before moving to Los Angeles to learn sign language and work as an interpreter. After earning her Ph.D. at the University of Hawaii, where she was influenced by her colleagues to come to Korea, she is now teaching full-time at HUFSS as a professor of the English division. The Argus interviewed her on the subject of the Yongin Foreign Language High School (YFLHS), which will be completed in 2005 on the site of Wangsan Campus, and asked her opinions.

Reporter: There are many foreign language high schools in Korea and

YFLHS will be one of them after it is constructed. In your opinion, what would be some of the ways to distinguish YFLHS from other schools?

Prof. Plumlee: YFLHS is already distinguished in a way because it will be connected to HUFSS as well as its foreign professors. For one thing, the students of YFLHS will have a closer and more diverse interaction with the foreign professors. It would be a good idea if YFLHS attracts language peers who are very good at foreign languages. It will be good for the language education because the native Korean students will be bumping shoulders and interacting with their language peers full-time. The best way to learn a language is through interactive activities. By providing such an environment, YFLHS will show that it is not just another foreign language high school.

R: What could YFLHS do in order to attract qualified students in the future? What would make it stand out from other foreign language high schools?

P: You know for one thing that many Korean parents wish to send their children abroad to study foreign languages. English is really big in Korea and everybody wants to learn it. However sending children abroad can get a little expensive and financially demanding. If YFLHS provides dormitory for its students, people will come to study

foreign languages at a relatively lower cost. Studying at YFLHS would be more expensive than regular schools but it will certainly be much cheaper than going abroad. It will be good for the family because the children and the parents won't have to live apart.

R: What kind of specialized programs could YFLHS offer its students? Is there any program the high school could offer during vacation?

P: As I told you before, learning foreign languages is an interactive experience. If you're studying a language, you must have interactive sessions with the foreigners. I cannot emphasize enough how important "live language" is. One of the ways I study languages is to print out the contents of the chatting sessions with the native speakers on the web. You cannot get those "live experiences" from other studying sources. I think if YFLHS offer volunteer workshop programs during summer vacation, it will catch two birds with a stone: Providing live interactivity with foreigners and helping out the community. I see a lot of these in Europe and I think it is great.

R: All these ideas seem great. But how would the school let the people know about it? What would be some of the effective advertising strategies?

P: YFLHS could hold open house, where

the students looking to enter could learn about the school firsthand. They could tour through the campus and speak with the various faculty members about the school and the programs available. For those who cannot make it to the open house, the school homepage will be there to suit their needs. Well-planned open house sessions combined with an information-rich website would be more than enough to let people know about the school.

R: Lastly, what do you wish to say to those who learn foreign languages? Do you have any words of daily wisdom for them?

P: I invite all those who learn foreign languages to take advantage of every opportunity available in their lives. Language comes easy to those who are willing to get up and go out into the real world. In addition, try to diversify your interest as much as possible. There are many different ways of learning foreign languages and one of them is having diverse people to associate with. Make many friends and talk to them. It will not only enhance your language skills but enrich your mind as well.

By Park Ji-yeon
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Timemachine

Raising the minimum GPA caused alarm

In February of 1986, 66 students were expelled from school because of their poor grades. In addition, 961 students were warned because of the same reason. This happening occurred after the school took a measure that raised the grade warning line to 2.49 from 1.49.

This new measure showed remarkable increase in the number of students who were warned and expelled from school in comparison with that of past spring term when 500 students were warned and 27 expelled. In the Foreign Languages College, 307 students were warned and 26 students were expelled from school. It was the highest

number among the nine colleges. (Occidental Studies, Oriental Studies, Law and Political Science, Trade and Economics, Education, Evening Study Program, Liberal Arts and Science, Foreign Languages, and Social Science) In the Education College, 39 students were warned and recorded the lowest point. On the other hand, in the Trade and Economics College, no students were expelled from the school.

Prof. Park Seung-rae, Dean of Academic Affairs, said in an interview that "The strict and higher warning line is designed to encourage HUFSSans to heighten their academic achievements. Besides, the fact

that more students were enrolled at the present than the quota allows the school in difficult situations for administering the academic affairs." The grade warning line, which is 2.49, is comparatively a high level when compared with that of today. It maybe a way of the school to have its students study harder.

Today, a superficial knowledge of a university student is becoming one of the social problems. When we think how much we have knowledge studying in a university, so-called ivory tower, this makes us look at ourselves. What is the difference the amount of study between the college students of the

past and the present? If we set a limited grade to this level, more students are warned or expelled from school.

And many student will be opposed that. Bearing in mind meanings that we've gained from this old article, we must study hard for a fruitful university life and reconstructing a competent HUFSSans' image.

Introducing the intramural activities of HUFSS 2003

Religion

Maintain calmness in your mind

As there are all kinds of religions that exist in Korean society, HUFSSans are the followers of different faiths. They lead religious lives on campus to spread their faiths and strengthen their beliefs. If you are interested in these activities and maintain calmness in your mind in religion, you had better pay attention to the following information.

SAINT is made up of students who believe in Catholic. Members have served during the lectures and they have more importance with education to religious growth. On every Wednesday night is a fixed meeting. *Oibulhoi* is made by Buddhist in 1983. This association's programs are so active and hold regular Buddhist ceremonies, study doctrines and visit temples nationwide to lead an ascetic life on vacation. Also, *Jeung San Do* has history of 20 years. The basic practice of

Jeung San Do consists of studying spiritual and philosophical teachings, meditation, and conveying *Jeung San Do's* message to others.

There are a lot of Christian groups in HUFSS. These congregations have regular meeting of service and prayer, study bible and propagate the God's words.

JOY, CAM, CCC, YWAM Korea and UBF are in both Imun and Wangsan campuses. JOY stands for Jesus first, Others second, You third and lays emphasis on missionary work. CAM is short for Christ's Ambassador Mission, and they work from 3Ps, Pentecostalism, Professionalism and Powerful Prayer. Campus Crusade for Christ, CCC in Korea was made by Ph.D.Kim Joon-gin in 1958 and work with the motto, "Win the Campus Today, Win the World Tomorrow!" YWAM is the abbreviation for Youth With A Mission. In

1988, YWAM was registered a corporation aggregate with the government.

Hankuk Students' Union for Prayer, International Fellowship Of Evangelical Students(IVF), scripture study group, The Navigators, *Hansarang Mission* and Campus Berea Academy(CBA) are working on Imun campus and SCA and Revival And Network(RAN) are in Wangsan campus.



Study Group

Enriching knowledge

There are many different clubs at HUFSS related to study. Study topics vary from linguistics to computer as well as Korean history, international peace and environment. Since being a college student means opening oneself to many opportunities for learning, these clubs are established to satisfy the needs.

International studies clubs include International Relations Society, AIESEC, HAM(W), and *Mindlaeyoungtoe*(W). All these clubs attempt to give one an opportunity to experience things outside of Korea and develop an international sense. There are many events happening around the world that affects our country and the students must be well aware of them.

Korean studies clubs include the following: *Dokdo Society*(W), Korean Society Study Club(W), and

Sigansanyang(W). *Dokdo Society* attempts to teach the students everything there is to know about Dokdo as well as its legitimacy of being a part of Korea. *Sigansanyang*(W) traces the Korean history into the past and studies it. Korean Society Study Club is where the students could learn about the Korean society and how they as students could act towards making the society a better place for all people.

Clubs related to computer and English can be found on both campuses. Compudent and DOLCOM(W) are the main computer clubs at HUFSS. English clubs include ALA, Time, and VEC(W). ALA is the abbreviation for AFKN Listening Association and it does exactly what its name implies. Time is where the students could read Time magazine and enhance their English skills.



There are other study clubs at HUFSS. *Alsumchodong*(W) is the school's only environment club and *Hindooru*(W) is the journalist club. Literature clubs include Oedae Literature Society and Foreign Literature Society. Language clubs include Ancient Language Society and ESPERANTO(W). Esperanto is a universal language that once had provided a hope of replacing all languages. Although obsolete, Esperanto is nonetheless an interesting language to learn.

Medium

Expressing oneself through medium

Dongaris in this section show their thoughts and feelings through an artistic communication medium. The media these students depend upon are paintings, poetry, photography, calligraphy, movies, advertisements and so on. The fruits of their activities are produced by holding exhibition periodically. So they can enjoy the process of both creating and presenting their works to others.

Grimсарang is an animated cartoon club. The members work on cartoon scripts of many kinds, which are completed by several people, for an exhibition. Once a year, they also make a short animated film. "We have a plan to show our cartoon film to the HUFSSans this year," said the head of *Grimсарang*. *Sawolmoonhakban*, a literature club, was formed in 1981. They have been writing verse and prose energetically. Publishing collections of works and an exhibition of illustrated poems are regular events here.

Seowoohoi, a calligraphy club teaches

calligraphy in Chinese characters unlike other universities' calligraphy clubs where they teach *Hangul*, Korean fonts.

There is *Seowoohoi* in Imun and Wangsan but they meet together for activities. *Nooriye* is a photography club. Several exhibitions are held per year with photographs of campus and other spots. *Nooriye* also travels outside of Seoul during the vacation for more lively pictures. *Hayangonggan* is an art *dongari* where members have passion for being an amateur artist.

There is also a *dongari* related to movies. *Bitmoseub* studies movies and producing films. They take charge of projecting film festival in *Seminjeon*, a big event in HUFSS. In the advertisement *dongari* AD.VALLEY, you can learn to plan, make and design ads.

Through creating brand new ads, people can broaden their understanding of ads. Many unique ads exhibitions have been held by this club.



WEB THINK HIBS is an Internet business group that supports those who want to make their dreams come true through the internet. The name is short for Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Internet Brain-Storming.

Studio-AJ is an online game *dongari* that holds game competitions on campus twice a semester. They strive to establish and develop a sound and healthy game culture.

Volunteer

Volunteer makes harmony

There are a lot of particular groups that serve the community and the public. Their main purpose of acting as a group is to attend voluntary labor services without pay. Members gather voluntarily to help people in need especially the physically handicapped. They say "We are very happy who keep our health, but we always forget about that."

Generally, many of service groups engage in joint services with other universities. Rotaract and KUSA are the representative groups. Rotaract is the global organization which is managed by the Rotary International. The Rotaract of HUFSS was established in 1984 and their motto is "Friendship for Service." Members visit the house of Rafael, the Educational facility for disabled children every Thursday night and attend to their needs. KUSA (Korean UNESCO Student Association) is also a

union of about 100 nationwide universities to render public services. Therefore, they boast of having a wide acquaintance.

In Imun campus, *Silcheonsarang*, Humanism and *Busrugy* are working as the service organizations. *Silchunsarang* holds seminars and meetings as well as studies social welfare. As their name shows, they go out into the community and help out those in need. Humanism is the club that stresses the rights of the man. Specially, Humanism holds a seminar every week and the subjects include environment, homosexual love, refugees, handicapped people, laborers and femininity. Lastly, *Busrugy* works to achieve their goal, which is to support poor children who cannot attend school to become educated. This group teaches children who cannot be educated due to poverty and idle parents. Besides, in Wangsan campus, *Chamdongi-*



saranghoi is the club that gives hope and courage to children.

Howoohoi, working in both campuses, was made by children of those who laid down their lives for the sake of this country. To succeed their goal, they study various themes and also visit patients in hospitals. *Sonsorisae*m in Imun and *Sonnalsaranghoi* in Wangsan are the groups that learn the sign language. By talking with their hands, they help the people who have difficulty talking. Also they prepare performances and donate their profits to local charity.

Music and Performing Arts

HUFSSans act and play music

There are many clubs in HUFSS where you could play musical instruments, sing, act on stage and engage in other performing arts on both Imun and Wangsan(W) campuses. They have been established to provide more diverse fields of intramural activities for the students. Although there are not colleges or departments related to music and theater at HUFSS, these clubs have served as

wonderful substitutes, satisfying the needs of both the thespians and the musicians.

In performing arts, there are HUFSS Theatre Company and Performing Arts Society(W). Although the two are very much alike in what they do, they are unique in their own ways. HUFSS Theatre Company boasts many of the famous graduates who have become successful in the field of entertainment and acting.

Music clubs of various genre can be found when one takes time to wander around the Student Hall building. There are classical guitar clubs such as *Chuihyun* and *Hansiwool*(W). Other guitar clubs include *Noraenarae* and *Oebigadi*(W). Classical music clubs include HUFSS Orchestra, Classical Music Club Masterpiece(W), Thursday Music Club and *Oedae* Chorus. Traditional Korean music clubs include the following: Mask Play Society(W), Folk

Music Club, Korean Traditional Music Urlosori, Central Korean Music Club Hana(W), Cultural Society *Binari*(W), and Mask Club *Tal*(W). Singing clubs include *Saemoongyul* and Central Singing Club *Haemoori*(W).

Movie Society *Woolim* is the only movie club at HUFSS. This is where one gets to watch movies and act out a role using the script provided. This is a wonderful opportunity for any student who is looking to take a break from his or her daily routine and explore another world.

Modern music clubs include *Oeinbudae* and Outsider Rock Band(W) as well as the Hiphop Club Slap-up(W). Lee Seung-hwan, a popular singer and HUFSS graduate, was once a member of Outsider Rock Band.



Arts and Skills

Artisans display talent

by continuous art-training. Grimchon holds picture exhibitions twice a year, chances for the members to shows fellow students and faculties their enhanced abilities. HUFSSans can expect more active work from Grimchon this year because they are starting an exchange program with Hayangongan, another art club in Wangsan campus, this year.

Paduk club is just right for those who thought Korean checker game was just a difficult and tedious game. This club turns this old checker game into an easy and fun recreational stuff even for younger students. *Paduk* club busily contacts students from inside and outside of school for active interchange matches. Some colleges such as Ewha Womens University, Korea University and Yonsei University would be compete against HUFSS's *paduk* club in

competitions such as the *Oedaemyunginjeon*.

Angles, the photograph club, teaches professional skills for taking photography to their members. After learning to take pictures professionally through seminars that are held every week, the group would go on a short or long distance trip to take pictures. They also hold photograph exhibitions twice a year. Some of their rookie photographers will be holding exhibition from March 5 to 11 at the Sejong Center for the Performing Arts.

The Arts and Skills section also includes *Kalnora*e (a Kyungdang club), *Onmoori* (a club that teaches acupuncture on hands and feet), Ad-line (an advertisement club), Haegal (an animator club), and Seowoohoe (a calligraphy club).



Clubs that belong to the category of "arts and skills section" teach their members about military arts, skills to draw pictures, taking photographs, playing *paduk* (Korean checkers), calligraphy, and acupuncture. They lead the students to take part in all kinds of social activities from volunteering in social services to entering contests that are big in scale.

Grimchon welcomes anyone who likes to draw pictures. Even people who have never drawn before can be part of the Grimchon circles and improve one's drawing abilities

Physical Education

Keeping bodies in shape

Although there is no sports department in HUFSS, students who like to exercise find dynamic activities in many sports *dongaris*, or sports clubs. Every year, these *dongaris* challenge other university teams in main matches. Some of these sports *dongaris* have quite a proud record in those matches.

Sports *dongaris* such as basketball, football and volleyball teams also arrange friendly matches among the HUFSSans. One of them is the annual event known as the "Oedae World Cup". The members

participated in as referees.

It is a problem, however, that some *dongaris* are in difficulties for enough places to practice. "School needs to support the athletic facilities more," said Jung Han-byul, the head of the associated sports *dongaris* on Imun campus. "And I have a plan to make a material for freshmen which contains the video clips of the games played by the *dongaris*."

There are various sports *dongaris* on Imun and Wangsan campuses, 17 and 13 different clubs respectively.

One of the most active clubs is *Kumdo*bu, an Asian fencing. This club practices fencing every day after school. *Kumdo* is known to train a sound mind as well as a sound body.

The swim team is formed in 1967. The swimmers practice throughout the spring and fall training sessions. They have records of winning prizes and taking part in many contests as the member of Korea Swimming Federation.



The Ski *dongari* also has a long history. This club holds ski camps every winter and teaches skiing to HUFSSans.

In Rowing team, one can enjoy an unusual experience by learning to row professionally. *Haneulsarang* is a hang gliding club on Wangsan campus. Wangsan is a great place to fly, one of the *Haneulsarang* members remarked. *Keobalhan* is the *dongari* where students can learn Taekkyun, Korean traditional military arts. *Keobalhan* tries to make Taekkyun broadly known and to develop the traditional culture.

There are many more *dongaris* concentrating on mountaineering, tennis, Taekwondo, American football, health & aerobic, bowling, squash, handball, boxing, snow boarding in sports section.

Volunteer

Social Science

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The social science section includes student clubs that study about various social phenomena scientifically and systematically.

There is *Maedppulgi*, a society that discusses gender problems. Many women are interested in that organization deeply. They study and propel debates on social suppression on women through seminars mainly. They also take part in movements advocating doing away with discrimination against women in on campuses. They have had success in anti-sexual harassment within the campus, acting together with the

Women Student Council.

Nogotae, a club that studies and evaluates the media, holds seminars every week and works through debates and discussions among the members of the circle.

Nogotae's main goal is to let students know and elevate their standpoints on the media by monitoring them objectively, removing fixed ideas.

The "Unification Study" mostly talks about unification just like their name. It often studies to have extensive viewpoints on social science. Unification is not just a problem between the South and the North of Korea, but a matter connected with in and around the two governments, one of the "Unification Study" members remarked. Therefore, the topics for the debates focus mainly on the study of modern history of Korea. Modern philosophy, political economics, contemporary world history,

present international relations, and peace of East Asia are other topics that this club is interested in.

"Korean History Study" studies Korean history from ancient times to the present age. They study issues on women, culture, and philosophy.

Miozi (philosophy study), GREEN HUFSS (environmental study), Folk *Esthetics*, Prometheus, and *Hanwoori* are the rest of the clubs where profound learning is going on.

The social science section is, however, going through difficulties attracting freshmen these days. All clubs try to attract freshmen, for example, Folk Esthetics informs 03's students assembly online.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

War and the Media

A Korean professor of a noted university recently wrote in the local editorial page, that he is very concerned about the social status Korea is bound by the foreign media. He regretted that the Koreans were not seen awaken enough on the brink of a possible war. He recited examples that one can call upon accidents, when one is not alert enough. What alerts can the writer mean (cannot be about civilians dying in wars)? He also urged that we stop thinking everything is peaceful and face the cold reality. On the same newspaper, few days before, an editorial suggested that aiding the U.S. in the war can be the opportunity to close the gap between Korea and its ally like America. These words sounded familiar, pretty much like those of CNN reports, U.S.-centered and segregated from the public's hope.

The writers must have not seen the anti-war movements plunging everywhere in the peninsula to say what they have said. They could not have heard of the college students in Wongsu, northern region in Korea, selling badges that cried, "stop the war". They did not see the Chosun University students grappling with pickets and hundreds of citizens in Gwangju protesting with the anti-war activists in the southwest part of the country. They could not even think of college student councils in Busan, planning to open programs on anti-war activism as well as gathering the volunteers to dispatch in Iraq.

Anti-war protests are growing vigorously ever since the massive demonstrations against war, which swept the globe on February 15. Korean people are earnestly joining in the global action to say no to war. It is preposterous, however, that local columnists and papers that have most influence over public opinion have not even reported fully enough on this movement. It might not sound sensational that the press firms known for their conservative drift leave out voices of the populace. But a conscientious journalist cannot concede to reading columns that Korea is ready to aid the U.S.-led war and that people should not act sentimentally in the state of a tangible crisis.

Cyber communities are agitated with discussions and the Internet media sources are reporting endlessly on the war tension. Their dialogues are, however, much more realistic in that they deliver the messages of Koreans instead of blindly writing down what the U.S. have to say on this issue. "To say thus and thus about the national interest and competitiveness as an excuse to align with the U.S.'s attack on Iraq is a cowardly act of an international crime," a columnist from Unews, an Internet site for student journalists nationwide, unfolds his thoughts. "The economy can fail [by not following the U.S.'s policies]. But a true nationalism passes for a true cosmopolitanism and the solidarity for anti-war activism is the way for humanism."

The college student journalism and the civil attitude is clear - they oppose all wars. American news sources and some of the vernacular papers that enjoy repeating what the Western papers have said are not exactly comprehending the global wishes of peace and security. The Harper's Index estimated that 30% of the American students saw the United States as a state more roguish than Iraq. American citizens came so far as to not embracing every word being announced from the Bush administration. Then for which nation and what kind of readers are these vernacular dailies writing for? Some papers with established names and mass circulation are doubtful in the stories they have to offer us. College journalism should (at least) continue to express, ever so unquestionably, its opinion for anti-war activism. A mutual assistance between Korea and United States cannot tender reasonable grounds for taking away the lives of the innocent and ravaging the world peace.

By Lee Min-a
Editorial Consultant

What lies beneath Mr. Bae Dal-ho's death

New type of fetters on workers

On January 9th, Mr. Bae Dal-ho, a worker of Doosan Heavy Industry killed himself. "I have no pleasure of my work. I feel sorry for laid-off workers. How is my family getting along? Though we began the movement with reasonable legal formalities, our group were considered as illegal group. May my comrades gain the final victory!" he said in his testament. He was an activist of the labor union, and a father of the family.

After the executive members of trade union decided to go on a strike, there was a quarrel between union members and company guards. Doosan brought this to the court as "interference" in their execution. As a result, the prosecution authorities justified for arresting the union members who attended to violent quarrel, and many laborers had their properties attached. It seems right to say those people of violence to get the legal punishment, however, what made Mr. Bae decide of suicide himself?

Not ended tragedy for a man's death

Last year, Doosan Heavy Industry demanded 6.5 billion won of 54 workers because of the loss after work-out. Besides that, the company put 3 billion won of 42 labor unionists' wages and retirement grants under provisional seizure, and same to 5 hundred million won of other 11 persons' real estates. When the attachment became effective, no one can exercise the right of their properties. It is also easily accepted by the court if it does not have any problem.

If the worker wants to claim that the attachment was wrong and to put on trial, first of all, the employer has to start a damage suit against him. In many cases, however, the company does not start it and till the company brings a suit, the concerned person has no right on the properties. Similar to Mr. Bae Dal-ho, as he was a faithful labor leader, he was imprisoned for 2 months and had no income for 6 months. Furthermore, he could not loan any welfare funds from Doosan because his properties were frozen. Doosan knew the blind point of law. As a result, an ill-intentioned financial pressure derived a person to step on the cliff.

Easier steps, but more dreadful

This is not the only case of Doosan.



<Source : Ministry of Labor, 2003>

Unit : Won

Establishment	Amount asked for damage suits	Provisional attachments	notes
1 Dongsan Medical Center	300,000,000 (40 persons)		
2 East kwangju hospital	1,257,051,000 (106 persons)	1,800,000,000	real estates attached about 1.4billion of 47 vouchers
3 Korea-air		2,000,000,000	
4 Halla hospital	1,101,000,000 (106 persons)	3,500,000,000	Vouchers' properties on provisional seizure
5 Chungbuk National University hospital	1,505,623,001 (12 persons)		
6 KAIST	1,187,000,000		
7 Korean power plant industry union	1,621,404,326	46,907,600,000	10.2billion won maximum attached per 1 worker

According to the report of Ministry of Labor, the amount asked of damage suit and provisional attachment to 50 workshops was over 200 billion won. For example, 10.2 billion won of attachment was ordered to each 4 leader members of electricity workers. In accordance with this statistics from the Ministry, the asked money amounts to big figure which is too weighty to pay as an individual labor activist. Of course, there are no wages until they finish compensating for it.

Among employers, this situation is occurring more frequently. They prefer bringing civil actions to criminal case. When strike has occurred and it was turned out to be illegal, the leading workers of labor union were prosecuted and went to jail mostly. But these steps became the target of criticism and according to that, the government authorities changed their procedure. On May 10th in 2002, former president Kim Dae-jung said "Violent and illegal labor campaigns will not be allowed, but taking a person into jail cannot be the best way. Civil actions and other diverse plans should be considered when solving labor disputes." Civil suits are less complicated than criminal case, so employers can take actions easier.

Abusing the blind point of law

No matter how is the amount employers

ask, it is said in general, that companies are blocking the constitutional rights of workers. Actually, high numerical values are just symbols. Employers of Korean power plant industries, provisionally attached 3407 laborers' properties about 21.1 billion won for the loss of strike. After that, 400 laborers among them were sorted out to have their attachment released because of returning early from strike to their work. In addition, the companies ordered returnees to write a vow. It was saying "I will not join in any disputes and will pay for the damages of illegal strikes." Like this way, proprietors are inducing workers to take hands off from labor movements by cancelling their damage suits or attachments.

Mr. Park Kang-woo, who is policy-making director of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions(KCTU), says "Damages suits and attachments are approved rashly by the court, and workers' rights of collective bargaining and acting are being blocked."

Against this, Park Yong-sung, a chairman of Doosan and the Federation of Korean Industries, has a strong opinion. In last July, he said, "Labor unions are asking unreasonable things with their collective actions." He also said at the interview with Sindonga magazine in last Feb. 2002, "There is no complaint in Ford even though employers planed to dismiss twenty

thousand men." Actually, it was frequently pointed out by International Labor Organization (ILO) and other domestic NGOs that the conditions to be authorized as a labor dispute were too severe. Because of that, most strikes were granted to be violent or illegal which can restrict laborers' constitutional rights.

Another problem is that companies are demanding reparations to workers' vouchers. Employers generally order their employees to write down who can vouch for them. The references are mostly their families or relatives. For example, Jang-eun Securities brought a damage suit, 1.3 billion won claimed to the chairman of their labor union. Besides, they provisionally attached properties of chairman's vouchers, who is his father, uncle, and grandmother's residence and even their ancestral burial grounds.

Matter to be settled without delay

As many lawyers and NGOs indicated, amending the law is the most essential and urgent resolution. Behind Mr. Bae Dal-ho's death, there was a new type of oppression to workers which is easier and more effective as a fetter to their human rights and households. Mr. Kim Nam-jun, a lawyer of Democratic Labor Party, says, "It is against the constitution to restrict three primary rights of laborer by civil or criminal laws. If the labor dispute does not contain obvious violence, labor unions' movements should be justified." Also, there should be suitable countermeasures for saving workers' guiltless vouchers from the hardship. Employers tend to abuse the blind point of law which can do harm to innocent people. What is worse is that everybody don't know his death and sacrifice. Korean major newspapers are unconcerned with this serious issue. Before resolving this complicated problem, they are responsible for arousing the public. It is also required for everyone not to consider it just as other's story.

By Yeo Hee-soo

Reporter of National Section

Shot On Spot



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

Seoul Metropolitan Government is planning Cheonggyecheon Restoration Project, to revive Seoul's historical and natural heritage. Under the Cheonggyecheonno, an old structure is being repaired before removing upper roads.

Cheonggyecheon Restoration

Since Chosun dynasty set up Seoul as a capital, the Cheonggyecheon was a cultural, geographical border dividing the capital city. Though it was covered by the rule of Japanese imperialism and urban development, it is still flowing.

After roads and elevated highways were built, the traffic jam became worse, and the air and water in this place were polluted. Besides, under the Cheonggyecheon the structures are old and decrepit, same to the surroundings. According to Seoul Metropolitan Government, they will restore this place as a natural river, improving the environment both for living and business. By removing the roads, they are planning to make the whole Seoul as an environment-friendly, human-respecting restrict. However, the Cheonggyecheonno is performing about 30% of the entire passage traffic which crosses Seoul. Also there are 2,284 buses of 73 routes which passes it. Since the year 2000, the traffic jam during the afternoon time is extremely heavy, the average speed went 41.3km/h at 1999 to 28.7km/h. To this whole problem, it is

planned to change the bus routs, put in operation for central bus exclusive driveways or utilize the roadsides as 'bus only' lines so that illegal parkings could be prevented. This will be performed in specific sections, for example, 2 lanes one-way traffic will be enforced in the end section of the Cheonggyecheonno. In addition to this, the traffic will be induced to other arterial roads and improve the transport system services when the Cheonggyecheonno will be removed.

The headquarters are noticing to another matter. According to the plan, they are expecting the benefit of social, environmental improvement. Actually their basic concept is to put nature as the first priority which is the recovery of ecological living space. By reducing the distance of cars, about 40 billion won per year will be beneficial. Also the decrease of organic compounds will drop the possibility to develop cancer from 2.1 person per 100,000 man to 1 per 1,000,000 man.

Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

HUFSans' thought on Lotto, the Korean version of power ball in America

HUFS ans, skeptical on lottery fever

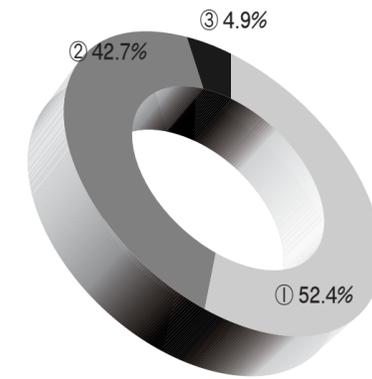
"See you at Kookmin Bank!" During this Lunar New Year's holiday, the statement was often said among people as a well-wishing remark. Because it is a witty sentence having their hope to get the first-prize money of Lotto which reached astronomical figure of 25.8 billion won at that time. Kookmin Bank is the government-designated operator of the weekly lottery. After all, since no one matched six numbers from 1 to 45, the prize money of the next week became 83.5 billion won. The first stage of Lotto craze was over when the mega-jackpot was split by 13 first-prize winners

While the lottery fever swept the nation, it triggered a controversy. Someone said Lotto is just leisure, and the other considered that the lottery ticket is like gambling. The United States created "Lotto" in early 1970s for the first time and it is generalized in the developed countries. Also, it is very popular in some Asian countries like Japan, China and Singapore. In Korea, it was introduced for the first time last year.

Lotto has very different system compared to previous ones such as "Housing lottery" or "Super double lottery." When people buy it, they make their own ticket by choosing 6 numbers among 45 numbers. Thus, the first-prize winner could be more than one or none. If there is no first-prize winner, the money is carried forward to next draw. For that reason, Lotto is spread very quickly in short period. Actually, it occupies 60 percent of the lottery ticket market in some countries.

What do you think? Is it just leisure or the other forms of gambling? The Argus took a research on this issue for 10 days from February 3rd to 13th. A total of 546 HUFSans showed their thoughts. According to the result of the survey, negative aspect was slightly more than positive one. The rate of regarding Lotto as a kind of gambling is 52.4 percent, and another 42.7 percent of HUFSans considered it as leisure. The other 4.9 percent said, "I don't know."

Those who think it as a sound leisure unanimously said that people are enjoying its unique method from purchase to draw, which is distinguished from the gambling.



Is Lotto leisure or gambling?

1. Gambling
2. Leisure
3. I don't know

A total of 546 HUFSans answered for the survey

Hwang Byeong-kwan(EC-98) said, "Gambling needs large amount of money. If someone is cheerful with only 2,000 won for a week, it is not a gambling but a kind of leisure. Since there is no light thing to enjoy easily, people want it. So, Lotto market is spread by the demand." It is said that people showed very oversensitive reaction as just passing phenomenon in early stage. When something new appeared, it is natural for people to have curiosity. Likewise, people just make a try to satisfy their curiosity, which looks like a craze. "The United States and Taiwan had experienced same craze like Korea. I think that we don't need to be worried about it. It could give a happy expectation to people with small amount of money," said, Lee Ki-wong(L-00).

People who regard it as gambling pointed out that it stirs up the speculative spirit. Yu Joo-hee (C-01) said, "Although the possibility of being winner is 1 out of 8,145,060, which is even slimmer than chance of being struck by a lightning, everyone bought it with the mind of 'Maybe at this time.' It makes people to lose the will to work." Kim Sun-young (EC-00) agreed with her. "Nowadays, Lotto is sweeping in rural area as well as in urban area. As people is merely interested in winning the lottery more than enjoying it, they will be more and

more absorbed in it." Lee Dan-shik (F-00) said, "In my opinion, dream of making a fortune at one stroke without any efforts is a mean behavior not to cherish themselves."

On the other hand, some criticized the government and the press. Bae Sang-won (T-96) gave his opinion, "Under the name of making fund for public project, the government is at the head of urging people to buy it. The idea of the government to raise fund from the general public cannot be justified for any reason at all. Besides, mass communication such as television and newspaper played a role as a promotor by reporting the multiplied first-prize money like snowball." Actually, women and young people who tend to be indifferent to lottery ticket bought considerable amounts of Lotto tickets in 10th drawing, climax with the largest-ever jackpot.

According to an official of Kookmin Bank, many university students also bought Lotto tickets. Recollecting stock fever in the campus a few years ago, it seems undesirable situation that the youth are indulging in daydream of the windfall.

By Park Min-shik
Associate Editor of National Section

Saving finger prints

A workshop for the people against the anti-affixing of one's fingerprints was held in a public service hall, Soongsil University, from 22nd to 23rd, February by "the anti-affixing of one's fingerprints seal solidarity." The workshop, which was held for two days, showed video clips on the movement against the affixing of fingerprints. In addition, they debated on the video clips, and discussed the courses and plans for the activities this year.

Today, the solidarity's opinions and those of the government are sharply divided on this problem. Government wants to maintain this system stressing the needs, which is ferreting out impure elements under the Korean present condition standing face to face, roundups of suspects, and affirmation of one's identity.

On the other hand, the anti-affixing one's fingerprints seal solidarity insists that it is the system that the affixing one's ten fingerprints system invades people's personality, personal liberty, and private concerns. So they are going on movements to get rid of this system. They are refuting against government's assertion insisting that government is telling impure elements, like spies, never been arrested through fingerprint identification. Roundups of suspects and affirmation of one's identity using fingerprints identification are not efficient and invade human rights. They also insisted that government has special intentions, forming human adapting to their power and strengthening inspection to themselves using affixing one's fingerprints. People who attended this workshop announced their private plans, which is to abolish the affixing one's fingerprints system in 2003, and they discussed courses for progress.

Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

Gazing at People's Party for Reform (PPR)'s walk

PPR is waiting for national test

Have you ever heard about People's Party for Reform(PPR)? With cleaning up the political corruption, participative democracy, national alliance, and so-called Internet Party as the slogan, the newly born political party is conducting a political experiment. People still don't know about the party well, but emergence of party standing on basis of the Internet quite sensational itself. People are wondering whether the party succeeds or fails. The Argus looks into the experiment...ED



Wherever Mr. Rho Moo-hyun went, yellow wave swept during presidential candidate election of Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) and the 16th Presidential Election last year. Because *Nosamo*, an assembly of those who love Rho Moo-hyun, always were with him. However, at that time, he was shaken by many maneuvers inside and outside MDP, his political hometown. After seeing it, those who have hoped to reform Korean politics, including *Nosamo* members, threw themselves into a matter with enthusiasm.

Finally, the internet party was established with them as a central figure.

Motive of organizing PPR

It was by a special way that Mr. Roh was elected as a presidential candidate last year. People participated in electing a candidate, which was an unprecedented case. But as time went by, he lost his popularity, because of not only corruption of former president Kim Dae-jung's son was revealed but also the rumor that Roh was no more than a successor to Mr. Kim was widely known. Finally, Millennium Democratic Party, which he was affiliated with, turned its back to Roh. Criticizing the situations such as inner frictions and other problems of politics at large, Mr. Yoo Shi-min stopped writing columns and conducting social movements. He decided to support Presidential candidate Roh, but his real purpose was to reform the whole field of politics. So, he started to collect party members and prepared to form PPR.

History of PPR

With public opinion, PPR opened its homepage on August 30th in last year as a starting point of organizing a political party. Surprisingly, during following 3 weeks, about 25,000 promoters took part in it by paying party expenses voluntarily.

With this on-line fever, they held off-line starting committee at 63 Building in September 2002. Since they didn't have enough time to elect presidential candidate, they announced officially supporting Rho Moo-hyun throughout on-line votes. Finally, on November 16th, PPR was born officially

with 32,500 members. Some pointed out that they should have announced supporting candidate after establishing the party. Former representative Yoo admitted that the orderings were reversed. He said in interview, "Knowing democratic steps in founding a party, I couldn't find other choice."

Assembly member Kim Won-wong joined the party from Grand National Party (GNP) on November 25th. In this year, Mr. Yoo Shi-min resigned representative to run for upcoming 4·24 election and Kim Won-wong became representative instead of him.

As stated earlier, they are made up of many *Nosamo* members. So, they played a critical part for Rho Moo-hyun during the 16th election. For this reason, some criticized that PPR is just another *Nosamo*, not a political party. Former representative Yoo commented on that as follows, "It is a misunderstanding. As you know, people wanted to reform politics. But MDP turned down the request and got back to factionalism. So, we realized that it is impossible for existing political parties to expect reformation of politics. Therefore we made independent party" in interview with Hankuk Ilbo last year.

Unlike those parties, they have a unique operating system under the slogan of "politics in daily life". When there isn't some hot issue, they get back into harness and do their own job. They show activity off-line as well as on-line like climbing, in-line skating and so on. On the other hand, when some hot issue is arousing, they get together and cope with the situation.

Nowadays, PPR are very busy preparing 4·24 reelection and by-election. They said that they were going to run for every election district. It seems that upcoming election will be a turning point for the venture party.

Characteristics of PPR

Internet is a noticeable feature of PPR. Actually the internet was just one of means to communicate quickly because they didn't have much time for the presidential election.

Existing political parties used internet just as a window to notice things or exchange thoughts. He says, "As a tool, internet can be used by everyone. But a tool can show its ability when the user is capable for it." PPR tried to apply the principle of internet to managing a party. Local electorate were founded and scattered on a national scale.

They were limited but all connected with internet homepages. So the party members didn't need to have a national convention. Importantly, it was a unique process to make an online political party standing on the basis of internet which was familiar to people.

With the assistance of technical support, the experimenters are promoting a new model of political party. First, members who pay voluntarily, whereas most political parties were supported largely by contributions, maintain the PPR. Usually those who paid much contributions actually managed it. Their political funds weren't transparent and it turned out to be social problems as we know like corruptions between politicians and officials.

In contrast, PPR notes that corruption and other problems come from the defective system itself so their organization of party members or the process to decide members' opinions is different from existing GNP and MDP. As a representative, Kim Won-wong is in charge of duties. Not like existing parties which is criticized as a "boss politics", he only manages the inner opinions of PPR and presides over the business of PPR. Also there are no representative candidates like GNP or MDP, DLP(Democratic Labor Party) that gives the voting rights to paid members. All members, if he's affiliated with PPR, votes for chairman of local electorate. The members

affiliated with each local parties organize voluntarily an online Election Administration Committee and voted through internet. Afterwards, the elected local chairmen congregates and decides the way that the group goes. This made it possible to nominate from bottom to top, which may reduce the power of one leader's absolute power. PPR will preserve a group of chairmen having national conventions and leading the party. Mr. Yoo says, "There are so many systems and governments like parliamentary system, constitutional government and so on. The reason they are all called as a 'democratic state' is that their procedures and methods are democratic. That's the most important thing."

Activity of university students in PPR

According to the official in PPR, the number of graduates and undergraduates is estimated about 6,000 among 40,000 members, which is nearly same scale in DLP. They organize undergraduate committee and its leader can participate supreme legislative organ.

The most important difference comparing with DLP and SP (Socialist Party) is that they permit existing student movement but don't stick to it, because they know already common students feel the sense of distance. Thus, they pursue something more fun and practical. For example, they enjoyed on-line and off-line club activity like climbing, in-line skating and so on. Students living in Seoul study together twice a week and discuss on a topic like current issue, history, politics.

Expert views

Dispute the purpose and obligation of PPR, there are different views. Mr. Kim Do-jong, professor of politics & diplomacy of Myongji University, says, "The most biggest problem of politics is that the expenses are too big, so the internet is just a subsidiary tool." He gives a little meaning of their potentiality, saying, "In Korea, the political circle is party-centered thing, and the party should be estimated synthetically. However, organized Yoo Shi-min as a leader, PPR lacks many of those aspects. Politics doesn't work only by political matters but needed actual basis. For example, if Mr. Roh of MDP and Mr. Yoo of PPR asserts similar policies, the people would naturally choose Mr. Roh, MDP. Last presidential election, the effect of internet is apt to be overestimated by newspapers. Actually much more organizations are gathering informations from off-line media, prints rather than internet. Internet can be efficient in politics, therefore it could cut down expenses."

By National Section

Interview with Yoo Shi-min, former representative of PPR

Dreaming of new politics



Park Min-shik / The Argus

The Argus had an interview with Yoo Shi-min in Feb. 15. He is arguing on the questions and he will run for the 4·24 reelection and by-election.

Reporter: What made you form a political party?

Yoo Shi-min: At that time, comparing our political circle as a kitchen, the kitchen was always dirty, and the kitchen workers, head cooks were incompetent, so the food they made was awful. But I thought just grumbling for dishes was no use so decided to change the kitchen and I believed there were some possibilities. The reason I gave up writing was to be free from other presses. Frankly speaking, it isn't wrong to write and do politicking at the same time, but I didn't want to be disturbed by distinguishing whether it was wrong.

R: What was your results and limitation for managing an on-line political party?

Y: The fact that we established an internet-based party was a result itself. We gathered 40 thousand party mans and it was spontaneous all the way. But as an on-line party, the practical method we manage a political party had to meet the process of internet. So we are still discussing what would make sense as an on-line organization and to be a cultural example.

R: What's PPR's standpoint of the weak? For example, the handicapped, labor workers and so on.

Y: Internet in itself, it has a mechanism that it is activated by the people who can access to it. But we aren't separating nor neglecting them. The starting was just based on internet. It was impossible to start a new political party as off-line, there were no infrastructure or any foundations. Mostly, we had no time for the presidential election which was just ahead.

R: You were well known as presiding the "100 minutes discuss" program of MBC. It looks like you used your popularity as a stepping stone to politics.

Y: I quitted the emcee last Jan. 2002, and I'm sorry to MBC and who may be concerned, but no one can know the bottom of one's heart. If I do well with PPR and have good results, it would be proved that my intention was pure, but if not, I will be blamed. All are responsible for me.

R: Contrast to PPR's reform, what do

you think about conservative parties?

Y: Reformation and conservation is a matter about ideology and value which to pursue. Conservation is a thing to keep the invaluable things which is commonly agreed. Reform is to pursue for a new thing which wasn't in our society accepting the previous things. Both to the conservation and reform, it is needed courage, sacrifice, and other things to achieve it. But there is no one to have courage or sacrifice for pursuing conservative spirits. They are just speaking for the interest of the Right Wing. So there is no real conservative party in Korea.

R: What do you think about the view that PPR isn't new enough to stand for the mottos?

Y: It's natural to think like that. But we can't do all the thing and the process can't be so brief. We can't comment on all the things and when we do, the process should go through discussing, voting and collecting ideas. Sometimes, each party members opinions are so-called contradictory or unreasonable ones like anarchism about our organization.

We can't prevent them being a member of PPR, but also there is disagreement with them.

R: What was the conception or possibilities you thought for the committee of college students?

Y: Actually, I didn't direct to make it, it was naturally formed by people who lived in same unit area with common concerns, and they were in same generation. They're practicing politics as a part of life. Of course they can be a member of the National Assembly. In other nations, most parties have young members. To be interested in politics and take part in the conduct of it, there might be a president who is in his forties or earlier. I think it can be an intellectual growth.

By Yoo Hee-soo

Reporter of National Section

Interview with executive secretary of UC in PPR

"Politics is interesting"

The Argus had an interview with Choi Sung-hee, the executive secretary of the Undergraduate Committee (UC) in People's Party for Reform (PPR). He was a beginning member of the *Nosamo*, which is an assembly of people loving Rho Moo-hyun and became a member of PPR. He graduated from Russian Language and Literature of the Keimyung University last month.

Reporter: What made you step into the political area?

Choi Sung-hee: I have been interested in politics for a long time and couldn't have endured the many ridiculous affairs. When the Presidential-elect Rho Moo-hyun was losing its support in presidential election last year, I stuck to only this job and put other things aside. I end up being here, now.

R: Many students don't know well about PPR yet. So, what does the committee do to promote PPR for university students?

C: We're preparing various kinds of promotion. For example, a member of our party, who is a president of the General Student Council in Chongju National University of Education, put information on PPR into the orientation workshop brochure with the Democratic Labor Party. We are making some promotion video tape, too. Besides, we are also going to invite distinguished persons such as poet Ahn Do-hyun, professor Kang Jun-man and give lectures to the students.

R: As time goes by, young generation tends to be more indifferent about politics. What do you think about it as a political party member?

C: You don't have to worry about it. Some freshmen already joined in our party and there are even high school students in our party. In my opinion, they might be separated into two groups in the future - being interested in politics or not - like Europe. So, if political system is settled, it will be operated well without the indifferent. Also, we don't have right to enforce them to participate it. What's more, as you can see in case of the Candle rally and Red Devils in World Cup last year, whenever some hot issues appeared, they showed their ability.

R: What do you want to speak to the undergraduates about their activity in politics?

C: In my opinion, politics is much more interesting than "Comedy house", a TV program. Sometimes, you can laugh aloud, feel refreshed and be angry politicians' statements and behaviors. Therefore, you need to be more concerned about it. Remind that whatever you do is connected with politics. For example, your parents are low in their pocket by decision of politicians on tuition fee. It is necessary for university students to speak out and find your right.

By Park Min-shik

Associate Editor of National Section

Story of a reporter's volunteering experience in the 16th Presidential Inaugural Ceremony

Volunteers made it more friendly and exciting

The 16th Presidential Inaugural Ceremony was held in Yeouido in February 25, 2003. The Argus reporter delivers the live atmosphere of the ceremony and shares his experience as one of the volunteers. ...ED.

Before the ceremony

The first thing the reporter did was to participate in the orientation at the underground auditorium of the Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) building on February 24. That day, Jung Sang-rok, who is in charge of the just-formed volunteer team in the Presidential Inaugural Committee, explained about the ceremony and what the team should do. "We selected about 200 people out of 2,000 applicants and separated them into two groups; a team of guides and a team for taking care of the facilities," said Mr. Jung. The reporter was assigned in the guide team.

All the volunteers seemed to be pretty excited. "I'm very happy to join the meaningful event," said Chang Won-suk, a 21-year-old university student. A volunteer in her mid-forties said, "My son and daughter are members of *Nosamo*, so I really wanted to volunteer."

On the ceremonial day

Although the volunteers were supposed to be at the underground auditorium of the MDP by 8 a.m., the reporter was 30 minutes late because of the traffic jam (a lame

excuse, by the way).

The duty of the reporter was to help the admission. The entering crowd were to get into the plaza according to the color of the admission ticket after an identification checkout in front of each gate. People were pouring in much before the ceremonial hour. "Green ticket holders should enter to my right stand and yellow ticket holders should checkout to my left," shouted the volunteers.

However, people without admission tickets were not allowed to get in. "I thought it would be good for my children's learning to be at the historical moment. I even took a day off from my work. Give me a break," protested Shim Yon-hee who came to Seoul to see the ceremony with her family from Gunsan in Northeast Jeolla province. Kim Yon-soo and Park Yon-nam, a couple in their 70's from Gunpo in Gyeonggi province also complained. "We didn't know how to apply. Internet draw is unfair to the old."

They demanded for entrance, even pleading the reporter for help. One of the volunteers, Kwak Su-jin, a 23-year-old university student, was seen to make a great effort persuading these people with worried look. Later an official of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs (MGAHA) came and told them, "If you insist, come in after all the invited people are entered."

By the time the gates were emptied out, some 45,000 guests were greeting the new president with a great applause and cheers. And his inaugural address attracted public attention for 27 minutes. The ceremony was



Joungang Ilbo

over around noon. The audience climbed onto the stage. Pictures were taken endlessly among the crowd. Some sang the national anthem, other picked decorated flowers from the stage and waved high.

After the ceremony

As a whole, the volunteer team performed their duty without much difficulty. "Volunteers seemed to enjoy the work, so they could do their job more actively compared to the officials from MGAHA," pointed out Lee Jun-woo, a 25-year-old volunteer.

But not everything was perfect. The volunteer team was not operated very systematically. They only had a chance to meet once, so they didn't have enough time

to work together. "The senior head of the volunteer team didn't dispatch the workers efficiently. Besides, he didn't even keep his word to be on time," complained Won Chae-jun. Also, many volunteers were absent on that day, so some 100 people were presented to volunteer.

It was very different from the past ones by inviting anyone who wished to participate. Hopefully, the reporter would have another chance to join as a volunteer in the next presidential inaugural ceremony.

By Park Min-shik

Associate Editor of National Section

T&C TOWER - Looking into the Nobel Prize winning theory, the Nash Equilibrium

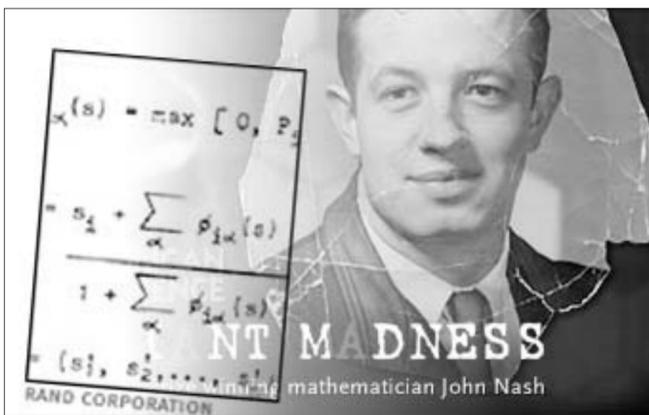
New perspective on economics

The 1994 Nobel Prize Winning Theory in Economics

Do you know that you are contradicting a theory that has been coming down our lives for more than a century and a half? These were the first words of the professor who read John Nash's paper on Equilibrium. A little bit familiar? Yes we have seen this in the movie "A Beautiful Mind". In this article of T&C tower the subject is The Nash Equilibrium. As we see in this reaction of the professor John Nash's theory has a special import. The Nash Equilibrium is the theory that has turned over the study made by Adam Smith, who originated capitalism and who wrote the very renowned 'Wealth of Nations'. As we see in this he is the very father of the economic society we live in today. The Nash Equilibrium has retorted this man's study of comparativity. In this we can see how much of a 'BIG' thing this is.

The Nash Equilibrium is based on the Game theory which studies interactive decision-making, where the outcome for each participant or player depends on the actions of all. If you are a player in such a game, when choosing your course of action or strategy you must take into account the choices of others. But in thinking about their choices, you must recognize that they are thinking about yours, and in turn trying to take into account your thinking about their thinking, and so on. The precepts of game theory are useful in a whole range of activities, from everyday social interactions and sports to business and economics, politics, law, diplomacy and war. John Nash treated the more general and realistic case of a mixture of common interests and rivalry and any number of players. As we can see John Nash's equilibrium used the game theory as it's mother body.

The theory constructs a notion of "equilibrium," to which the complex chain of thinking about thinking could converge. Then the strategies of all players would be mutually consistent in the sense that each



John Nash, a genius mathematician.

would choose his or her best response to the choices of the others. For such a theory to be useful, the equilibrium it posits should exist. Nash used novel mathematical techniques to prove the existence of equilibrium in a very general class of games. Biologists have even used the notion of Nash equilibrium to think of the idea of evolutionary stability. Here are a few examples to convey some ideas of game theory and an more easier look into the study.

The Prisoner's Dilemma

First there is 'The Prisoner's Dilemma'. The police interrogate two suspects separately, and suggest to each that he or she should fink on the other and be the evidence of the crime. "If the other does not fink, then you can cut a good deal for yourself by giving evidence against the other; if the other finks and you hold out, the court will treat you especially harshly. Thus no matter what the other does, it is better for you to fink than not to fink, finking is your uniformly best or 'dominant' strategy." This is the case whether the two are actually guilty, or innocent. Of course, when both fink, they

both have done worse than they would have if both had held out; but that outcome, though jointly desirable for them, collapses in the face of their separate temptations to fink.

Real-World Dilemmas

Second is Real-World Dilemmas. These are dilemmas we can see in everyday life. Once we recognize the general idea, we can see such dilemmas everywhere. Competing stores who undercut each other's prices when both would have done better if both had kept their prices high are victims of the dilemma. (But in this instance, consumers benefit from the lower prices when the sellers fink on each other.) If one goes on with a higher price and the other store a low price. The problem now belongs to the high priced store. (As customers will go to the cheaper store.) But it can solve it's problem by guaranteeing to give money back for the price of the competing store when customers find out. The same concept explains why it is difficult to raise voluntary contributions, or to get people to volunteer enough time, for worthwhile public causes.

Mixing Moves

For third Mixing Moves is an example of the equilibrium. A penalty kicker in soccer who kicks exclusively to the goalie's right, or a server in tennis who goes exclusively to the receiver's forehand, will do poorly because the opponent will anticipate and counter the action. In such situations it is essential to mix one's moves randomly, so that on any one occasion the action is unpredictable. Mixing is very important in games where the player's interests are strictly opposed, and this happens most frequently in sports. Indeed, recent studies of serving in tennis grand slam finals, and penalty kicks in soccer leagues, have found the behavior consistent with the theory.

The equilibrium's examples are somewhat very obvious. One can think of them easily in our everyday life. So we can think "What kind of a theory is so obvious?" But this obviousness is the true strong point of this theory. One can see the theory is easy to realize and that it is a matter of fact after they have seen the theory. But this theory is hard to realize in our life if we have not had any contact of it before. The equilibrium is around our everyday life. This closeness is a reason why this theory is appraised as a highly distinguished one among other economical theories.

Avinash Dixit, John J. F. Sherrerd University Professor of Economics at Princeton University, is John Nash's colleague and friend. Here Prof. Dixit explains game theory and its impact on situations we encounter every day. "If Nash got a dollar every time someone wrote or said 'Nash Equilibrium,'" Dixit has said, "he would be a rich man." This tells us how much the theory is praised and how much it is widely used. John Nash had the genius in him to be called the 'next Einstein'.

By Oh Sae-hoon

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I Dream in Chinese



Chinese is becoming a popular second language to learn in Korea. Various books on Chinese are flooding the book market. These books are mostly simple tour guides for travellers, text books for beginners or HSK (HanyuShuipingKaoshi), an official test for foreigners in Chinese abilities. But people who are trying to learn Chinese usually complain that the language itself is too hard and definitely not easy to learn. In fear for this tough language, a lot of people cannot seem to find an effective way to study and soon or later give up in the midway of learning Chinese.

The book, "I Dream in Chinese" is the first in publication that tried to teach the worriers how to study Chinese effectively. The author of this book is Kim Jin-a, a professor of HUFSS Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation and also a simultaneous interpreter of international meetings. The book explains why we should learn Chinese and make readers come to understand it more easily.

This book is not only recommended for beginners but also advanced learners studying to interpret. Anyone with even a little interest in Chinese can enjoy this book. The first chapter of the book talks about how the author came to have relations with China.

Through Chinese words she met Chinese. Stories she experienced while working as an interpreter for historical Korean and Chinese events are great delights to read. Also her story about the barriers she ran in to while studying are sympathetic.

The second chapter is what we can call the highlight of this book. It teaches readers to pronounce Chinese letters correctly. Tips for beginners including how to be familiar with the tone of Chinese (which is the charm of the language), the characteristics of the language, the differences between the standard Chinese and its dialect, and the effective way of learning the standardized Chinese. The biggest merit of this book is that it can be a guidance to people learning Chinese in all levels, from beginners to amateur interpreters.

In the third chapter, the better hands in Chinese share their own experiences. They answer your personal questions of "How I can speak Chinese better?" In this chapter, the alumni of the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation speak of their special way of studying Chinese. They were not Chinese major when starting to learn it the first time. But they had various reasons for studying the language. How were they able to triumph over Chinese and become specialists? You can find out in this book.

The last chapter, Professor Kim picked out eleven common questions about how to study. Those questions are as follow: "Is Chinese really hard to learn?", "How do we get into Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation?", "How much should we learn to be competitive against Chinese emigrants? The answers are in the book.

Learning from the experiences of Ms. Kim and the five people with grand undergoes in this book, choose your way in acquiring Chinese. One of them should suit you for a quick and fun way to learn. The author wishes for people to forget the biased thoughts on Chinese and discover their own way of studying, following the guidance of this book.

By Kim Jin-a

Professor of Chinese Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation



Sam-gug ji Heroes

The Sam-gug ji heros exhibition is held at the Se-jong center for the performing arts. Its subtitle is 'From the Do-won determination to the Expedition of 'Jae gal ryang'. Sam-gug ji is the most renowned story of China. It's about the age of when the three countries 'Wei' 'Chok' 'Oh' fought to struggle for supremacy of the three divided China. We hear many astonishing stories about the great men and their heroic battles. But there are too little of the historical remains left. So we did not have chances of witnessing the remains of the three country age as much as we know about the story.

As people enter the first exhibition room a guide gives details of the remains arranged. They also give stories related to the things we are seeing. The explanation is quite specific. The exhibited relics of the past is just like the books and stories. This gave us awe of seeing the exhibition and the delight of witnessing things we have only heard about. Then where have all this been so far? The guide of the exhibition explained "This exhibition is to celebrate the 10th year of the Korea-China amity. Now as Korea and China have a stronger relationship the cultural exchange became possible." As for where the remains were from, it was from the past 'Chok' country's capital where the remains were kept in the museum 'Moo-hu sa' and other three museums in the China continent.

The exhibition is arranged of five rooms. The first four rooms are divided as in the four seasons spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The fifth room is the room where historic remains of the age are exhibited. In every room there are ancient paintings, essential weapons, and ancient rubbings.

The first room, 'Spring' is about the Do-won determination of Yoo-bi, Kwan woo, and Jang-bi. These three heros start there long journey here. Swearing to be brothers when the peach flowers blossomed. There are weapons the three used and bronze sculptures of each person and more other things.

In the second room where it is now



'Summer', 'Sam go cho ryo' is the theme. This means the appearing of 'Jae gal ryang'. In this part of the story Yoo-bi goes three times to Jae gal ryang to gain the resources Jae gal ryang had. He was refused for two times. But at the third time Jae gal ryang was impressed by Yoo-bi's devotion and went into Yoo-bi's side.

The third room is the renowned 'Jeok Beok Dae Jeon' in 'Autumn'. This is where the Chok and Oh unite and win against Jojo and his eight hundred thousand army. This is recorded as the most famous and intense battle of the Three Country Age.

The fourth room, 'Winter' is about Jae gal ryang's determination of service. The most distinguished general of history determines to go for the unification of the country. In this part there is a rubbing of his real handwriting. It should be very exciting to see a real handwritten writing of a person of two thousand years ago.

For last the fifth room has various remains of the Three Country period. The pottery and rubbings are beautiful. They have been carefully preserved through out the thousands of years.

The exhibition shows the things we have never seen but only read through books or heard about in stories. There are wonderful artifacts displayed, too. The exhibition started on December 27th of 2002 and lasts until March 17th of 2003.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Witnessing the real remains of the Koguryo

Remains of Koguryo from Pyong-yang

The remains of the Koguryo from the Korea's Three Country Ages have come close to the public.

Since Korea has been divided into two, the South has never had the chance of seeing the relics from the North but now this is possible.

These culture remains have come from the North Korean museums in Pyong-Yang. With the cooperations of the anthropologists in the North most pictures and wall paintings were restored in good shape to showcase. The exhibition of the remains is held at COEX special pavillion.

For the first time the remains of the old

Koguryo have come in reach. Since now the public has only seen the remains of the southern part of Koguryo because of divided Korea. Most of the remains in the South are from Guie-dong near the Han river.

These remains are predicted to be from when the Koguryo advanced southwards and took charge of the area beyond the Han river. But now the public has a chance of seeing the remains of the North. Since Koguryo had their stronghold in the Northern area there were many interesting remains and the people had the chance of feeling the traces of that age.

There exhibition has seven rooms.

Koguryo's history, the grave murals, the castle's and walls they have built to keep the enemy away, the lives of the royal family and the various people of the classes and the army of the Koguryo was introduced and there are many more. In this exhibition there are many things to witness. Over-all culture of the Koguryo can be experienced.

There are four real National treasures of Koguryo from the time: the crowns of the royal families, also thirty real relics and clothes, musical instruments, and weapons. Real sized graves restored by anthropologists are also exhibited. At almost the end of the tour, a fifteen minute documentary of

Koguryo is showing.

Through this exhibition we could experience the life in Koguryo with our own eyes. At the same time it has a partial feeling from Baek Jae and Shilla. The exhibition has been going for almost three months and soon ends on the 5th of March.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



New findings on human cloning and human embryonic stem cells

Contentious issue on human cloning still goes on

Human cloning shown in the movie "The 6th Day". Since the birth of a cloned sheep "Dolly" in 1996, scientists have cloned a number of animals such as mice, pigs, goats and cows. Dr. Brigitte Boisselier, one of the French scientists of a religious cult unofficially announced the birth of the first cloned baby on Dec.26, 2002. Of course, she produced no evidence of the claim. But, some day, the list of cloned animals could even include human being. Arnold Schwarzenegger, a hero of the movie, looks at a person who has similar features, voice and character. Then, you might probably think two men of movie as twins. But a man among the two persons is a just genetic copy. Such a surprising phenomenon in the movie might appear to our life in the near future. Then, we might fight in order to protect our identity like the hero of movie. Thus, we cannot shrug off human cloning any more as a trivial problem because our future is related to it.

What is a clone? A clone means genetically identical cell groups which are produced by asexual multiplication. Then, what are embryonic stem cells? Stem cells were first discovered in human embryos in the mid-1990s. The cells begin to differentiate; they turn into brain, nerve, muscle, bone and hundreds of other types of cells. Organs form, and the fetus begins to



The movie named 'The 6th days' raised major ethical problems on human reproductive cloning.

take on a recognizable shape. Needless to say, studying them could contribute to the development of medical science in various ways. If stem cells are cultivated in a laboratory and transplanted to a patient, it could help cure a fatal diseases such as a heart trouble, diabetes, cancer and leukemia which includes wrong cells. But, it is not just that stem cells have a long, proven track record of treating diseases.

How does the process of cloning occur? Scientists take out DNA from a patient and transplant it into an egg cell(ovum) whose

nucleus has been eliminated. After the DNA fuses with the egg cell, it starts dividing and gradually clones with same cells. It is stem cells. Then, scientists extract a handful of the stem cells. These stem cells can be developed into tissues. Patients who need new organs could hold high hopes for such process. Their bodies would be less likely to refuse the tissue cloned from their own DNA due to the genetic match.

Many countries has prohibited the practice of human cloning by law. In fact, many researches have shown that birth defects

occur at an astonishing rate of about 30 percent in cloned animal cases, compared with approximately 2 percent for natural births. Such a side effect could take place to people when human cloned analogize from this fact. Human cloning could have a bad effect on a role of gender, bisexual relation and value such as morality, religion and culture. And, critics maintain that human cloning runs counter to the creation of the god. Many critics oppose because human cloning damages respecting man's life. On the other hand, some people support cloning. Practically, cloning is able to preserve many endangered species such as the panda, by copying animals from an adult body cell. Besides, human cloning could cure for many human diseases, provide a chance to find treatments. For instance, it makes it possible to have a faint hope for a sterile married couple. Shortly, restriction on human cloning might put off treatments for a long time and disappoint many people. However, the most important thing is that cloning should only be an option of last resort.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique section

Inside Museum - Introducing the Presseum <The First Newspaper Museum In Korea>

First newspaper museum in Korea

Introduction about Presseum which is the first Newspaper Museum in Korea

Presseum (Newspaper Museum in Korea) is located in Dong-A Media Center of *Sejong-no, Jongno-gu*, Seoul. It is the first newspaper museum in Korea that was opened in December 15, 2000. Presseum is composed of Newspaper hall, Special exhibition hall and Media educational hall. The Newspaper hall is a place which reviews the history of newspaper through the division into periods from *Hansung Sunbo* to the present. And visitors can perceive a cultural difference of various nations because newspapers of many countries are exhibited in the Newspaper hall. Besides, they can see the method to make a newspaper. *Dong-A Ilbo* for 80 years are displayed in the Special exhibition hall. Visitors can make a prediction about figure and characteristics of future newspaper in the Media educational hall. And visitors can make their own newspaper through participation in person.

History of newspapers in Korea

It is difficult to imagine there was a time in the past when the newspaper did not exist.

Actually, the newspapers have been with us for quite some time. The *Hansung Sunbo* was the first newspaper to be published in Korea in October 1883. The newspaper which came out in every ten days played a role to inform new information for the public. The past newspapers like the

Independent, the Korea Daily News issued continuously.

The Independent which is founded by Seo jae-pil was the first commercial newspaper and the Korea Daily News was the first newspaper published every day. From 1910 to 1945 most newspapers disappeared by the annexation of Korea by Japan. In other words, there was the Dark Ages of the newspaper. Actually, many newspaper offices were never able to issue their newspaper in those days due to press censorship by the Japan authorities.

It was not until in the 1950's that most newspapers appeared again. But the freedom of speech did not last long. Park Jung-hee, one of the presidents who suppressed democracy in Korea, infringed on the freedom of the press and force to many journalists to leave their workplace in the 1970's. Of course, a lot of journalists nationwide defied his force and raised movements which cried for the freedom of the press. It seems that the greatest agitations in history made it possible to exist the newspapers of the present time.

History of newspaper advertisement

The first advertising was introduced in *Hansung Jubo* in 1886 but it was just trying to transmit an information. Then, the advertising was mainly merchandises such as a tobacco, hairdye. The advertising began to use any pictures and lines which attracts



Newspapers of many countries are exhibited in the Newspaper hall.

public attentions in the 1910. The advertising was also various after many merchandises appeared.

The changes of newspaper production

Type printing have been available for many years since the first newspaper was published. All of us should be aware of the important role of typography. However, it was never able to produce many newspapers a day because the method was hand-operated production. It was not until the 1400's that Gutenberg carried out printing in large

quantities by machine. The days of printing in black and white have ended in the 1970's and a newspaper company made it possible to print a newspaper in color. In the 1990's, most newspaper offices adopted a new technology that is computerized typesetting system. These are the changes that brought innovation in newspapers.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Mini interview

"Presseum offers historical panorama of newspapers"



Huh Yong

Curator of Presseum

Repporter: What meaning does Presseum hold in the history of Korean newspapers?

Huh Yong: The Presseum was opened in December 15, 2000 by people who hoped to arrange the record of Korean newspapers. Korea has a history of newspapers that is

over one hundred years. Presseum provides specialists and scholars with historical materials about newspaper. But above all, Presseum has a significant value that more people can get to know about newspapers. Presseum offers chances for the public to have a close look at the printed media.

R: Korean newspapers were not the only ones at the Presseum. How did you collect the foreign papers?

H: Presseum started its preparation for displays since the building was under construction in 1998. Foreign news sources have been collected earlier than that. We had help from the media and many individuals even donated their personal collections.

R: How are current newspapers different from that of the past?

H: Today, newspapers are very different in size, character, printing and so on. So it is hard to list every single difference in detail but I should say that there is a great change

in contents of an article. There was a world map printed on the pages of *The Hansung Sunbo*, *The Independent* and *The Daehan Maeil Shinbo*, three of the Korean newspapers in the early 1900s. This means that newspapers in those days were not only for providing plain information. They were focused on educating the public of modern knowledge.

R: How are the old newspapers preserved? Are old newspapers available for the public to buy?

H: Old newspapers are wrapped in a neutralized paper in certain temperature and humidity. Then they are kept in boxes made out of paulownia tree. Paulownia keeps old newspapers moisture-proof, in that way, papers can be kept for a long time without damage. I recommend people to go to *Insadong* who are interested in buying old newspapers. Because there are many merchants of traditional goods there.

R: What do you think will happen to printed newspapers in the future?

H: On-line news media is advancing fast and this is one of the main reasons for many newspaper companies to worry about the future of newspapers. In fact, more people are depending on the Internet sources and newspapers sold off-line are losing its readers. Production of a paper-newspaper has reduced because many people collect information through on-line media. However, I personally think that newspapers will never be an outmoded model and fall into extinction. Internet pleases the netizens that it makes mutual communication possible on the net. But on-line newspapers are just one of the ways of providing the news. News can be delivered digitally in the near future but people will still want to look their news on sheets on papers.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Academic Café

Scholars studying Korean parks & recreation culture

There was a particular name of an academy that looked interesting. What did "Academy for Parks and Recreation" do? This organization was held in the late 90's, not a long history. But the "Korea Academy of Parks and Recreation" has done many studies over the years to give useful information of the national parks, natural recreations, and city parks.

The group's founded purpose is 'Studies and research for the development of domestic, international parks and recreation and finding effective programs for the management of the parks and recreation area. Not many outgoing activities in act of the academy but their studies are effective. They also open various meetings for the adjustment of these studies they and do yearly closings.

Not many people know of the existence of this academy. But their studies of parks and recreation is very useful.

This academy's purpose was to look over and figure out ways of caring for the national parks in our country and the mountains all over the country. In our country there are many beautiful parks to look after. Many resources of beautiful sights are around in the country. Comparing to other countries over the world our mountain sights and nature is not in the least bit behind those foreign sights. According to the member of the academy

he says there are a lot of precious resources to preserve. As for the recreation part they look over and study the tendency of our amusement parks such as "Everland", "Lotte World".

One of their latest studies on the way is the importance and confrontation plan of parks and recreation center's role as the government's policy of 'five work days a week' is active. Since there is one more day of rest for the work place, the Academy is making studie for plans of parks and recreation area's part in this change of the society.

Until now there was only one day of rest in a week. This gave people not enough time to come to national parks or amusement parks on their rest days. But now since the whole weekend is of free time for the people, the Academy is having thoughts that more people will come to the parks and recreation centers. As for this one more bonus day off, the parks have not any preparations planned yet according to the Academy. There are also many problems to be solved to welcome visitors.

The problems are such as lack of professional workers on the job, no creative facilities, no special equipment for visitors to enjoy, and so on. Also there is in need for dispersion of the people crowding to the parks only in Kang Won do.

The regular member of the academy Kim

Tong Il who is in his master's degree of Seoul National university's forest resources department tells "For the parks and recreation areas to do it's role, the given condition is too bad. There are various demands but the infra that are now on the job is too short. To solve this problem there is need for support from the government. This supporting should be arranging more human power and upgrading the old equipments in the park areas to modern and new equipments." His words were the main point of need for the facilities in our parks and recreation areas. He also added, "As for the needs there should be also legalistic enacts and systems to be in order. So the support on parks recreation can be gauranteed." The Academy is now working on this project and has made good progress on the subject. Their work will be in good



use of the growth of parks and recreation businesses.

In the past there was little attention for the development of parks and recreation since it did not have a big role, but as there is stability of the society and people there are movements of looking at recreations role more importantly.

Hopefully there will be more places for people to enjoy resting days and a better environment.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Science
Highlights

Recent discoveries, inventions developments, and more

- Technology Around the World - New Antibiotics Found to Debilitate Superbugs

Scientists from the United States have delineated numerous potential antibiotics by using a remarkably versatile natural catalyst. Some of the new antibiotics kill the dreaded bacterium methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, against which many standard antibiotics are useless. Christopher Walsh of Harvard Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts, and his co-workers, using chemical synthesis, assembled potential antibiotics piece by piece. They, in turn, used the enzyme thioesterase - which makes natural antibiotics in some microorganisms - to connect the long, chain-like molecules of the antibiotics together into novel, biologically active rings.

A New Way to Engrave a Moment

John Marshall and colleagues at the Polaroid Corporation in Waltham, Massachusetts, have reinvented the process of photography, which has been carried out for the last 200 years. Since the invention of photography, it involved basically the same process - using light to break down silver salts into dark particles of silver metal on film. The new process involves not silver compounds, but acids. Exposure of the photographic film to light produces acid, which then converts colorless dye molecules into colored forms. The whole process, called acid-amplified imaging (AAI), takes place in a single sheet of film. It requires none of the "wet" processing conventionally used to develop and fix photographic images. Using the new process, pictures could be printed in high-resolution colors.

New Era for Electronic Devices

Computer users must have experienced the long delay when booting up the computer. However, that will be the thing of the past. Researchers writing in the current issue of the journal *Science* say they have developed a technique for depositing flat, ultrathin metallic films on oxide substrates.

With thinner films, less electric current is needed to produce the variations in magnetic signals that form the basis of computer memory storage. When metals are deposited on surface, they tend to form bumpy clusters rather than thin flat layers. But Scott Chambers of Sandia National Laboratories and his colleagues coaxed cobalt metal into accumulating layer by layer on a sapphire substrate (sapphire is a form of aluminum oxide) by enlisting the help of hydroxyl molecules. This process brings about a surface chemical reaction that led to the desired laminar growth. "For industry, a solution may be as simple as exposing the thin aluminum oxide films to a low pressure of water vapor before adding a final cobalt layer," Chambers offers. The team notes that the process - which can be carried out at room temperature - should be applicable not just to cobalt and sapphire but to a wide range of metals and metal oxides.

Fighting Obesity the Easy Way

Scientists from the UK have found that a natural "fullness" hormone exists, which could make it easier to resist overeating, helping to fight obesity. Stephen Bloom of Imperial College London and his team found that volunteers injected with hormone PYY3-36 had a third less food to feel the fullness in the stomach. Levels of the hormone rise when you're stuffed, and remain high for the few hours between meals. Bloom hopes that taking tablets mimicking PYY3-36 before meals could curb appetite: "You might stop after two platefuls," he says. The treatment might best help those who have lost weight and are fighting hunger pangs, says Michael Schwartz, who studies nutrition at the University of Washington in Seattle, rather than those who want an easy way to shed pounds.

By Cho Taeg-sang

The KAIST Herald Staff Reporter

Polaris

Marching proudly like Leo

"I asked the heaven of stars/ What I should give my love -/ It answered me with silence/ Silence above." This is one part of the Sara Teasdale's poetry, "Night Song Of Amalfi." People often wish upon the stars the things they want and what to do. Likewise, star has been the most secret and sacred thing throughout the whole human history. Starting a new university life for freshmen, wishing upon a star would be a romantic thing to do.

Leo is the fifth sign of the zodiac in the sky. It represents the night of the spring. Leo is known as a king of the animal but it has a behind story that it was first a monstrous creature with invulnerability. He had a fight with Hercules, the son of Zeus. It was one of his tough 12 tasks that he must do. They had a furious fight that ended up with Hercules's victory. The defeated Leo went up to the sky and it has become one of the zodiac.

Any people would have been puzzled to look at the stars in the sky. It would probably be the reason why they don't seem to be in a right shape which they are called. However, don't be afraid. Leo looks just like a Lion hanging on the sky. It can be easily seen with its brightest star, Regulus in Leo's heart. Looking at the upper side of the Regulus, people can see a sickle-shaped lion's head which consists of six stars including Regulus. This is the reason why people call Leo as "The Sickle."

Finding this constellation in spring season is what people call a piece of cake. Anyway, here is the method to find the sickle just in case. First, look at the eastern sky and find the Big Dipper, the guideline in the sky. The next thing to do is to connect the ladle part of the Big Dipper and go down with making a parabola. With doing it, gamma star of the Lion's sickle will get into one's sight. About one inch down from it, there is finally a Regulus twinkling. This is it.

The next step would be the recommendation of the place where this lion in the sky is easily seen. It is *Joongmisan*



astronomical observatory in Kyunggi province Yangpyung. What is unique, it is used as a cafe as well. They are fully equipped with Cassegrain type reflecting telescope. Lodging is affordable. Therefore, people who want to see the star for some long time would be more delighted.

Going little bit more deeply, there are more distinguishing marks about Lion's sickle. The most attractive and symbolize feature is the Leonids which is the shooting star falling from the sickle. Most star-chasing people are anxious to see them fall. This happens every year around November 17th. What's more, they fall as if they were a rain and pours in 33 years in cycle. But unexpectedly, there was no big space show in 1998 which broke the cyclic promise. Sadly, people have to wait until 2031 to see the show. Regulus, the heart of the lion's sickle, was thought as a king's star which brings mighty power and wealth. The earliest star coming out in spring, Regulus is considered as a wonderful star as well as his dignified appearance. It is no doubt that like Regulus, so as the students in HUFSS, especially the freshmen, would be more shining all through this year. Every students in HUFSS! Welcome back to school. Let's march again for the brighter future!

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

FLEX - Sample Questions * English Language *

Listening Comprehension

Section I

1. [Listening to a question/statement and choosing the best response.
Questions/statements and three answer choices are all spoken, and do not appear in print.]

- Sir, do you have anything to declare?
 ① No, I haven't read the Declaration of Independence yet.
 ② Yes, I have some valuable items with me.
 ③ Yes, I want to clear out the cupboard.

Section II

2. [Listening to a dialogue and answering the question. Dialogues and questions are spoken, and four answer choices are printed in the test booklet.]

Woman: Are you here for registration?
 Man: I'm afraid I'm a day or two late with my registration fees. My paycheck didn't come on time this month.

- Woman: ① That's no problem. The deadline is just passed.
 ② That's all right. We're allowing a grace period until Friday.
 ③ Don't worry. Registration cannot be paid with a paycheck.
 ④ That's okay. Paychecks are not honored here.

Section III

[Listening to a talk and answering the questions.
Talks are spoken, and questions and four answer choices are printed in the test booklet.]

The Egyptians believed in an eternal life after death in a perfect version of Egypt. After their bodies had been preserved by embalming, pharaohs were buried in pyramid tombs. The earliest pyramids had steps. People believed the dead king's spirit climbed the steps to join the sun god at the top. Later, the pyramids were built with smooth slanted sides. However, people could rob the pyramid tombs easily. So later pharaohs were buried in unmarked tombs in the Valley of the Kings and guarded day and night.

3. Why did they make steps in the earliest pyramids?
 ① So that the tomb guardians could get

- to the kings.
 ② So that the dead king's spirit could use them.
 ③ So that the king's dead body could be carried in.
 ④ So that the offerings to the dead are brought in.

4. Why were the styles of the later tombs changed?
 ① Because the earlier tombs were robbed.
 ② Because the dead kings were mummified.
 ③ Because they lengthened the slanted sides.
 ④ Because the steps were inconvenient.

5. How were the later tombs protected?
 ① They embalmed them for longer preservation.
 ② They built the steps for guardians of the tombs.
 ③ They made fake tombs to deceive the thieves.
 ④ Tombs were unmarked and guarded day and night.

Reading Comprehension

Section IV

[Completing sentences.]

6. "What will you do with the money?" "I will _____."
 ① donate the Red Cross it
 ② donate the Red Cross the money
 ③ donated it to the Red Cross
 ④ donate it to the Red Cross

Section V

[Choosing synonyms.]

7. Alcibiades declares that the only subject on which he is willing to make a laudatory speech is Socrates.
 ① praising ② burdensome
 ③ despising ④ suitable

Section VI

[Identifying grammatical errors.]

8. The detective suspicined that someone must have broken into the house while the resident was watching the TV show at night.
 ①
 ②
 ③
 ④

9. ① I regret that I was not there.
 ② I am sorry I wasn't there.
 ③ I wish I had been there.
 ④ I am pity that I was not there.

Section VII

[Reading a passage and answering the questions.]

[10-14] The ability to concentrate and to use your time well is everything if you want to succeed in business—or at least everywhere else, for that matter. Ever since college I've always worked hard during the week while trying to keep my weekends free for family and recreation. Except for periods of real crisis I've never worked on Friday night, Saturday, or Sunday. Every Sunday night I get the adrenaline going again by making an outline of what I want to accomplish during the upcoming week.

If you want to make good use [10]_____ your time, you've got to know what's most important and then give it all you've got. Anyone who wants to become a problem-solver in business has to learn fairly early how to establish priorities. Establishing priorities and using your time well aren't things you can pick up at the Harvard Business School. Formal learning can teach you a great deal, but many of the essential skills in life are the ones you have to develop on your own.

10. Which of the following words best fits into [10]_____?
 ① by ② for ③ in ④ of

11. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 ① The author has worked hard during the week.
 ② The author has never worked during weekends.
 ③ The author may spend his weekends with his family.
 ④ The author may spend his weekends doing some activities of recreation.

12. When does the author make a plan for the upcoming week?
 ① weekdays ② everyday
 ③ Sunday night ④ Monday morning

13. The author believes
 ① at the Harvard Business School you can learn every essential skill in life.
 ② one should manage his time well to be a successful businessman.
 ③ family is most important.
 ④ one can learn the skill of establishing

priorities through formal education.

14. This passage is most likely to be part of a(n) _____?
 ① autobiography ② thesis
 ③ novel ④ report

Writing

1. [Translating into English.]

대부분의 도서관에는 책을 읽고 난 후에 책을 다시 서가에 꽂으면 안된다고 규정하고 있다.

2. [Stating opinions in English.]

With the roles of women ever expanding in this world, women have stepped into a number of roles that had been traditionally occupied by men. For example, there are now many service-women in the military. Do you think women should go into combat? Why or why not?

3. [Writing an essay in English.]

Recent reports say that there is a population decrease at an alarming rate. This can cause many serious problems. What kind of problems can there be? What are the solutions to them? Write a brief essay addressing this issue.

Speaking

1. [Introduction.] Would you briefly introduce yourself please?

2. [Simple information.] What do you do during weekends?

3. [Stating personal opinions.] Which season do you like most? And why?

4. [Explaining facts.] It is often said that English education in Korea hasn't been done well. What is your own opinion about the issue?

5. [Comments and assertions.] What do you think ordinary people should do to overcome the current economic crisis?

6. [Argumentation.] There are still many people who do not own a house or an apartment. We may have to build more houses and apartments. However, building more houses and apartments may cause damage on the environment. How can we resolve this dilemma?

How to conduct yourself in an English-speaking culture

“Excuse me, please.”



By Shin Myoung-sup
Professor of English Division

This is actually a very broad topic since the so-called English-speaking culture encompasses many countries including the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States and so on. Therefore, any generalization on manners or etiquette regarding them would be like a group of vision-impaired folks trying to figure out the character of an elephant. For the sake of experience, I shall confine our discussion to America with which we have a lot of things going - trade, diplomacy, cultural exchange, military relations, etc.

Even in America alone, culture varies from region to region, subculture to subculture. This is a fact that has to do with its vast territory measuring about 9.4 million square km and its equally vast ethnic diversity that embraces practically every culture of the world. A first-time visitor to the United States can be easily overpowered by its sheer geographic scale marked by 5 time zones and immensely various topographic features ranging from California's unforgiving deserts to the fertile farmlands of Deep South, from Alaska's arctic tundra to the perennially warm beaches of Hawaii and Florida. America is a world unto itself. So if you are contemplating a study tour or something longer, you will have to make a careful plan months in advance to ensure effective and efficient use of your time.

Mind you, efficiency is a hallmark of US culture especially when it comes to time management. Time is money, so Americans will tell you, and money talks. This means that they put a high value on their time as the

expressions below aptly suggest. This is why advance planning and day-to-day scheduling of your personal / social activities are considered important. Now note the capitalized words in the following lines: I NEED at least a week to complete this term paper. Your flight to New York will TAKE approximately 15 hours. I will GIVE you a 30-minute lunch break. My father is trying to BUY some time to think more deeply about his new business. We have 4 hours to KILL before our tour begins. Do you HAVE time for a cup of tea? You should MAKE time for our board meeting tomorrow. My husband WASTED one whole week looking for our missing dog. Be here ON TIME tomorrow morning at 8 if you want to get paid.

What do all the bold letters imply? They imply that, well, time is like money, that is, a commodity which you can TAKE, GIVE, BUY, KILL, MAKE, WASTE and even STAND ON. And since time is taken so seriously (remember, your lawyer charges you \$100 an hour) in America, it is the first thing you must learn to manage and respect especially when someone else's time involved. In America among other technologically advanced nations, it is almost a sin to keep someone waiting without a good reason or prior notice — be it a dinner appointment, a counseling session, or a job interview. To prevent yourself from committing such an ungodly error, develop a habit of making advance plans and notifying your friends or authorities concerned whatever your social engagement may be. On the other hand, if you're standing in line for a city bus or a bank teller, wait patiently reading an unfinished story or listening to your favorite CD. Do not cut in or push or rush. This caution also applies to privacy. Just as you want to protect your privacy, so Americans guard theirs almost religiously. If you want to see someone for any reason, call or write ahead of time for an appointment. And here's another important detail. Always brush and gargle your mouth before you go to see someone. Foul odor is a taboo as so is burping or belching at a dinner table. In case you do it anyway, at least say EXCUSE ME very politely. If you don't, you are committing a cardinal sin.

Current Issue in the United Kingdom

Much debate on ID card

Everyone in the UK could be issued with a form of identity card, if proposals put forward by Home Secretary David Blunkett become law. He said he favoured the introduction of so-called entitlement cards after a six-month consultation period.

This is the first ID scheme in the UK since wartime identity documents were abandoned over 50 years ago. Opponents of ID cards, ranging from civil liberty groups to MPs from each of the main parties, attacked the plans of "entitlement cards" even before they were published. Conservative home affairs spokesman Oliver Letwin said his party would not object to the idea of entitlement card but he added, "Mr Blunkett's statement is full of obscurity and spin".

For the Liberal Democrats, Simon Hughes said he had no objection to a debate on the issue but reminded that his party had in the past come to the conclusion it was a bad idea. The home secretary admitted that there was always a "danger of bureaucracy" with such schemes. However, he insisted that by bringing existing identification together such as driving licences and new passport cards the system could be made efficient and even self-financing.

Mr Blunkett said: "I am not going to disguise my own enthusiasm for an entitlement card system." and the consultation will allow the government to test the appetite for the new cards and try to come up with a way to meet critics' concerns.

The Superintendents' Association and the Police Federation gladly accepted the scheme as it would help them do their jobs. An Association of Chief Police Officers' spokesman, Staffordshire Chief Constable Roger Baker, welcomed the proposals. While John Abbott, director general of the National Criminal Intelligence Service, said: "An entitlement card could have a major impact in the prevention of certain areas of organised crime - e.g. widespread benefits fraud." But a spokeswoman for democracy campaign group Charter 88 said: "We should not need to carry a card and have our privacy infringed in order to affirm our right as citizens to have use of public services like education and health care." The director of



civil rights organisation Liberty, John Wadham, said: "ID cards make us suspects not citizens; that's why all innocent citizens should oppose them." Mr Blunkett outlined to MPs a series of situations in which he believed the cards would prove useful. He said they could provide "a simple, straightforward and verifiable way to establishing the right to work legally".

Former Conservative cabinet minister Peter Lilley has pointed out that he considered the idea in the 1990s but rejected it after police said it would not help them.

David Winnick, Labour member of the Commons home affairs select committee, said: "Since 1952 we have managed successfully in peacetime conditions not to have such a decision. "If the government insists, it will carry the day but I think there will be quite a lot of opposition from all parties."

The "entitlement" cards would be used to prevent fraud by checking rights to receive NHS treatment, education and state benefits. Mr Blunkett said it would not be compulsory to carry the card - something critics say would render the scheme pointless.

Computerised cards could store a photograph, fingerprints and personal information including name and address. Basic plastic cards would cost £1.3bn, with the bill for cards able to hold data like fingerprints and iris patterns put at £3.1bn. Chris Mullin, chairman of the Commons home affairs select committee, said he was not ideologically opposed to the idea but ministers had to show it was worth spending that money

By Lee Myoung-hyun
The columnist of The Argus

Informing about one of the oldest educational system, "The British Educational System"

Seriously taken education enlightens future

Britain takes education seriously. It is home to some of the oldest and the best known schools, colleges and universities in the world.

International students are welcome in all parts of the UK? England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Each of the four countries has generally the same structure of education and educational institutions.

In Scotland, however, the system differs from the rest of the UK in a number of ways.

Education in the United Kingdom is compulsory for everyone between the ages of five and sixteen. This is the minimum length of time that students attend educational establishments.

There are two parallel school systems in the UK, the state system, where education is provided free and the independent system, where parents normally pay fees.

The former is called a state school (in the US, a public school) and the latter is called a private school. However, the most famous private schools such as Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and Rugby, are always called public schools.

This is very complicated but traditional British people do not mind to use the very confusing term. If something has been always like that, then that is just the way it

is. Public schools are often boarding schools, where students live as well as study. Some British people think that children at public schools get a better education than children at state schools. Although only about eight percent of British children go to public schools, many people who go to university have been to public school.

At age 16, students in England and Wales take GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) examinations, or in Scotland, SCE (the Scottish Certificate of Education) in subjects that they have been studying for two years. The students must take examinations in subjects such as English and Maths, but can choose the other subjects that they study.

The GCSE examinations involve a final examination as well as continuous assessment (work that they do during the course, the system of judging the quality of a student's work at every stage of a course, rather than only in exams at the end of the course) and the marks students get in their examinations help them decide which subjects to study for A-level, if they are not planning to leave school.

Students who want to go to university must take A-level examinations. A-levels

are the most common entrance qualifications for students in the UK although most universities accept the IB (International Baccalaureate) and GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification) as the equivalent of A-levels. Students who take A-levels study for two years and take examinations at the end of the course. They usually study only three subjects for their A-levels.

In Scotland, students take SCE examinations. A year later, they can take examinations called higher, after which they can either go to university or spend another year at school and take the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies.

If you want to enter one of the British universities but have not been educated in Britain, you will need to check how the level you have reached corresponds to the British system. The best solution for an international student would be an access or a foundation course, lasting from six months to a year.

Another factor influencing the application will be the level of English. All colleges will require a certain level of English competence, depending on the type of course applied for, and will test for English ability either in the student own country or on arrival. Most institutions offer language support to international students alongside their educational course, as well as pre-sessional English programmes.

In England and Wales university courses usually last for three years, and students typically study either one subject, or two subjects that are related. For example, Single Honour for Politics or Combined Honour for Politics and Economics.

In Scotland the university system is different, and courses usually continue for four years. Students in Scotland study a larger number of subjects as part of their degree.

In the UK, students take out student loans, which means that they borrow

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
Local Examinations Syndicate

This picture shows the main page of UCLES (University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate)'s website.
www.ucles.org.uk

UCLES—a world leader in educational assessment

Getting prepared for the cultural shock from the 4th opening, the general opening of the Japanese culture with more information

Catching a glimpse of Japanese culture

The negotiation to exchange cultural products between Korea and Japan will be held around March. It will decide whether to open the door completely to Japanese culture or not. If this negotiation reaches an agreement, it will be the 4th opening of the Japanese culture in Korea. We need to prepare for it. ...Ed

Japanese pop music

“Is it a man or a woman?” Any Korean person would’ve had an experience to talk to oneself about it. The best example of this might be X-Japan. Almost every Korean under the age of 40 would’ve heard the song, “Tears.” It is X-Japan’s song and it has been remade and sung by Korean group, MC the Max, lately. X-Japan is the icon of Japanese pop culture. In spite of the cultural barrier, their album has sold about 30,000 copies in pirate edition. This numerical value is indirectly reflecting the power of Japanese pop (J-pop).

Korea is experiencing a new wave of Japanese culture. Before getting into it, what is exactly J-pop? Even the music experts cannot answer it clearly. It may be the reason why J-pop is consisted of countless genres in music. This is the difference between Korea and Japan since Korean pop (K-pop) is all about dance music. New folk rock, visual rock, hard rock, J-rock, southern sound, and others make up J-pop. This is just a beginning when comparing the two nations.

What pops on your head when you talk about J-pop? It would probably be X-Japan, Glay, Amuro Namie, Johnny’s Jr and others. Yes! These are J-pop. Anyway, getting to know more about the J-pop, it is divided into two systems. Komuro family and Being production (Being) are the two towers of the J-pop. To be more specific, the group like Glay and B’z belong to Being production. Amuro Namie and Luna Sea and so on are in Komuro family.

The difference between them is in its entertainment strategy. The group of Being, never shows their faces through TV or other media. They meet fans only in concerts and music. Therefore, the fans are always anxious to see them. This is the way they hold fans tightly and forever. On the other hand, Korean knows Japanese music by Komuro family since they use all kinds of mass media to appeal to the public.

If there is difference, there is always something in common like the two sides of a coin. Visual rock is the mutual thing in J-pop. Since the very success of Glay from the Being in 1990’s, visual rock has been the major factor of the J-pop scene. Luna Sea also stands for Visual rock and it was made by Komuro. That made two giant productions into one.

Today’s J-pop icon Visual rock is known in Korea as X-Japan’s music. Visual rock was started in the late 80’s when every amateur bands poured out to the streets in Tokyo. Bands had to make people to hear their music in order to survive. On that account, they began to use cosmetics and their music scene was called as Visual rock. Their effort finally paid off as Glay made their success by selling the record high 5million albums in 1997.

People got to know one thing more. The success of Glay was not promptly made. Their entertainment’s continuous support and endurance based on money were the major factor of their glory. Korean people must be ware of these reasons of being success for they have to face with Japanese cultural invasion.

Going back to the basic, Japanese pop music is a mixture of all genres. But it came from the same root, the western rock music, Bob Dylan through Beatles. The reason for Korean’s anxiety about opening doors to Japanese culture especially in music, would be the power of Japanese culture variety in genre and the giant entertainment companies that support musicians steadily with great force of money.

Not to mention, K-pop will have to compete with these long-run groups and top-skilled musicians like B’z, Mr.Children, Spitz, Glay not Komuro’s puppets like SMAP or other low-quality musicians. Before that, a close observation inside Korean pop culture is a must.

Movies

Where might be the kingdom of porno in Koreans mind? America? China? Guess what? It’s Japan. True or not, many Korean think that Japan is in a serious disorder of sex.

In that account, Japan’s porno market is one of the largest market in the world.

However, having a chance to chat about Japanese motion picture, one must put that porno thing aside from the table since Japanese film is not all about sex. Making an unnecessary addition, obviously, they did had a pink age of movies in 1960-70’s when Japan had a deep economic recession.

It is hard to define what is Japanese movie in general as it is hard to say exactly what is the culture. Japanese movie is in the border line between animation and movie. That means animation forms a large portion in the Japanese film.

As a whole, Japanese film can be



Japanimation

Japanimation, which is a term that distinguishes Japanese animation from others, is a compound noun from “Japan” and “animation.” Many people thinks that this word has become popular recently but it is not true. As a matter of fact, the word was started to be used after the telecast of TV-animation “Atome” in the western part of the U.S. and Hawaii. At that time, only few people knew it that this animation was made in Japan. However, after the broadcasting in 1982, not only to the western part but also to the eastern part of the states, “Macross,” which is well known as “Robotec,” became very popular.

This is the origin of the Japanimation and the beginning of “Otaku culture.” Otaku means his or her home in Japan but it is now used as a word like mania, the people who deeply fall into specific things. Recently, it is generally used by the people in Europe, America and

It is imperative that we prevent our culture from the cultural invasion of Japan. The history will not be repeated if we are prepared for it. Preparation will start from knowing them.

understood in logic of dichotomy. Tokyo and Kyoto could explain this logic. These two unlike cities symbolize the old studio system and new wave. From the beginning of the Japanese movie, films are mostly made in two different cities. Tokyo, the symbolic city of Japan’s economic success is also the city of modern film. On the other hand, Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan is the city of historic film. But the current trend is more toward the contemporary side.

With its hybrid character of the movie, miscellaneous and unique subjects are pumping out of many fields. Japan is now facing a new wave in the film industry. There used to be a system called studio system in which Nikaz (movie studio) was standing first. However, this system is now beyond history with letting go emblematic directors, like Kurosawa, Oz and others. On behalf of them, the new faces are putting up a good fight. Kitano Takeshi for example, he was first a comedian but now the most distinguished director in Japan. Sadly enough, these new wave of leaders are not recognized domestically, compared to their winning prizes overseas like Cannes film festival.

With a breakdown of major system, Japanese film lost their traditional aspect and their own identity as well. That ultimately made Japanese film as an Achilled tendon in Japanese culture. However, will they just give up so easily? I guess not. They are preparing a surprise comeback.

The harmony of new and old in the fields are giving its signs. I think that the coexistence of the new generation with old directors would be the reason of Japanese film being alive all this time.

Southeast Asia. In fact, people who use this name exist more abroad than in Japan. It is approved by an audience rating survey of “Candy and Candy” and “Dragon Ball” which are televised 15 years ago in France. This program was astonishingly successful and gained an enormous rate which was between 80 to 90%. For this reason, the Department of Culture in France decided to ban the broadcasting of the Japanimation.

The great power of Japanimation is also shown in the Southeast Asia. Many PR-managers of Chinese department stores use “Ultraman (a character in a Japanimation) show” as an opening ceremony and this phenomena was began after the “Yaohan Department” who prepared its opening event with Ultraman characters event brought a result that it made thousand of people to be crowded in front of the department store.

Basically, the great power of Japanimation comes from the various genres that “Anime” (A Japanese word to Japanimation) possesses and the special marketing strategy. The genres are divided into 5 different parts. They are called “Hard core,” “Hard gore,” “Cyber punk,” “Mechanic” and “Deforme.” First of all, “Hard core” is an abnormal and masochistic animation. This one will be divided into 5 other parts again, named as “purified heart stories,” “adult purified heart stories,” “homosexual love affair,” “pornography” and “hard core.” Such various and elaborative sections make the people, especially adults, interested in it. “Hard gore” is also a special part of the Japanimation. It shows bloodsheds and depicts knives only as tools to kill made an image that a knife as a only tool to kill somebody. This genre shows us directly about the “Samurai” which had been used very often as the main character. “Hard gore” and “Hard core” are banned to be imported to Korea until now but they will be totally opened soon if “The 4th Korea and Japan’s cultural opening” allows. Difference to these kind of topics “Cyber punk” was known by Korean very quickly because of the animation called “Ghost Shell” and “Akira.” These words were born in 1980 by the head editor of “Aisac Asimof SF magazine.” This tells us a story about people who lives in a limited and scientifically high-developed-cultural-area. Practically, director “Otomo Gachehiro,” who made “Akira” which got a favorable criticism from many countries, is well known in this genre. The forth genre is “Mechanic.” Actually, this part is the heart of Japanimation and makes it special from the other animation genres. It shows us various imagination with graphically description. Because of this reason, they became popular among the teenagers all over the world. In addition, they made “Gundam”, one of the most popular animation character in the world. This animation will permanently stay as an unforgettable “Mechanic” with the people who love Japanimation. The last genre is “Deforme” which comes from the word deformation. People gains catharsis by seeing and sympathizing to the character who transforms into a powerful character to overcome the with situation. “Ranma 1/2” is a story about a boy who deforms himself to a girl, is a good example.

The unique marketing strategy which includes planning Japanimation is another reason of its powerful influence. “Pocket Monster” is a good example to show us how the marketing strategy works in the real world. First of all, it needs a flawless story and than it needs to be well-advertised. However, “Nintendo” the company where Pocket Monster is born, advertised it not through the mass-communication.

They advertised it by spreading it from mouth to mouth. This worked well when they planed unique events in special days. Practically, “Nintendo” was successful at this and made “Pocket Monster” as a successful character not only in Japan but also in the U.S.

The other unique marketing strategy in this animation was to keep this animation in secret. “Nintendo” did not say anything to the press neither about the story nor about the new monsters and this made people so curious to know the next story. Such a small thing made the firm to earn 200 million dollars in the U.S. However, the most important thing is that the most of the money was earned by merchandising (producing the animation character in a commercial scale.) This merchandising program usually starts with a story of a comic magazine. If the reader’s reaction is good, it will be published in a book. Some of them would become TV or cinema animation and after that a participant merchandises it.

This formula worked successfully in the real world and made Japan to earn a 15 billion dollars in the world animation and character market. To compare it to the 500 million dollar market in Korea, Koreans should need to learn about their skills of marketing and planning it. To become competitive in this part, they must not fear about the power of Japanimation. Who knows that the Korean animation would beat them.

By Culture Section

Nowadays, it is quite difficult to approach the concept of art by looking into a couple of pieces of paintings. Art is presented in such a variety like that of the looks on people strolling along Kwang Hwa Moon. For instance, from the word “rose,” we can not only draw the figure of a rose in our minds, but also come up with an abstract association such as the scent of a rose. On the other hand, it is out of the question for one to figure a definite feature of a “painting.”

A painting is an entity which is enclosed beneath the very word “painting.” As a humanbeing composes a life with a long time period and a number of incidents, a painting is also a reflection of the artist’s inner values and aspirations that he or she has endeavored to accomplish. There exist paintings presented in diverse colors while many other exist in monotone color bases.

We encounter paintings that are as large as a household and some that are smaller than post stamps. We can conclude that all these diverse methods of conveying their values have been brought forward from the definite purposes and clear intentions. Every single piece of painting with distinct features possesses the significance of existence. Such trait as diversity enables any sort of painting to be interpreted as significant as a “creation” due to its originality. If we can view paintings apart from our rigid mentality and cognizance, now, art seems to be woven into the fabric of our daily lives, not only displayed in art museums.

However, in actuality, the modern art of today is conceived as a concept that is

inscrutable and unpragmatic more often than not. We undertake to open to new ideas and different viewpoints after controversial conversations with our friends or conflicts due to lack of understanding. That is to say, the readiness to open our minds is a prerequisite in an attempt to become closer to others. The same principle applies to the relationship we form with art. This can be defined as the outgoing message from the artists destined to others with the sole



An approach to the Modern Art

purpose of communication. These messages are by no means intended to be an one-sided communication. Art can practice its purpose to the fullest only on the grounds that it has carried out mutual communications between the artists and the viewers. Fine art is a form of art which absolutely requires the sense of sight.

Fine art is, in only a matter of a second, inputted into our minds by means of the optic nerve which also enables us to recognize the beauty of an attractive woman with a mere glimpse of her. And we encounter the combination of images which guide us as to determine the pleasantness of the vision and the composition of the whole

and parts and the center and sides. In this case, we are not allowed to the preparation for the development or the grandeur of the finale. Art is an immediate fusion of the introduction, the development, and the conclusion. We can call this the configuration of chronological events. The means of such phenomenon imbricates brush driving, the change of colors, the materials utilized, the organization of objects on the canvas, the nuance engendered from it. This

novel and these novels empower us to front a whole new world. For those who stretch their necks at the art exhibition, the understanding of the art terms is indispensable. The reason for this can be simply explained by the fact that a prominent artist finally grasps a brush after reading 20,000 books and exerting oneself for 20 years. It is only fair for us to be anticipated and prepared in order to make a true connection with art.

The main point at the issue is that we are supposed to voluntarily look for the meaning of the modern art with much leeway in our ways, and forge the environment to enhance the degree of attention and curiosity paid upon art for ourselves. Art precedes the contemporary trends and shocks our fixed mentality as a stimulus. However, the primary aspect of the problem is our inactive imagination. It is imperative for us to ignite the latent urge to imagine. Paintings portray anything on a canvas as a suggestive symbol and a genre of fine arts is established in accordance to the methods of expression. Art is nothing more than fancy and notion that we run into on a daily basis, depicted with lines on a canvas, with colors along with other tools and materials. Salvador Dali once said, “the only thing that the world will not have enough of is exaggeration.”

An attribute that artists set out for others to model after is that they produce a dramatic

disorderly labyrinth literally invites us to participate in a treasure hunting. The treasure that we are in search for, in this case art, is enclosed in the name of rarity.

Paintings characterized by commonness cannot be accounted for fine art. It is said that one can sense what he or she is aware of and see what he or she senses. However, it is also often said that we do not have much knowledge of the modern art. We are to meet artists and communicate with fine arts on a deep level in an approach to the modern art. In this way, we can specify our attitude towards fine arts and art.

By Kim Young-sea
The Chief General Secretary
The Federation of Artistic and Cultural
Organization Daegu

The Journey of Jean-François Millet

The exhibition of Jean-François Millet’s work in Seoul is held at the “Seoul Museum of Art” until the 30, March. This exhibition titled as “Journal of Millet” shows us about seventy pieces of his oil paintings, dessins and prints. What’s more, we can also see the works of the Barbizon’s artists and Vincent van Gogh, which are said to have influenced each other. For the spectator, this exhibition is divided into a very comfortable and comprehensible three sections, “Millet Before Barbizon,” “Barbizon Millet” and “After Millet.” The most interesting and important part is the Barbizon Millet’s part. Although because of technical reasons, the Museum could not display two of his most famous paintings, the “Les Glaneuses” and “The Evening Bell” which were painted during the time he stayed at Barbizon, this display is the first and largest show of Millet’s and his instructor’s paintings. In addition, we can also see the paintings of David Jacques Louis, Pis! sarro Camille, Cezanne and Gogh. As a whole, the exhibition will be displaying nearly 140 pieces of work.

Looking at his paintings, we can easily understand why he became such a role model for younger artists. Actually, it was he who, on a visit to Le Havre to paint portraits, encouraged Boudin to become an artist, and his work was certainly what influenced the young Monet, and even more decidedly so,

Pissarro, who shared similar political inclinations with him.

Although his work showed some affinities with impressionism towards the end of his life, when he started using a lighter palette and a much more free-style brushstrokes, his technique was never really close to theirs. He never painted out-of-doors, and he had only a limited awareness of tonal values, but his draughtsmanship was monumental and has appealed to artists such as Seurat and van Gogh, who were also enthralled by his subject-matter and his social implications. It is easy to find such kinds of interactions by comparing the paintings of Millet to other artists like van Gogh in this exhibition. All in all, the Journal of Millet offers us a significant time to go back to the time of Millet and a chance to see for ourselves his wonderful paintings.



By Kim Min-suk
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Reviewing the movie "8 mile" and "Seo Pyen Je" from various angles

Dreams and passion melt hardness

Subway arson accident in Daegu reminded us humanity. United state's strong stance against Iraq also make people to consider what is real peace. Particularly in Korea, there are many young people who live without dreams and passion. Poet Park no-hae said, "Only human being is hope." People feel isolated among others more often.

Many young people wander around us in order to find their own dream. We could not be isolated any more due to internet's development. Now, it is time to think about ourself and find what we want to be. Movie "8 mile" and "Soe Pyon Jae" could be a good example for us at these times.

Youthful zest in Hip-hop made rabbit to overcome his toughness

The movie 8 mile is a story about a guy called "rabbit" which is played by the famous singer Eminem. As a matter of fact, this movie could be a life story about Eminem. At the beginning, one man is deeply fell into his singing. He is now preparing for the "Rap Battle"(A Battle where he or her express their own anger about the society by personal attacks to the other person who battled with him or her. They can express their feeling in a free style rapping with a simple base line and drum bit. The winner will be decided by the clapping and cheers.) After he stood in front of the audience to start his Hip-hop, he realized that he is the only white person except his friends in this large hall. This makes him to abandon his chance to sing despite his talent and passion in rapping. Actually, this could be the same situation in the nowadays life by the young people in Korea which are not sure about their identity. However, this is the start of rabbit's own fight against his life and surroundings until he beat the champion in Rap Battle in the last scene.

Rabbit and his folks are estranged from the society in Detroit. His everyday life is a fight against the menace to his right to live. Even his small house can a trailer, anything has not provided him a peaceful time since his

mom's boyfriend run away from her. Actually, there are many people who live in similar situation like rabbit and they are divided from the 8 mile road which now is separated from Detroit to the outskirts as well as social stratum.

However, the social gap that rabbit got is melted by his passion in Hip-hop and the dreams to overcome the 8 mile road. We can see hope by his best effort in his every day life and anticipate his bright future. Eventually, at the last scene, he beat the champion in the Rap Battle with a nice and powerful Hip-hop song which expressed his every thing. All black people in the large hall clap and cheer to the passionate white guy. After this scene rabbit leave their friends alone and leave calmly to his work place as nothing happened. His work place means the real world where he want to build his own studio. In spite of the darkness to the way to work, the audience will feel hope in his future.

Chang with ardor which made the family to overcome conflicts

Seo Pyeon Je is a famous Korean movie, which was made in 1993. Yoo-bong, Song-hwa (yoo-bong's daughter) and Dong-ho (yoo-bong's son) are the main character in this movie. The movie starts with a recollection of a 30 years old man in a small local pub during a someone's Chang (a korean traditional song made by one person, usually a woman, and a traditional drummer.) His memories introduce us into a small village from his childhood and show us his father (a wandering singer) and his sister who work hard in Chang. The family roam about the country and earn the money by singing. Unfortunately, it became very hard to them to exist after the war. Nobody wanted to hear their songs. That makes Dong-ho to run away from his father. Although Song-hwa became sick due to her brother's run away. Dong-ho's absence could not stop her passion in singing. On the other hand, her father Yoo-bong became angry to his sick daughter and let her ate



some medicine which made her blind. However, Its was not only his anger which made her blind but his believe, that blind person who can centralize in one's voice much more deeper than the normal people. He wanted his daughter to become a supreme in Chang. He thought that a song by a singer which is not buried in the range of Han (a traditional feeling consisted sadness and grudge) does not impress people and a song without han is not a song. Her father believed that her Chang could be impress people only when she lose her sight. As a matter of fact, at the last scene Dong-ho met her blind sister after his long wandering and they sing and beat the drum together. The spectator finally hears a sound which is not buried in the range of Han but exceed that range. Song-hwa and Dong-ho forgive each other through a song. Their father who was dead a long time ago also is being together with them in the song. At the end of the movie, Song-hwa wander again despite that she can not see any more. However, her back did not look so sad as it used to be. Actually, it was similar with the last scene of 8 mile.

Overcoming the hardness and limits

Though the two films, we could find the hardness of the reality and its boundary. For example, Song-hwa could not overcome her blindness and her poverty if she did not get fever in singing Chang. On the other hand, rabbit also could not get over the hardness of his life which he faced. His life has no hope about power to achieve his own dream in the movie. Both characters are sincere about what they really want to be. They did thier utmost effort not to waste their talent. As a college student, we should make a model from Song-hwa and need to follow her as concentrating in one thing as Chang. From rabbit we need to learn the courage and hope in every situation which was showed in the last Rap Battle. Think about a world without dream and passion. Both movies make us to think about this.

By Kim Min-suk

Associate Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

From rebels to pros

Left alone in the dark movie theater, one man hurriedly copies down the names shown on the screen. Names of supporting actors, cameramen and the rest of the movie makers are all scribbled down in his notepad. In a nut shell, he knows every single part of this movie. A woman's room is covered with darkness. The beams coming out of the TV is the only light. Beside the TV, there are countless number of animated cartoon videos that she probably saw for a thousandth time. Have you heard of people like them? They are so-called the Otaku, an old Japanese word but new to the world, that is frequently used to describe someone who is very into his concerns.

The Otakus are the group of people that are obsessed with certain items or ideas. An Otaku is more than a fan or a mania of something. They are different in every aspect such as the degree of their addiction and what they contribute to their society.

It is hard to define Otaku just as it sounds. Even though it is difficult to set out a definite meaning of a cultural phenomenon in few words, in the academic fields, Otakus are new type of people with high-level ability that reach beyond a lay man's ability. Otaku also has their own unique insights including full details. For example, an Otaku of a noodle dish will not only answer fluently to the questions of ingredients, flavors and taste of a dish but they will be gladly to explain the economic effects and the international relations the noodle has. Otakus are actually great human assets to a nation.

In the 20C, Japanese educational system did not satisfy the students. the object of learning was to pass an exam and study ever so blindly. Instead of protesting against educational policies, however, the students reacted as rebels. They would do anything so sincerely all but the school work. They strived and digged deeply into a particular hobby becoming what is now an Otaku. Otakus are attracting more than a mere attention. In the 21C, for example, Otakus became the main motive in enhancing the quality of video arts. In the fields of animation and movie industry, they were the ones that made Japanese animation known as the best in the world.

People usually see Otaku as a group of slovenly people. It is a biased thought, however, since most of the Otakus have decent jobs that anybody can admire. They were professionals in their day jobs and also specialists in their particular hobbies.

The eminent futurist, Alvin Toffler once said that "In the future society, a combination of a producer and a consumer will give birth to a new type of person called prosumer." An Otaku is probably an ideal form of prosumer. Out of pure curiosity and interest, Otaku has turned themselves into professionals in certain fields, becoming the consumer and the prosumer at the same time. The Japanese see the Otaku as the key culture icon in the information-oriented society.

Otaku plays an important role in the Japanese cultural environment while in Korea, it is missing a factor that can act as an Otaku, imaginative and creative human resource. A nation's cultural environment is important in that it affects the competitiveness of a country and its civilization of the people. However, in Korea, we lack motives that Otakus provide. A teenager that spends too much of his or her time digging into comic books or computer games is likely to be scorned by his or her parents. If he or she was a Korean, the kid might be labeled as a "slow student". We always thought too much is as bad as too little and that was how the Korean kids were taught to think. But people are admitting that we lack cultural properties. It will be our duty to find out why and grow Korea's cultural grounds.

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Diverse Tunes



Groove to the rhythm of Samba

Samba is the unique latin music that represents excitement and passion of carnival in Brazil. The word samba probably derives from 'semba,' naval thrust or touching belly buttons while dancing, in the Kimbundu language of the present Angola, from which millions of blacks were forcibly taken to the New World in the colonial times.

The contagious dance music and song forms of the present day samba evolved from Afro-Brazilian folk expressions. That music is a combination of African native's music and Brazilian's music. When one thinks Brazil, samba music come across one's mind first.

If you want to know of samba more, you have to know Brazilian history. Brazil is a settlement by Portugal. At that time, the nation of Brazil was cultivating sugar cane and coffee, which needs much labor power.

Therefore, many blackmans in Africa were brought along to Brazil. For this reason, African music naturally sank into Brazilian culture. In order to forget their poorness and life suffer, blackmen hold a carnival every year. In that place, they calmed joys and sorrows of life with singing samba and dancing a circle dance together.

Most samba musics have a backgrounds in everyday life in Rio. The first officially registered samba was "Pelo Telefone," a hit during the 1917 carnival in Rio. Samba soon became the dominant carnival music, and it rose as an all season favorite with radio. Wide ranging broadcasts helped establish samba as a national patrimony.

Normally the dance is performed to the music in two-four time at the tempo of 48 to 56 bars per minute; the dance consists of many bounce actions and the way of timing differs according to the figure used.

Anywhere in Brazil, in the street or on the road, you can see the people who dance samba. In original Samba, there is an unique motion of arms. Each dancer hold of herbs that remain good and strong smell on their hands, move their arms in front of their nose. Therefore, they dance more harshly and become lost in the ecstasy of the smell.

"Rio carnaval (carnival)" is held in Rio de Janeiro, is the old metropolis of Brazil. The carnival is held during the time of the Lent, which lasts from the end of February to early March, for 4days. The carnival begins 4 days before the Lent, the 40 week days from Ash Wednesday until Easter. This term is a legal holiday. The carnival is a mirror of the time. It criticizes the society, presents the people's delight and sometimes assumes a religious aspect. Many Brazilians take part in the samba carnival. Brazilians prepare this once-a-year carnival for all the year round. They

appropriate 20 percent to 30 percent of their yearly income for carnival clothes and music. Besides, many people over the country gather in this place to see this carnival, participate in the festival and go back with learning samba. In Brazil, samba schools are very prosperous. A Samba school has about 3000 members. Brazilians strive to make samba sublimated to art dance, just like a ballet with samba rhythm and basic movement.

Brazil is said to be "the passionate country." That is probably because of the samba dance and the carnival which have been put into Brazilians' soul for a long time already.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Explore graceful charm of Hanbok

Miuccia Prada, the head of Italian brand Prada, unofficially visited Korea last July. What had inspired the worlds leading fashion designer? It was hanbok. Mesmerized by the mystical colors and design, she took back with her three sets of the traditional apparel.

Hanbok. It is a traditional Korean clothes that has been maintaining its unique style for over 2,000 years, which makes it one of the oldest and most representative costumes of the peninsula. Millenniums of civilization caused the evolution of costumes to reflect cultural mores of the times, the climactic conditions, the physical geography of the region and the occupation of the populace. Therefore, it can be inferred that changes in the design of hanbok chronologically stands in line with the nations historical development. As it portrays the history of Korean culture with collective wisdom and spirit dissolved in it, hanbok forms a highly effective expression of the Korean identity which provides a glimpse into the Korean lifestyle.

A short stroll down the modernized streets of Korea will reveal that todays Korean wardrobe ranges from jeans and casual fashions to tailored suits and chick designer creations. However, it is evident in the eyes of any individual that the most striking outfit is without a doubt the hanbok. Unfortunately, as elsewhere, Western-style clothing is so pervasive that one rarely comes across anyone wearing Korean hanbok in public. The hanbok is presently worn particularly on traditional holidays, special ceremonies and social affairs that portray the sizeable weight of the traditional Korean theme. The design of hanbok is characterized by the two-piece pocketless outfit and buttons that are held closed with strings, belts or cords. The elegant women's outfit comprises a wide wrap-around skirt and a bolero-like jacket. It is often called chima-jeogori, chima being the Korean word for skirt and jeogori the word for jacket. The men's hanbok consists of a short jacket and pants, called baji, that are roomy and bound at the ankles. A long coat of a similar cut

called durumagi may top both ensembles.

The beauty of the traditional Korean dress lies in the harmonious blend of straight and curved lines. While the rectilinear lines symbolize strong masculinity, the graceful curvilinearity is feminine and gentle. From the delicate combination of the two distinct lines, the refined aesthetic sense of the ancestors can be tasted. Materials for hanbok are mostly derived from natural ingredients such as extract of herbs, flowers and fruits bring out the most divine hues that represent the peoples nature affinity of the people. The nature-based colors are interpreted according to East Asian theories of eum-yang and the five elements. The female aspect is represented by eum, and likewise the lower garment is given an eum color. Yang represents the male aspect as well as upper and outer garments. White clothing, which the Korean people have always been very fond of, indicates the Koreans simple and pure soul.

Lee Young Hee, a renowned hanbok designer, contributed to Korean national

dress to come into the spotlight. Her shows evoked exclamation from the audience who were captivated by the breathtaking colors and ecstatic design of her collection. "Hanbok is designed to fit Asian body shape. Not only does it hide the typical short legs but also thick waist of Eastern people, said Ms. Lee proudly.

Although Korea's traditional costume is attracting the eyes of westerners being recognized as a original fashion, it seems to be drifting farther from the ones who are suppose to love it the most. Recently, Korea's Ministry of Culture and Tourism has launched a campaign encouraging people to wear hanbok, setting December 4th hanbok day". In light of many designers' and citizens' great effort to popularize hanbok, with its roots stretching back many centuries, will doubtlessly continue to grace the streets of Korea for many years to come.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section



Beverage Report

Yogurt, does a body good

Yogurt is the oldest milk product. It is made from fermented and coagulated milk which is invaded by friendly bacteria.

Yogurt probably originated in the Balkans. Its popularity, however, spread from the Middle East where milk production was seasonal. The nomadic people who produced milk lived far from the coast where they would sell their produce. High summer temperatures in this area soured or fermented milk quickly, so lactic acid and bacteria which turn milk into soft curds were activated spontaneously. This mixture was then hung on animal skins where it cooled to form curds.

Today, yogurt is made commercially in the carefully controlled environments and the requisite bacteria are added to milk. There are a variety of commercial yogurt now produced. Plain yogurt is made from whole milk. Flavored yogurt has sugar and either artificial flavorings or natural fruit added. Some flavored yogurts contain gelatin or stabilizers for a thicker texture. Fruit-flavored yogurt can either have the fruit on the bottom or be already stirred. Frozen yogurt which resembles soft-serve ice cream in texture has become very popular and competes head-to-head in some markets with ice cream.

Around the world today yogurt is enjoyed among many nationalities. In India it is used in meat and vegetable cooking, such as "tandoori" dishes. In the Middle East and India it is used in a traditional drink called "lassi." Scandinavians use yogurt as a salad dressing.

In 1907, a Russian scientist, Elie Metchnikoff, was the first prominent person to pay attention to the health giving benefits of soured or curded milk. He noted that some select populations, such as Bulgarian villagers, who eat large quantities of curded milk are known for their longevity. As a result of his paper, using soured milk as health giving food began to spread all around the world. In 1908 Metchnikoff received the Nobel Prize for



his work into the link between the immune system and intestinal bacteria. However his theory that drinking yogurt makes people to enjoy longevity still is not clear.

The health benefits of yogurt have long been argued. However, it is certainly a good source of B vitamins, protein and calcium and is much more digestible than fresh milk. Yogurt contains the most of milk constituents compared to other milk products such as cheese, ice cream, or butter. It is also excellent to compose vitamin. In addition, lactic ferment in yogurt holds back an action of harmful bacteria. Therefore people who eat yogurt steadily can prevent constipation and diarrhea. Also lactic-acid fermented milk has the capacity of activating human immune functions by promoting division of cells which control immune system.

There is a common saying, "Do not eat yogurt on an empty stomach." However, it makes no difference in the efficacy of lactic-acid fermented milk when one drinks it before a meal or after that. Lactic ferments in yogurt goes safely through one's stomach and show its ability. In order to get effect of lactic-acid fermented milk, eating steadily everyday is more important than the time and the quantity of taking.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Making a deep investigation into a new cultural phenomenon - Avatar

Avatar craze in cyber community

“*Beory*” tells “*Mello*” someday she hopes to swim in Titicaca, the highest lake on earth. *Mello* makes the place where she dreams to go in their own world and invites her. There, they whisper sweet nothings and fall in love. Sounds like an extravagant story, doesn't it? It is a scene from a box-office film “Who Are You.” *Beory* is the name of the main actress' avatar and *Mello* is her chatting partner. Hundreds and thousands of who log on to the Internet are avatar users. Even now, at the very moment, such incident is taking place in cyberspace.

Avatar is a combination of Sanskrit words “Ava.” or to pass through, and “Terr” meaning land, which originally was defined as an embodiment of a Hindu deity. But with the popularization of the computer, the term denotes graphic icon that represents netizens' cyber image. The difference from the characters such as “Mickey Mouse” and “Hello Kitty” is that it substitutes the users in cyber world, acting according to their will.

Avatars are booming

If 2001 was the introductory stage of verifying the potential of avatar business, 2002 can be referred to the growth period with its market amounted to 20 million won in Korea. Experts predict that the size will be increased by five folds this year to exceed 100 billion won. As people found more to buy virtual clothing and accessories, the revenues from the avatar service jumped about 73 percent over the same period last year. Thereby, avatar has emerged as one of the most rapidly growing business in the country forcing the Internet companies to plunge into the lucrative market. They are hailing avatar services as an alternative source of income, offering a survival guide through dotcom doldrums.



Avatar users decorate characters according to their tastes.

Businesses go through extremely fierce competition in a bid to come up with innovative ideas for attracting customers and increasing sales. Unlike superficial avatars, technologies that provide 3D-decoration or computer-merged photograph for real-life like avatars have already been released. Related extensive services are also gaining popularity. Freechal is about to unveil a new service with stickers, mugs and music videos. MSN started commercial operation of the paid-for avatar-activated instant messaging service in Korea as the world first. Moreover, PPL is carried out through avatars - avatars wearing a certain brand would create an advertisement cost naturally.

Crossing Gender and Age

Just like in the 70's when girls were engrossed in paper dolls, in the 21st century, children play with avatar. However, dressing-up is no longer restricted to teenagers these days - it has surpassed the limit of people to all genders and age. Those in thirties and forties are creating their other selves in the virtual world to converse,

romance, marry and divorce with avatars.

Among approximately 10 million cyberme's living in the virtual community, users in their twenties and thirties make up over 34% while the proportion of men and women is almost equal. A consultant Mr. Hwang (37) spends his leisure time shopping items for his avatar named “Sebastian.” He says he has tried dying Sebastian's hair in every color. “At first, I started dressing up my avatar just to show my girl friend a fancy character of mine. Nowadays I change Sebastian's wear as often as 3 times a week. Since I have to go to work in suit, I at least want my avatar to be in comfortable and unique garments.”

Advantages Vs. Disadvantages

Why are they so enraptured over avatar? Why do netizens who used to show extreme stinginess in using pay contents services open their purse without hesitation just for hypothetical decoration? Reasons may vary. As avatar is another one self created by one, it enables the existence of a completely disparate “me” from real “me” with

different appearance, name as well as social status, satisfying desire to escape from the reality with the least risk.

Min Kyung Bae, the head of the Cyber Culture Research Center remarks, “The avatar boom depicts a new cultural phenomenon of the Internet era conjugating capability of doing things that are not possible in actual life, the attractiveness of anonymity as well as the pursuit to become a popular star with well-decorated avatars.”

Despite several advantages of avatar service such as it playing a role of self-satisfaction, testing oneself, fostering creativity and making friends, disadvantages have reached an extent where they demand a keener attention. To illustrate, growing number of users are fettered in exorbitant spending. “Lewd chatting” or teenage girls getting themselves involved in having sexual relationship with older men to receive items as gifts. Also, although avatar allows freedom within the virtual world, it holds a great possibility of generating confusion of identity in the real life, while turning them into cyber addicts. The gap in social position or status which used to be a matter of social problem is expanding its territory to cultural area.

However, experts present a firm notion that avatar boom has the potential to develop into a new cultural energy in light of the fact that it appeared on the horizon arresting public attention with the expectation for positive effects it may bring about as a part of a culture reflecting the lifestyle and trend of the country, if the negative elements are decreased and it is cultivated adequately to blend in the culture.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Meet Harry Potter of HUFs



Choi Hyun-woo (EC-99)

The occult atmosphere created by the pictures of famous magicians and magic shows hanging on the wall along with some of the magic props displayed on shelves was shrouding the office room. When the light brown-eyed protagonist of today entered the room, the ambience of the space became even more mystical.

Choi Hyun-woo (EC-99), a senior at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies is one of the most renowned magicians in Korea playing an active role in the field of magic ranging from television shows to public performances. Together with Lee Eun-geol, he represents the magician of young generation who contributed greatly to bringing magic into vogue.

He started his story with an incident of which served as a momentum that marked the turning point of his life. “It was a chilly day in autumn back in year 1996,” recalled Choi. “After several days of thinking how to impress my girlfriend on our anniversary day, I came up with a fantastic idea—a romantic magic party. At that very moment, I had made my first step into magic.” When asked how the event went, he answered with an awkward smile, shuffling cards in his hands. “Unfortunately, it didn't work out.”

But it was since then, amazed by the wonders of magic, he started to learn magic at a magic bar in Apgujeong. For four years, he had been performing in magic cafes following the path of being a magician but kept the fact as a secret to his parents. When his father found about it, he went through a family dissension. However, Choi's ardent passion toward magic transformed his parent into trusty and reliable supporters. Soon after becoming an active member of The International Brotherhood of Magicians (IBM) and The Society of American Magicians (SAM), the two world's largest organizations for magicians, he won the first prize in IBM Ring 85 Convention-Dublin 2002 in England, which was his happiest moment, he recalls. Recently, he swept 3 awards in SIM Convention - close up magic, comedy award and showmanship part.

Choi Hyun-woo has been on numerous TV programs and once worked as a VJ on the cable television. A few magic concerts were given and they were all very successful. Thanks to his distinguished skills along with favorable impression, there are now scores of thousands fans. In March, he is invited to a magic festival in Japan as a champion and is planning to try out for the competition held by the Federation of International Magician Society in the upcoming summer. He is also an author of a recently published magic book. “Through the book I wanted to deliver a message that magic could work as a means of learning and altering personality other than a bare amusement,” remarked Choi.

Choi hopes to continue being indulged in magic to become the world's best magician, socially recognized by other magic people. But he pointed out that the magic industry in Korea is comparatively poor. “Although magic became more popular than before, people still have biased views. I will hopefully cast away the prejudiced thoughts and furthermore, systematically organize theories and write a paper on magic.”

He continued on with his goals. “I am already teaching at the academy in Bizmagic, the company I work for, but if department of magic is to be established, I would like to give a formal lecture as a professor, too.”

Owing to a busy schedule, he confessed that he rarely has time to attend classes. What's worse is that he never had a chance to go on a trip with school friends. “Now that the graduation is just around the corner,” he said. “I get to look back at my past school years. I admit I was not capable of making the best use of my time and now I realize how time flies and why it is referred to gold.” He smiled and left a final message with The Argus for his friends. “I hope my fellow schoolmates lay out their 4-year period of time to most advantage, at the same time always be prepared for the future.”

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section



Human touches the God

Adam lays back on a terrain, a small piece of the earth, on the left side of the picture. He extends his left hand to meet the finger of God, who is on the right side. God hovers in the air surrounded by angels. God stretches out his right hand toward Adam. As God outstretches his finger, it meets Adam's finger.

“The Creation of Adam” is the detail from the wall painting on the Sistine Chapel ceiling by Michelangelo Buonarroti. The whole span of the painting on the Sistine ceiling contains nine separated images, which arrange themselves into three sets - the Story of Noah, the Story of Adam and Eve, and the Story of Creation. These are all from the Book of Genesis. Especially among them, this picture expresses the Christian story of man's relationship with God.

This mural was painted by using “fresco” technique, a wall painting technique. An artist draws a picture on fresh, moist plaster with pigments dissolved in water. Because most mural paintings are executed in this way, people often call a wall painting “fresco”. “Fresco” technique is not simple, however, it prolongs the average life span of a picture. Michelangelo Buonarroti and Leonardo da Vinci are famous for using this technique.

Michelangelo was born on March 6, 1475,

at Caprese, in Tuscany, Italy as a local magistrate' second son among five ones. Michelangelo's desire to become an artist had been opposed by his father. He, however, was eventually apprenticed to Domenico Ghirlandaio in 1488 for three years. Michelangelo learnt the basis of fresco paintings from him. After about one year's learning, Michelangelo went on studying at the sculpture school in the Medici gardens. After that, he concentrated his whole mind upon his sculpture. During the years in the Garden of San Marco, Michelangelo began to study human anatomy at the church of Santo Spirito in order to know the muscular system of human body. This was completely for his work of sculpture.

In April, 1508, Julius II intended to entrust him with painting twelve figures of apostles and some decorations on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. In fact, it was proposed by Bramante who bore malice to Michelangelo. He, builder of the Papal court, had been jealous of Michelangelo who had engrossed love of the pope. Bramante was sure that Michelangelo would not accept Julius II's request to draw a wall painting because Michelangelo had always regarded himself as a sculptor. If that happened, Michelangelo would have incurred displeasure of the pope. At first,



“The Creation of Adam (1508-1512)” by Michelangelo Buonarroti, Sistine Chapel, Vatican, Rome

Michelangelo tried to turn down the commission. In the end, however, he brought this undertaking to a successful finish going against Bramante's expectation.

Michelangelo painted over 300 figures on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. In 1592, this masterpiece was accomplished after four years' work. All 343 characters are from the Old Testament and that figures are three times larger than actual man. This project was emotionally and physically torturous for Michelangelo. After having painted for so long time with keeping his eyes fixed on the ceiling, he could hardly look down. Whenever reading a letter or a small thing,

he had to hold it above his head.

“Creation of Adam” is the one of the most impressive work to posterity and all the images of the mural on the Sistine Chapel ceiling are confident and fluent with the High Renaissance style. This highly original painting made a great impression on the artists of the time and changed the course of Western Art. Even now this is demonstrating Michelangelo's masterly understanding of human anatomy and movement.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section

2003. 3. 14 ~ 4. 6

Exhibit of Andersen's fairy tales with original paintings
Seoul Arts Center



CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

