



**CAMPUS** ..... Page 3  
In-depth : Investigating the side-effects of smoking indoors

**NATIONAL** ..... Page 4  
In-depth : Analyzing the MIC's proceeding of LBS project

**CULTURE** ..... Page 7  
Review : Looking into the creative musical "Chang Po go"



**OPINION** ..... Page 2  
Visiting : Director of "Nanta", Song Seung-whan(A-76)



**THEORY & CRITIQUE** ..... Page 5  
Focus : Sparing into the life of the genius physicist, Dr. Lee Wi-so



**CULTURE** ..... Page 8  
In-depth : Understanding infotainment, the new trend in broadcasting business

## People in indignation over war

As U.S. military actions in Iraq intensified, so did the anti-war movement by Koreans denouncing U.S. President Bush and the Korean government for joining the war under the pretext of protecting national interests.

On March 22, several anti-war demonstrations continued throughout Seoul. At 2 p.m. in front of the Seoul's City Hall, a peace rally was held with 4,000 participants and the visiting Vietnamese Buddhist monk and spiritual leader, Thich Nhat Hanh.

Protesters gathered in Jongmyo Park at 4 p.m. for the similar purpose. In Jongmyo Park, activists from Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) and Korean Federation for Environmental Movement and college societies pushed ahead with the anti-war campaign condemning the local government's plan to dispatch some 700 soldiers in engineering and medical units to the battlefield.

At the park, a crowd of about 2,000 gathered and listened to various acting leaders reproving the war on Iraq. Rally-goers sang critical songs and swayed pickets. The protesters also hoisted anti-war flag, along with placards reading, "Bush, Cheney, Rumsfeld. The real axis of evil." Protesters posted stickers and banners that titled, "Stop the war!" and "No war!" For as well as "For Peace!"

When the rally was not enough to



Anti-war protesters gathered in Jongmyo Park on March 22.

mollify the public, participants started a peace march. Hundreds of pacifists marched toward the American Embassy to oppose the war.

During the march, some frictions between the police and protesters caused confusions but the protesters managed to burn the U.S. flag.

There were hundreds of policemen surrounding the crowd. And yet, on the street, in front of Kyobo bookstore, people started candlelight vigil. The chants that went, "NO WAR! NO U.S.A.!" blared

throughout the central Seoul.

"Although Korean people oppose war and want peace more eagerly than ever, the government is mobilizing its people to the U.S.-led war that lacks justification under the name of the Korea-U.S. alliance. It should be denounced morally and politically," said a statement signed by Kim Jong-il, the chief executive of two death girl's committee. A group of reformist university students said they will try to prevent the National Assembly from approving the

proposed troop dispatch and will join anti-war activities.

Some singers staged an anti-war performance and leaders from trade unions NGOs made speeches. "War against Iraq is an example of slaughterous aggression," shouted Kwon Young-ghil of the Democratic Labor Party. He also warned the government that its support for the U.S.'s war will hardly help easing the security concerns on the Korean peninsula.

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

### Education not for sale

Education Cultural Festival was held on March 20, at the Red Square to voice dissatisfaction against the raised tuition fee and concerns regarding the inflow of foreign education into Korea. The live performance of *Oedae Pungmul Yonhap* and other activities delivered strong messages to both the school administration and the Korean government demanding the protection of the students' rights to education.

The festival began with the symbolic "Ridding unjust tuition ghost" performance by the *Oedae Pungmul Yonhap*. The desire to lower tuition hike for the students and incoming freshmen was one of the main focuses of the event. *Pungtwigi* cookies were given out to students on campus to criticize the tremendous raise in tuition.

Along with the protest against the tuition hike, concerns regarding the possible influx of foreign education institutions into the country were raised. The WTO has demanded the Korean government to submit plans for open education until March 31. After the plans are submitted, agreements will be reached with the participating nations by the year 2005.

The cost for education has risen in all the countries that accepted the demands of WTO.

Choi Seung-ho, a teacher, said that the weight of Korean education would shift more to private institutions if foreign institutions enter the country.

By Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

## Avatar vs. netizen

Netizens increase the level of complaints about the avatar service the MSN messenger provided since February 20. This is not only the first case of demanding payment from messenger users for avatar service, but also a profitable model of the internet employed only in Korea. Therefore, it attracts much concern whether it will succeed or not.

However, netizens complain that the service is unstable and causes many errors. The most frequent complaint is that it conflicts with other application programs or operation systems. People must download and operate the program, "powerplus", to use the MSN avatar service. But while this program is in operation, another application program such as Hangul 97, conflicts with a certain library file of "powerplus" producing error messages on the screen or even making both program entirely inoperable, which is annoying.

Netizens also report cases of computers becoming unusable when they open many windows to chat with others, and of chat boxes being unable

to open immediately when they operate "Powerplus". Another common problem is that the service is made unavailable once or twice a week because of the server-checking process. Some people just give up using the service since a chat window including avatars gets extraordinarily large that it occupies too much space of the screen. Owing to these problems, the number of people who use the "powerplus" service decreases.

A program developer analyzes that "Generally a program or service should be developed so that it could be completely comparable with order version, that is, it could be used in older PC environments as well. But avatars of MSN messenger appear to work properly only in the latest PC environment." The MSN service providers said "Admittedly, there are many cases of errors that happen unexpectedly in the individual PC environment. We are doing our best to make the service available without a hitch."

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus



A student from Seochongryon is holding a sign in front of the Yongsan military base. (Related to page 3)

## HUFSans join the world wide Anti-war tied



Students are protesting against the war in Iraq in Red Square.

As protests against the attack on Iraq are held all over the world, HUFSans are going with the current. The HUFS' committee of anti-war was organized last year and has been doing activities for peace on and off campus.

On March 13, the anti-war festival was held in HUFS. Students raised their voice that they are against the US-led war in Iraq and Korean government's plan to dispatch troops to the war. During the event, there was a performance of finger language and a hip hop performance for peace. There were also some interesting things that attracted students, like men who dressed themselves up as an American soldier with missiles in his hands, the statue of liberty who is aiming a gun, and a mask of President Bush who stands for war. A signature-seeking campaign and a collection of contribution for anti-war was held and candies for peace were sold during the rally. The profits of selling anti-war candies are used for

expense of anti-war campaign in HUFS. The pictures of people who were injured in war were exhibited and it made many students realize the violence of war. On the day the war broke out, which is March 20, black badges written "stop the attack on Iraq" were handed out to students and many students wore it. In the afternoon, an anti-war gathering was held at the Red Square and there was a suggestion that students join the anti-war movement.

In fact, at the anti-war rally in Jongmyo on March 22, about 60 HUFSans participated. Kim Eun-young, a member of HUFS' committee of anti-war said, "Many innocent Iraqi people are dying of war. I hope that more HUFSans are

concerned about the anti-war campaign and participate in the rally for peace."

The GSC(General Student Council), the colleges of Occidental Languages, Oriental Languages, Social Sciences, and the College of Education belong to the HUFS' committee of anti-war. Also the Department of Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Political Science, Communication & Information are under it, too. The folk esthetics study club, RP (club in Department of Political Science), committee of HUFSan in the Democratic Labor Party, *Dahamkke* (student movement organization) also participate in HUFS' committee of anti-war.

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

## Intellectuals should take action

Sponsored by the new General Student Council with its motto as "Good Feeling," a freshmen-oriented lecture was held on March 13 in room 210 of the Audio-Visual Education Center. As an editorialist of the *Hankyoreh* newspaper, Son Seok-choon, gave a talk on the subject of "University life and the duty of intellectuals". This was the first extension lecture for freshmen and almost 100 students were participated.

Mr. Son started his speech recalling his school days of the 70's when all of the students had to struggle on the streets in order to win the democracy. It was because of these bloody strikes against the armed government that the Korea is approaching a democratized society at it is at the moment, he said.

He also pointed out that executive members of the *Hanchongryon*, or the Korean Federation of University Student Council, who were elected by

democratic election, were under the restraint of the National Security Law. To change this unfair and obsolete situation, students should make efforts to "free" themselves, he asserted.

"It is time for young intellectuals to start action. Join the rallies for anti-war or anti-suppression on laborers. When each one of us gather in one place for a unified voice, and then our society would change little by little," Son added. In addition, he advised participating and experiencing in rallies, so students would learn about the other side of the world which text books refused to tell.

Before end of the lecture, Mr. Son received several questions from audience. The General Student Council also had a survey collecting comments from the students.

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

## Notice Board

### Books donated by the Austrian Embassy

This past March 24, Dr. Helmut Boeck of the Austrian Embassy visited Austrian Library at HUFS and donated 130 books.

This was made possible with the support of the Austrian Embassy, which has regularly donated books to HUFS for over 20 years. The library now has over 3000 publications.

This is the only Austrian library in the nation and contains diverse selections from the Austrian literature as well as other professional journals of the Austrian culture. (For info. 961-4364)

## Participate in 4·19 Marathon!

Let's revive the spirit of the past!

Date : April 18, 2003  
Course : From the open theater(Imun Campus)  
Course : to the 4.19 memorial monument

## Editorial

## More profound thinking is needed

One of the big issues at the beginning of this year was "Hoju System." A re-married lady insisted that the system was against the basic happiness as a human in Korea because her children became targets for bullying in their schools.

What happened was that her children had different family names from each other. The elder kid had her mother's ex-husband's family name and the younger one, her new husband's family name. So their school friends teased them because of their family names. The brothers were very upset about this and finally the mother brought a legal action claiming that the "Hoju System" is unconstitutional as it violates the right of all the children that are in the same situation as her kids'.

It is not the first time that the unfairness of the system was discussed in public. However, there are many people who stand for the system and only a certain amount of people, especially feminists, seem to go against it. According to Cho Han Hye-jung, who carries out an active feminist movement, many people still think that the system is not their business and eventually agrees with the idea that it is a traditional property and the concept of morality would be destroyed if there is an amendment.

"What is moral then?" says Han Sung-min, who lost her father 5 years ago. "My little brother is Hoju of my family. A 6-year-old boy is Hoju of my grand mother, mother, elder sister and me," she added. Also, she insisted that anybody who agrees the "Hoju System" must think about what is a traditional property for real.

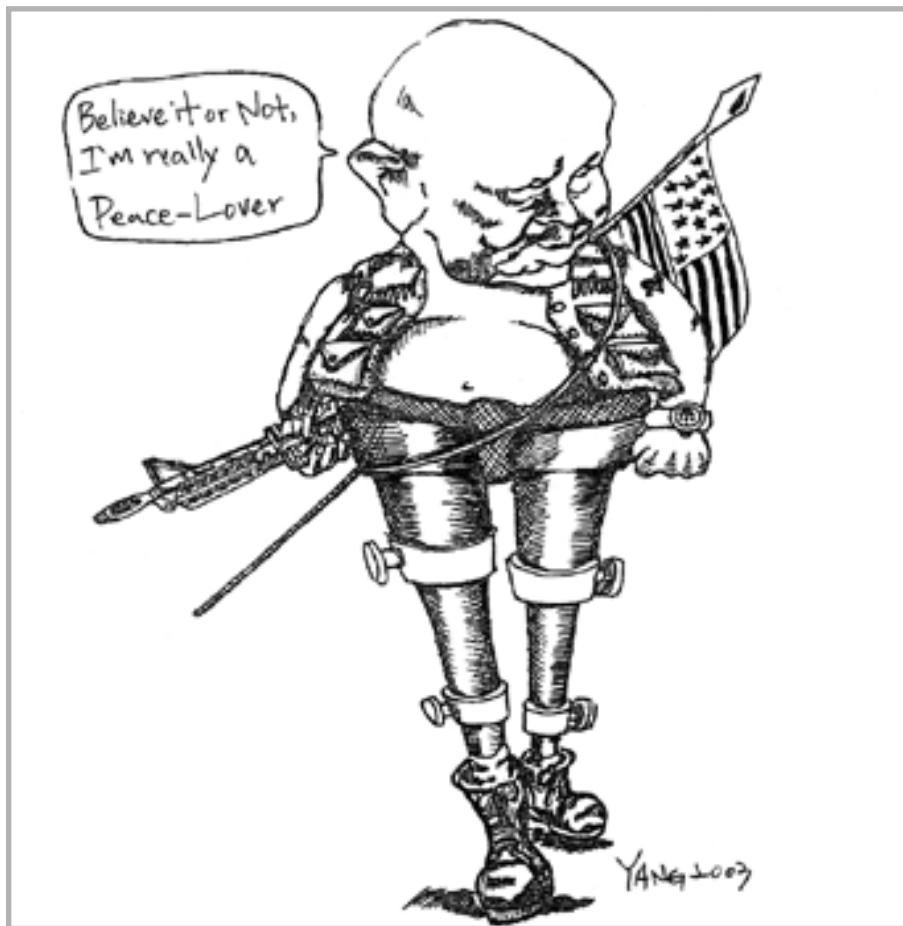
The divorce rate in Korea is still increasing and nearly 1 couple out of 3 divorces. A divorced couple and their children do suffer from the separation but unfortunately the system often makes them suffer more. For example, some colleges ask only father's signature for students who want to apply for scholarship. It is a very sexist law but still there are colleges who do not allow mothers' signature until now. Perhaps getting a scholarship is a small thing. Nowadays, a lot of university students study abroad in order to improve their language skills. Of course, all of them need a passport to depart from Korea and the students who live with both parents usually do not have problems.

However, those who do not live with their genetic father may have troubles of getting the passport. "My father abandoned me when I was 2 years old. I wanted to go to China to study Chinese but he did not understand the idea of studying abroad and this was the reason I could not depart from Korea," said a junior of HUFS. This may happen to anybody because the present law says that in order to get a passport, the permission from the Hoju of the family is essential. There are people who are mentally incapable of carrying out the role as father but the system still depends on them and it does not take mothers' right in account.

In a different point of view, one may have doubt why people do not consider this kind of problem before the media bring it up. The "Hoju System" in particular, was a close matter for lots of university students but not many of them paid any attention to it.

The media were busy with reporting the lady's accusation but nothing has changed and even worse, people do not seem to pay attention to this matter. The media partially have responsibility of leading people to the right ways but people also have responsibility of recognizing the wrong ways.

Critical thinking starts from looking at everyday matters in depth and it is the basic way to find the most suitable solution. This is the message of the "Hoju System," to be dealt with more critically and fairly.



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

### Letter to The Argus

## Thoughts on subway fire in Daegu

Just over a month ago the world was struck with the tragic news of a subway fire in Daegu. While casualties numbering in their hundreds brought family members in tears, the breaking news of an alleged cover-up by the subway officials set the whole nation in rage and anger. There is no doubt what the subway officials did was wrong. But let us change our angle of perspective a small degree. What if that official were me. Immediately one could dissent, Why would I be working as a subway official?

If you ask any elementary school student what he or she wants to be when they grow up, the majority will tell you president. This is the reality of our community in the past and also today, a realm of unconscious elitism. Elitism is not a negative phenomenon, but it implies there must be non-elites to satisfy the equation. The problem is the shunning of non-elites and a standardized theory of successful life. On

such criterion, becoming a subway official is not one. Therefore, once he or she realizes they are not successful, it is almost natural that their sense of duty will not be a voluntary one. Moreover, in an unexpected emergency, such as this incident, where each staff's commitment to their post is crucial.

The concept of elitism is apt to coexist with us, and to change the mechanisms of a society's thinking is, no doubt, a lifelong project. In the case of the subway official's wrongdoings, it cannot be justified. But for the prevention of further erroneous casualties, we should now start to work on this long-term project, toward setting a new notion basis that success is not a measurement and each sector of society has an equally important obligation.

Choi Sue-jin (E-00)

### Interview with the director of "Nanta," Song Seung-whan(A-76)

## "Have fun in what you want to achieve"

The audience of about 200 was laughing and cheering loudly at a local theater. Surprisingly most of the audience were foreigners, clearly enjoying the Korean performance unrolling on the stage. The audience was having a riot at the local theater exclusively for "Nanta" shows. "Nanta", or "Cookin'" in English title, is a performance made up of only clangs and bangs of kitchen utensils used like percussion instruments while no performers utter a word. The show was created in 1997 and planned for a 10-year-long-term staged performance for the first time in Korea. Song Seung-whan who is well known for the very producer of "Nanta" agreed to meet with The Argus.

His office was in one of the office towers located in the fine viewing area near Cheong Wa Dae (the presidential residence) and Mt. Bukak. Casual costume and bleached hair do not make Mr. Song quite look like a CEO of the PMC Production Company, a cultural venture business for variety of performing art products including music and film, but they do look suitable for the producer of "Nanta".

"I am busy as a bee these days," Mr. Song shook his head. He was working to upgrade the "Nanta" show which is to be performed in Beijing and Shanghai in May and New York in September. "I am also planning another creative musical performance and trying to retouch the "UFO", another non-verbal performance." As the big man in cultural business, he tried to develop profitable cultural products which can be recognized on stages worldwide.

Before his success with "Nanta", he was famous only for his acting. He has shown great talents as an actor in lots of works since he made his debut as a KBS child actor in 1965. At his younger days, he even won the prize at an oratorical contest. That helped



Park Min-shik / The Argus

him have a chance to be a guest of a children's radio program and later led him to be the host of the program. "But I never thought acting was to be my daytime job. I just had some fun with it," he said.

By the time he entered HUFS in 1976, he considered carefully whether to go on with his acting or not. After failing to enter the Department of Business and Economics, he was admitted to specialize in Arabic in HUFS. At that time, The Middle East region was booming economically, so he decided to major in Arabic and study trades as a minor. But most of his campus life was spent at the "Oeyeonhoi," HUFS' theatrical play club. He poured his energy on performing and directing plays in the club. He would be at school until late at night making stage props and lighting. Through activities at the "Oeyeonhoi," he finally made up his mind to go on with his performing and he entered the theatrical company, 76-Keukjang in 1977.

"Back in 1985, people did not have the

chance to watch all the foreign films or musicals in Korea," Song started. "I was thirsty for cultural benefits, and so I went to New York for four years. I spent some time in watching a lot of great performances there, which influenced me to make the shows that I have made so far."

He mentioned that the charm of being an actor was at being able to live various lives through plays. These experiences made him to be fascinated in acting but he felt it had somewhat passive aspect. Actors were to perform only when they were cast for a play. He wished to make his own stage where he can unfold what he wanted. Then he went further and jumped into making a show for himself. Then he established the PMC Production Company with his friend's financial support in 1996.

Recently, the specific contract for "Nanta" to be on stage at New York's Broadway area was finally realized which he has dreamed for a long time. This was the first time for a

Korean, or even Asian performance, to be put on Broadway stage with guarantees. "I am very confident (that the show will be successful) but cannot help being burdened by it," Song confessed but he continued seriously. "A uniqueness found in vernacular environment and a universal entertainment are the two musts that are needed together for domestic performances to succeed in foreign states."

Although Song is very busy with his works these days, he doesn't feel tired of it. Because he is doing what he really wanted to do. He enjoys his busy life itself. And Song made an additional remark that if one does what he or she likes, he or she can do his or her best and then, even if the result is not so good, he or she would not regret. Because the process itself should be joyful to him or her.

"We sometimes stand at a crossroad in our lives. At that moment, it is important to choose the way that can give us joy instead of money or fame," he said.

At the end of the interview, the reporter asked about his plan for the future as an actor and a director. He answered without hesitation, "I think this is perfectly my job. I always have a desire to plan more new works as a producer of performance products and I will enjoy living as an actor for the rest of my life."

As for the last words of interview, he asked HUFSans to set a high world-level goal with open and globalized mind. "For me, it was not an easy task to face the world stage but as long as one has a dauntless will to make one's dream come true, it is by no means difficult to achieve," he said.

By Baek Mi-sun

Reporter of Campus Section

### From the Faculty Lounge

At the time of the first semester in colleges is a ritual to say that new students "scholastic aptitude grows worse year by year. This ritual has produced a number of different commentaries and criticisms on the Korea's educational system. Those arguments from here and there about Korean students' deterioration of scholastic aptitude are now harsh to the ear because many of the criticism makers have failed to make note of the core subjects.

Here's an important fact about the difference of accepting the deterioration of scholastic aptitude: Gaps of facing today's status quo between generations, ages, peer groups and societies in which you are engaged. In other words, the gaps will get tougher as you go along. This aspect of the gaps should figure into your problem-analyzing basis.

I'll take this occasion to tell you this; some of those who reserve negative view, to my personal opinion, tend to neglect the educational trend because they sometimes employ two measures. One is that for output, the other for saying excuse. I mean they usually attribute the cause of the deterioration of scholastic aptitude to those who misapplied the educational systems or to those policy makers. They bitterly criticize the officials if the applicants' college scholastic achievement test scores are lower than expected. However, the substance of the

deterioration of scholastic aptitude lies in the absence of the best teachers and in the hubbub of executing educational policies.

The solid purpose of giving an education is to equip beneficiaries with an intellectual power that enables them to make a decision as a member of the society in which they live

the first year of college.

In spite of it, some critics or college professors still insist that young students study more and harder and teachers teach much more and tougher. They want to have them to be crammed. The reason why they have to do so is that it is so easy to witness those

wonder is how you can load that much information on your brain?

It's time to get back to the subject point. At the class many of teachers worry about their students' low scholastic qualification, but they don't do anything about the low rate of satisfaction borne by their students. Whose responsibility is it? As mentioned above, Good-qualified teachers or tutors are in urgent need to provide their customers with better service of education. Unless colleges and universities are equipped with the faculty resources, you will be taking few chances to lead your society and to get better opportunities.

Find out about all the information as best you can and then begin preparing yourself. All students should have an opportunity to develop themselves and strengthen their weaknesses.

Remember that today's society demands of students are bigger capability and firmer qualification than that in the past. In some cases an easy way is worth the same amount of worth as a harder one. So pick up those easy worth as quickly as you can!

The writer is a lecturer of the English Division



Yang Young-geun

## Why worry? Prepare yourself!

and to be benefactors. This power is not designed to guarantee you better scores in college entrance examinations or else but to nourish you and have you motivated to seek self-development, social recognition and social duty.

The nationwide qualifying standardized test scores compensate for the uncertainty surrounding high school grades? school-to-school differences, grade inflation, teaching quality, etc. In addition, admissions officers of colleges or universities use these scores as a way to predict academic performance in

not qualified to carry out school life. Here, I don't want you to fall into a trap of letting yourself reasonable. I'm afraid the environment underwent a drastic change. There is an uncertainty of age shifting. Today many of you are analogue-minded and at the same time digital-minded. Some even say people are getting into the Age of IT (Information Technology), so called Digital Age. Automatically you need much information to get in the society. The possession of new information is the key to remain a success. Here, what makes me

## Maintaining competitiveness

Founded in 1954, HUFS has played a leading role in our society. It is a widely known fact that HUFS is the first institution of higher learning in our country to establish courses and curricula for students to master foreign languages as well as to gain knowledge of particular cultures.

Meeting the demand of the time, our big old seniors actively made inroads and obtained distinction in various fields of activities such as foreign affairs, the press, the educational world and so on. Unfortunately, things have changed a lot as time passes. Nowadays our school doesn't seem to maintain its competitiveness as its old days. It is surely a grim reality that the reputation of HUFS is not as good nowadays as it used to be.

For most students, including myself, one of the greatest concerns in school life might be getting a good grade. Mostly, as department system being enforced in several

colleges, students are put into a situation where they have to cling to get the full marks in their classes. Of course, it is very important to get higher marks at school. However, the problem arises when getting good grade becomes the only goal. Students tend to forget the aims of studying. It is true that our reasons for studying are as varied as differences of our tastes. Whatever the aims are, I think the Hufsans should reach the highest levels at least in their major courses.

Ultimately, a solution to the problem may lie in our attitudes and minds toward being the professionals who meet the expectations of our society and worldwide. As crony as it might sound, we should not cease to make reputations in learning and set a good example to our future juniors.

Jung Young-eun (E-02)

## The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

Published monthly except the school holidays by and for students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism.

· President, Publisher .....	Ahn Byong-man
· Editor-in-Chief .....	Lee Joo-hyun
· Editorial consultant .....	Lee Min-a
· Associate Editors .....	Cho Hyun-min, Heo Jae-sung, Kim Min-suk Park Ji-yeon, Park Min-shik, Seo Eun-jin, Yoo Ha-na
· Reporters .....	Baek Mi-sun, Kim Kyu-young, Lee Ji-yong Oh Sae-hoon, Yeo Hee-soo
· Professor Editor .....	Kim Hyun-taek
· English Advisors .....	Lee Hyun-song, Jang Tae-yeoung

270, Inun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)

Tel : 969-8886, 961-4153 Fax : 962-7128

San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyun-myon, Yongsin, Kyonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)

Tel : (031) 330-4113 Fax : (031) 330-4581

Printed by HONG DESIGN Tel : 464-5167 Fax : 464-5168

Analyzing the reality of smoking problems at HUFSS

# Smoke-free lounging area in demand for nonsmokers

A few years ago, the Education Ministry sent an official document saying that smoking is prohibited within the buildings. After the announcement, some schools reacted positively: they provided smoking rooms or smoking areas. On the other hand, have passed a few years HUFSSans are smoking without hesitation at the public areas such as corridors and even classrooms.

## None of "no smoking" signs at the Hall of liberal arts in Wangsan

The Argus chose each three buildings that students visit the most frequently in Imun and Wangsan campus and checked the number of "no smoking" signs focusing on corridors of school.

Among them, especially, there is not any smoking signs at the Hall of liberal arts in Wangsan. It shows that HUFSS does not pay much attention to this matter. In the library of Wangsan campus, there is only one "no smoking" signs on each floor. People can also see the same sign at the rest area on the third floor, even though there are two rest areas on the third and the fourth floor.

However, the students actually feel that these signs are useless because no one pays attention to them and smokers enjoy smoking there without hesitation. The situation in Imun campus is better than Wangsan. There are each one on the second floor, a rest area on the fourth floor, and the sixth floor. At the corner of rest area on the sixth floor, there is a smoking room. A janitor, however, said that he find always half-smoked cigarettes and the ashes on the floor even though there are many "no smoking" signs and the smoking room.

## No antismoking awareness

Infringing on nonsmoker's rights is the most serious problem when students are smoking indoors. When they are in smoking

areas where all people are gathering such as rest areas or corridors, nonsmokers either are damaged by passive smoking or get annoyed. Cho Mo-ran (E-02) said "I am very displeased when I come to the rest areas because there are full of cigarette smoke. My whole body and clothes are impregnated with smoke only in a few minutes. Actually, there is no area to rest for nonsmokers at the library. I am unhappy when I walk through the corridors because a lot of students gathering together smoke until hallways are full of smells of cigarette."

Fall of 2002, a fire broke out at a room of men's dormitory in Wangsan and three fire engines went out action. One room burned completely and the fire nearly spreaded to next two rooms. It occurred due to a littered half-smoked cigarettes. Someone threw it away, which still has a fire on it, into a plastic trash bin and a fire which burned whole plastic trash bin. The fire occurred in both Imun and Wangsan campus.

People cannot avoid these dangerous situations when cigarette threw away with a live coal. There is no sprinkler in HUFSS. There is not regular scheduled to check fire extinguisher. If we consider these things, we can not protect in from a fire.

Not only nonsmoker's unpleasantness due to air quality but also dirty indoor caused by half-smoked cigarettes and the ashes is a serious problem. If students throw it away on the second or the third floor of buildings, they are not easily checked by janitors. Therefore, they are not removed. Many students complained about these. And they say that and a clean environment creates a clean image of HUFSS.

## Need smoking rooms

We need students' antismoking awareness in public areas that people need most to carry out prohibit of smoking. HUFSS and General



A student is smoking in the No Smoking area.

Students Council should make efforts and organize antismoking campaign to carry out to prohibit smoking. It needs substantial actions which can prepare smoking rooms and designate smoking areas to protect smokers' freedom and nonsmokers' rights.

Many universities prohibit smoking indoors as a rule. In Kookmin University and Kyunghee University, they have smoking rooms and smoking areas. Kunkuk University, Yonsei University, and Dongkuk University designate smoking areas. Their buildings without smoking rooms, smokers go outside of the buildings to smoke. Students of these universities have antismoking awareness, smokers in these universities do not smoke indoors.

Kim Seo-won, senior of the Department of Theatre in Dongkuk University, said "We must not smoke indoors. I am a smoker, but I always go to smoking areas" This attitude is

compared with HUFSS which does not have smoking signs. In addition to this, iron trash bins with an ash tray are prepared in smoking areas.

HUFSS should take care of details to prevent a fire, for example, the university checks fire extinguishers regularly.

HUFSS can not make a clean environment by herself. And students can not make it by themselves. Both of them must cooperate together to achieve the goal. Not only smokers' freedom but also nonsmokers' rights are very important. It is time to make efforts to protect them.

By Kim Kyu-young  
Reporter of Campus Section

With the start of a new semester, there are lots of advertising posters on the board or walls. Among them, studying abroad poster caught the students' attention. It is no surprising issue any more that many students went abroad in order to learn a foreign language. The number of HUFSSans leaving for their language study has increased steadily.

For the question asking a good reason for going abroad, students have a common answer: to be good at the target language in the native environment. Most university students went to U.S.A or England, which are the two main English speaking countries.

That more students from HUFSS than those from other universities are leaving is not surprising if we consider the rate of HUFSS students who are involved in one of the language-related departments. Their destination varies: English speaking countries, not to speak of, Germany, China,

Japan, Russia, East European Countries and so on. This certainly reflects the characteristics of HUFSS.

In HUFSS, consequently, there are lots of students who have experienced studying in foreign countries. It is no doubt a good experience for those students to have such a chance. To other students, however, who have never been to foreign countries before, this trend brings a feeling of being unfairly treated.

They complain that there are some Professors who gave a score discriminatively to the students on the basis of whether they had lived in foreign countries or not. Besides, there seems to be a tendency that those who are fluent in a foreign language take the classes in which the very language is

taught, or even they major in that language. For example, students, who have lived in Japan, take Japanese courses as their second language requirements. Students asserted that these surroundings enforce them to make a decision to study abroad. The main problem is that more and more students think it necessary to once go abroad during their university life.

When a student has a firm resolution and a clear study plan it must be quite useful to study abroad. However, if you choose to go mainly because everybody else goes, it is very likely that you waste time and money. Just be sure that it is possible to learn a foreign language in

Korea as well, only if you are determined and do your best.

Let's take Prof. Choi Jung-wha, at the Interpretation and Translation Graduate School. She said she had never been abroad until she graduated from the HUFSS. Her excellent French and English abilities were obtained in

Korea. Continuous efforts toward the goal of mastering languages in her youth gave her a success and fame.

At least, HUFSSans need to ask themselves the following questions: Do I really need to study abroad? Do I have a firm determination to study hard abroad? What could studying abroad give me? Therefore, students have to go studying abroad with serious consideration so that wasting of money and time will not happen again.

By Seo Eun-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

## Pandora's Box

No will,  
no way

## Reporter's Note

### Recollection of Argus years

Time flies. It is unbelievable how the days tick off the calendar. Eight months have passed by since the day I stepped into the office door of The Argus. Now, I have "The Reporter of Cultural Section" under my name on my name card. In retrospect, uncountable things have taken place over the last half of the year. Some made me smile while some made me cry. However, they were all precious memories that I will never forget.

"What? You are a reporter of the campus press? Whatever!" This was the usual response of those who know me. Nobody would have thought that I would come this far. Frankly speaking, I myself, although I am an ambitious real go-getter, did not expect that I would become a member of any group, especially strict one like The Argus, where great devotion is demanded. Because I am rather an individualistic person who dislikes being forced to finish piles of work within a due time and having my private schedule disrupted.

It became a habit of mine to have my hand full and to burn the midnight oil practically everyday. Preparing for next month's edition much earlier or getting ready for the future in advance has been woven into the fabric of my daily life. It was not easy for me to fit in the small society, but once I blended in, fellow

reporters who have gone through hustle and shift together, the common notion that "making true friends in university is impossible" becomes false.

They are priceless treasure that I was able to gain. I am willing to keep in touch with them even after graduation.

I feel about ten feet tall. I almost bursted into tears when the first newspaper was printed. If felt like as if all the effort and time poured had paid off. I am so proud of the fact that I am contributing to providing useful information to HUFSSans. In spite of the immense time and effort sacrificed, I strongly believe they are worthwhile and the choice I have made is never regrettable.

This is the one last word for those who are reading this article. Do not slip through your fingers the chance to become an Argusian.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section

## Tea Talk

### University should have more autonomy



By Yoo Han-ni / The Argus

Incheon University in 1989. He is now teaching English at our school as a professor of the English division.

**Reporter: The educational system in Korea is near a collapse. Especially, university students have suffered from irrational policies. To solve these problems, do you have any ideas for better government policies?**

**Prof. Blair:** Here is my opinion, citizens, especially students have been very confused and stressed with the constant and sudden changes of education policies in Korea.

Generally in the world education policy is very conservative. Let me give you an example: In the U.S.A. all schools have long summer vacations. A long time ago, children had to help their parents on the farm in the summer so they needed a longer period of time for vacation. However, now most people live in cities and students don't need to help with farm works. However in modern days, Americans still have a long summer vacation.

This seems very inefficient but society is slow and too conservative to change its education policy. Its the same in Korea with long winter vacations that originally were instituted because buildings weren't heated in the winter.

Now we have heated buildings but the length of the winter vacation is still the same. I believe the government should be careful and sure in changing educational policies.

**R: How should HUFSS apply the new education policies in our own field?**

**B:** Universities in general should have more autonomy. I mean they should have independence from the government and at the same time they should have more financial support. The government has to let the universities decide on their own policies and curricula. I hope that HUFSS can institute effective policies and improve its facilities, increase the number of professors and build dormitories for the students.

**R: Facing the new era of international competition on the education market Korean domestic institutions cannot but develop their own educational programs. What would be some of the ways to make local schools distinguished from foreign schools?**

**B:** My opinion is the coming of foreign universities is not a threat if Korean Universities would improve and stay competitive. They have to employ more professors, increase the school facilities and so on. I think it is no problem competing if

they do the things mentioned above.

**R: One of the major goals under Mr.Yoon's projects is reducing the schools capacity and closing down the departments that are not competitive enough. What do you think about these plans?**

**B:** Individual universities should do that on their own. I mean autonomy! There is no need for the Ministry of Education to interfere in the domain of university governance.

There is one more thing that I want to point out. In Korean universities, students have a guarantee to graduate which means it's possible to graduate from college even if they didn't study hard. So schools should make a policy for students to maintain a certain GPA standard and meet competency standards to graduate. Students should be accountable, and they will be happier if they study more. I think this is one way to improve universities.

By Seo Eun-jin  
Associate Editor of Campus Section

## Timemachine

### Talks to increase college status held

In the April issue, The Argus held a round-table talk with the college representatives to discuss the matter of increasing the status of each college and the actions necessary to ensure that all students exercise their rights to quality education. They were the members of the Student Defense Corps of Each College (SDCEC) and included the following representatives: Shin Il-seung (College of Occidental Languages), Park Se-keo (College of Oriental Languages), Park Young-sik (College of Law and Politics), Lim Sung-sik (College of Trade and Economics), and Sang Seung-won (College of Education).

In 1982, the reform of education policy enforced by the government had a serious effect on the university education nationwide. First of all, the number of students rose tremendously during this period of time and HUFSS, not unlike other universities, faced the problem of overcrowded classrooms and study rooms. The sudden rise in the number of freshmen put a great strain on the administration, which was faced with the daunting task of providing equal quality education to all students regardless of their number.

The representatives each expressed their opinions on the issue as well as remedies to

the problems caused by the increase of students. Sang raised the question of overcrowded and noisy library saying that the scarcity of seats and the lack of books were the major problems that needed attention. Lim complained that while other universities endeavored to expand the amount of scholarship for their students and provide part-time job information, HUFSS did little to satisfy the needs of its students. Others added that making HUFSS, a private property, into a public institution was idealistic, although nearly impossible.

The most important thing the SDCEC needed to focus on was strengthening its

bonds with the General Student Defense Corps (SDC) and maintaining a state of equilibrium. SDCEC believed that by doing so, the status of each college would be raised and the quality of education would increase. The representatives agreed that university is a place of self-actualization and that the students must understand it.

By Park Ji-yeon  
Associate Editor of Campus Section



The 22nd Oedae World Cup is being held in Imun Campus for 12 days, starting from March 24.

Back Mi-sun / The Argus

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

## Upholding Roh's view

We have always believed that we had all the freedom to do anything as long as we followed the democratic system and the laws. Sadly, you have probably found out, not much after, that you were very mistaken. Here is another news to sink your heart. The number of student fugitives in Korea are counted up to 170 this year. The names of their crimes are rather very simple; they have assembled meetings, published booklets and thought up ideas according to their free will. Can we dare say that we are living in a democratic society when we our words are limited by the public power?

Although Koreans are still apparently nervous with the "lefty's ideas", Nobody will get arrested for blurting out that "Two Koreas have to be reunited based upon the Joint Declaration made in June 15 of 2000" or "Let's boost local student activism through international solidarity". But once a student belonging to the *Hanchongryon*, or the Korean Federation of University Student Councils say these words, he or she has just committed an antinational crime, benefiting the enemy.

The core of this preposterous situation lies in the Article 7 of the National Security Law (NSL). It forbids forming or admitting into organizations that praise, inspire or benefit the antinational circle. This means that opinions expressed on socialist thoughts can be enough, legally, to be punished. The NSL, has no ground however, to be justified. First of all, it thrived from the fatuous "Maintenance of the Public Order Act" of the Japanese colonial times, when one got captured for not assisting the imperial nation. Second, standards to decide whether one has "benefited the antinational state" or not have always been equivocal. Next, public securities have been abusing the NSL to suppress various activist roles including affirmative actions from the past. Finally the NSL is not only forcing the students to run but it is also hurting them physically and mentally. Their health is deteriorating because of their long lives in hiding, and their family members are subject to police surveillance. Last month, HUFs has opened up its auditorium to a health checkup for the affiliate members of *Hanchongryon*. The results were not very pretty. They were suffering from nervous breakdown, heart disease, depilation, rhinitis, cutaneous disease and gastroenteric trouble.

Fortunately, Roh Moo-hyun's administration seems to be thinking of lifting the ban on these students, considering to include them in the presidential special pardon scheduled to be announced in commemoration of President Roh's inauguration. This decision naturally leads to revision of the NSL, also gushing out controversies whether the new government is doing the desirable thing. And some premodern sectors (or conservatives as they themselves call it) in the Korean society are harshly criticizing the government's ongoing plan that the nation does not have to look after dissident students who break laws and has little public support. But it is contradictory to fault the activists before realizing the structural problem that lies in the society for the student fugitives.

The successive governments should be ashamed of themselves to leave such law ooze in and out to gnaw off the democracy of this nation. The newspapers that spread cruel stories on student activism should be ashamed for accelerating the stupidity on democracy of the lay readers. The public securities should be ashamed for torturing the activists with the same hands that tormented the betrayers of the country few decades ago, in the colonial days.

The NSL should be revised. People have the rights to think and express freely under a rational law. Let's just hope that the Roh administration has the guts to pull through.

By Lee Min-a  
Editorial Consultant

Focusing on the LBS (Location-Based Services) project

## Poison of more convenient life

It is a matter of sincere regret. On February 18th, 133 Daegu citizens faced with a disastrous accident in the subway. At the moment of disaster, however, there were some efforts supported by technical achievement. The Location-Based Services (LBS), a new mobile technology had been used to save people who were tied up underground.

The LBS can trace an accurate location as long as an object is in the receptive area. It is a technology based on Global Positioning System (GPS) or base stations of mobile carriers to trace. This is expected to enhance the quality of human life to a great degree. It can be used not only in emergencies. Companies can trace their transportation agents and the municipal authorities can monitor traffic situations on the basis of the information the system provides. The Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) announced initiation of a project to develop the new mobile LBS and is ready to invest a total of 39 billion won for it over the next five years. However, this project is completed, the mobile phone holders' location can be easily detected.

## What is LBS?

As the history of mankind proved, technology has not always resulted in a desirable outcome. A discovery of nuclear energy is a remarkable example. It brought awful calamities of the nuclear war. The same can happen to the LBS service as it also has many problems. Firstly, the legal issue arises. The MIC held a public hearing on the legislative bill of using and protecting the location information last October, 2002.

The bill will have binding force through the National Assembly sometime in April, 2003. It is doubtful, however, whether the law can protect privacy. Basically, the legislative purpose is to allow to trace location information only under exceptional situations. Besides, the contents of the bill itself, specify only the conceptual agreements like setting limits to the word

"location information" or prescribing penalties of its violation. It's natural to make these kinds of agreement or regulation before carrying out policies, but this is not sufficient for promoting public interests. Usually, it was prohibited to detect one's location without his/her consent. But after the Daegu subway disaster, the government authorities are going to spread LBS and develop related industries.

## Lack of legal safety

Lately in the United States, it was proposed to install GPS chip into the ankle of sex criminals to prevent repeated offenses. But there were anxious voices that the people might be under surveillance for 24 hours. This is not just a story of a spy movie any more.

Domestic mobile service providers already commenced providing the LBS commercially. In terms of this service, one can find the exact location of anyone who is carrying a mobile phone, as long as the phone number is known. It is also possible to obtain a discount coupon through Short Message Service (SMS). KTF is currently operating "Guardian Angel", these kinds of service have already been started by mobile service operators of various brands, and its economic impact is increasing. According to MIC, there are already about 3 million customers who are being benefitted from the location-based service and about 260,000 GPS phones have been sold out in the mean time.

## Someone knows all about you

Given full support by the government, mobile service operators are able to know all about customers like which department store they frequently visit, which coffee shop is most popular, and so on. So, LBS can grow as a new large scale business, and also can make a fetter for people. Some people worry that the government authorities can keep an eye on individuals. Like the issue on marking fingerprints when people make a certificate of residence, there is an opposition



to the government reaching their hands to personal information. Ms. Bae Shin-jung of People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy announced, "MIC should thoroughly examine the plan to promote LBS, until there is a social agreement and sufficient safety devices are introduced."

Though it is expected our personal rights will be seriously threatened, MIC seems to believe the legal revamping will resolve the problem of privacy. Since last October, when MIC held a public hearing, there has been no progress or additional settlements. In January, 2003, we remember the KTF subscribers' locational information has been leaked. The companies' claim that they had invested heavily for the security mechanism was completely ridiculed by that leakage accident. As a result, the public's suspicion is growing, whether only the legal device could have enough power to prevent the abuse of mobile technology.

## To be a real convenient society

In the near future, LBS will be a common service, spreaded to all parts of our life. However, our private information can also

be floating around through the cyberspace. One's level of financial credit or locational information can be a new target of ill-intentioned users, like hackers or computer virus distributors. Besides, these can be happen closely during our daily lives, the technology is familiar enough to us like mobile phones we use. Before promoting the LBS project, MIC should consider other measures to prevent the mobile service providers from using it for commercial use, and support for the technical solution to protect privacy. If not, they should re-examine their plan or stop it for no additional crises. Basically, MIC's idea is to allow LBS only to those who have secured prior permission, and then broaden the service as a new industry. But the service provider's goal is to make a profit on LBS as soon as possible. So, without compromising between different views of the two parts, customers will continuously suspect their real purpose.

By Yeo Hee-soo  
Reporter of National Section



HUFsans' thoughts on permitting dual citizenship

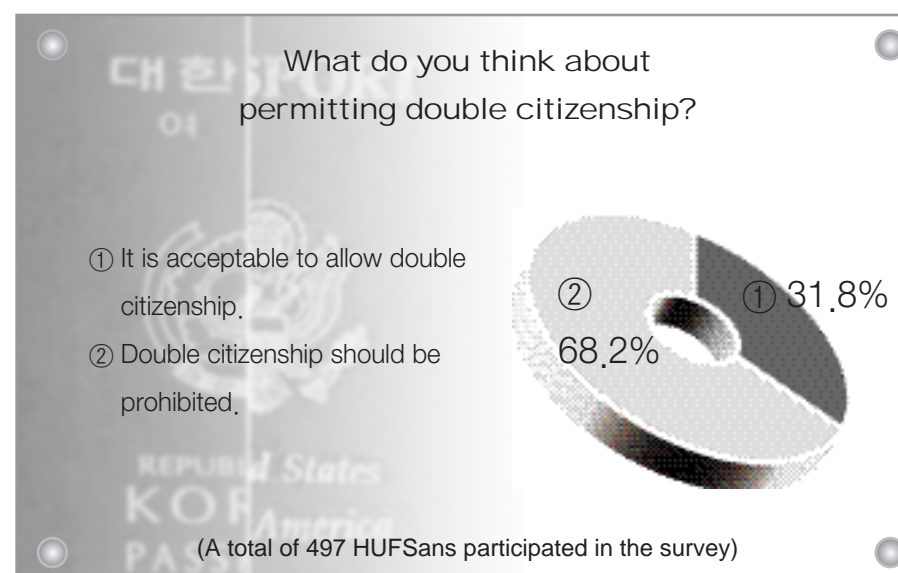
## Two-thirds regard dual nationality as black sheep

Although my son graduated from high school with far superior grade, he couldn't even apply for a scholarship on account of having dual nationality. I felt very unpleasant. It's gone to far," said a professor in HUFs. He expressed regret at the twisted view on those who have dual nationality.

Is it hideout for intentional evasion of duties or an unavoidable by-product of long-term stay abroad? As many Korean people go abroad, mainly to the United States, the problem of dual citizenship has arisen.

What does dual nationality mean? When people do not give up the Korean nationality after acquiring foreign citizenship, they become a foreigner as well as a Korean at the same time. In particular, the United States applies the territorial principle of granting citizenship to whoever is born in the country. On the contrary, Korea adopts the personal principle; if one's parents are Korean, their children automatically get Korean nationality regardless of where they were actually born. According to the government, those who own double citizenship in this way are estimated to be about 25,000 people.

What is the opinion of HUFsans on double nationality? The Argus took a survey to collect students' thoughts from March 10 to 16. A total of 497 persons participated in this survey. According to the results, among 497 participants, 339 persons (68.2%) said "No" to the question of whether permitting dual nationality. Another 158 persons



(31.8%) said that it doesn't matter.

Pros-HUFsans insist that it runs counter to globalization trend. Kim Tae-gook (EC-98) said, "It doesn't matter to permit them. I think Korean society was too nationalistic."

We need to be more open-minded keeping pace with the flow of globalization. But since some people abuse it, the law should be revised to make them do their duty." Actually, there are 47 countries admitting double citizenship in the world including India, Israel, Taiwan, China, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and Canada.

Another student said that those who have dual citizenship can be competent persons with their background. Choi Myeong-geun

(EC-02) said, "Now, most people of double nationality can easily overcome the linguistic barrier, and they can contribute to the 'motherland' in various ways. Particularly, professionals can be helpful for such purposes of economic development, collecting various types of information, helping advance of Korean companies to the international markets, etc." Actually, other countries permitting dual citizenship are benefitted in various ways from this policy.

On the other hand, HUFsans on the Cons side worry about the probability that they can make ill-use of dual citizenship to avoid compulsory military service. Lee Won-bum (C-01) who has not yet completed his

military duty said, "As we know, lots of people avoided their duty. Even if it somehow looks like a gift, dual citizenship should be prohibited." According to the statistics from the Ministry of Justice, the number of people renouncing Korean citizenship has skyrocketed from 31 cases in 1995 to as many as 646 cases in 2001.

A male freshman, Lee Do-hoon (BE-03), is also on the Cons side. "They can enjoy various benefits from both countries. For example, they can get admission to Korean universities relatively easily taking advantage of their status as long-time Korean residents abroad. On the other hand, they are treated as American citizens paying a relatively small amount of registration and tuition fee at the universities in the United States. It is just unfair. And I can't understand the assertion that admitting double nationality could help globalization of Korea. That is not persuasive."

So far, dual citizenship has always been criticized severely due to the social atmosphere and those relevant have been treated even as moral criminals. But the advantages and benefits produced by approving the system should not be totally ignored either. It means it is the time to make proper law or social standard on it through sufficient public talks.

By Park Min-shik  
Associate Editor of National Section

## Shot On Spot



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

On March 22, volunteers and families of conscientious prisoners are attending a meeting before starting the march to visit prisons across the peninsula.

## March for conscientious prisoners

On March 22, families and people who participated voluntarily gathered for "conscientious prisoners" in front of Seoul Detention Center. They had some speeches of encouragement, brief ceremony of departure before starting their march.

Conscientious prisoners are those in jail not for the crime. In Korea, there are at least 27 men imprisoned because they conducted as their convictions, non violent, but violated to the National Security Law. Mr. Ha Young-ok, a conscientious prisoner, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment since 1999.

As Mr. Roh became the new president, he declared that he will grant special amnesties to conscientious prisoners before Buddha's birthday which is April 8. But prisoners' families are arguing it's no more than a political gesture, so they judged to overcome the situations with their own power. To raise and make prisoners' rights centered in public opinion, they planned to walk across the whole country which has a meaning to share the prisoners' anguish and inform their concerns to public constantly. They are planning under the slogan of "Return all

conscientious prisoners to their families, Abolish the National Security Law!" Marching course started at Seoul Detention Center on March 22, then Uijeongbu on 23, and other local prisons. This march doesn't provide special places to lodge, so they will camp near prisons in tents, with some necessities.

The expenses are at one's own charge, and the pay is different how long the participant walks.

Families and other concerned people's ultimate purpose is to release all conscientious prisoners. They announced actually they will return to Seoul only when there is a sure amnesty to prisoners. For a long time the National Security Law was in controversy itself because it was designating North Korea as an enemy. As the law was contradictory, people who wanted to decide, conduct as their beliefs or faiths had to be in jail for a long time. At the ceremony on March 22, a popular singer says in his song about conscientious prisoners, "Compensate for their bloom of youth"

Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

## Joint military program irritates the North

*Seochongryon* made an effort to launch a one-man protest against the Republic of Korea and United States Combined Forces Command RSOI (Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration) movement exercise, referred to as RSOI 02, was held from March 21 to 27 in Korea. Many universities in Seoul, which are the members of *Seochongryon* such as HUFs, Korea University, Sungkyunkwan University, Konkuk University and so forth, participated in the protest, which lasted for 6 days from March 21 to 26 between 8:30-

9:30 a.m. and RSOI is a simulation driven command post exercise conducted annually by the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces and the Korean government.

This joint exercise focuses on the reception, staging, onward movement, and integration of strategic deployment forces on the Korean peninsula in case of war with the North.

Contents of this computer-simulated exercise include the processes of reception, staging, movement to the forward area, and integration of U.S. augmentation forces that

would be deployed to the peninsula during war. Also included in these exercise are wartime support, mutual logistics support, mobilization, combined rear area coordination tasks and processes on the part of the Korean Armed Forces. RSOI is a complex multi-phase exercise conducted annually tailored to train, test and demonstrate Korea-U.S. Force projection and deployment capability.

Lee Mi-young of Sangmyung University, who stood in front of the Yongsan military base on March 25 with a sign that read "No

War," stated that the RSOI program was threatening the stability of the nation because the Korea-U.S. joint training was stimulating the North. She said, "RSOI is creating an atmosphere that the war will be fought on the peninsula because the training program is done through the computer simulation that creates a real war scenario." She added, "With the war in Iraq, it is necessary for the Korean government not to irritate North Korea and threaten the security of millions of people."

Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

A physicist who the world acknowledged as a genius

# Dr. Lee Wi-so appraised in history

Korea does not have a Nobel Prize winner in the science department. Not enough special works or achievement was made. But here is a person who has the achievements that far goes even the Nobel Prize.

Doctor Lee Wi-so is no doubt the most famous physicist in Korea. The existence of Dr. Lee's name came renowned for being the model of the nuclear physicist in the best-selling novel "Mugunghwa" by Kim Jin-myung. Although most parts of the book was based on the writer's imagination, the novel made Dr. Lee come out of the blue when not many people knew of him. Even for his great works Dr. Lee's name was not much familiar to the people. After his mysterious accident Dr. Lee was buried in history but there has been various studies and researches in finding about the great physicist who is now appraised as the greatest scientist Korea has ever had.



A novel on the life of Dr. Lee Wi-so and his early days as a professor.

Dr. Lee was born in Seoul 1935, passed through his youth years planning his life as a scientist. He dreamed of studying in America where it had the best science technology and facilities in the world.

Young Wi-so was always the top in his school and he entered Seoul National University at the age of 17. Dr. Lee's major was chemistry back then, but he enrolled into University of Miami to major in Physics. At that time he accomplished his dream by going to the place where he always adored for a better environment to study.

In 1957 he graduated *cumma sum laude* proving a genius was in him. The next year he went on to receive his master's degree in University of Pennsylvania at the age of only 23. After that he came through a smooth path of his hard work getting his doctor's degree, presenting valuable thesis, and working with the most famous physicists of the time.

He became a professor for University of Chicago and also the head researcher of the department of theory research in the Fermi lab in 1970.

But in 1977 he died in a mysterious car accident while heading for Aspen. He was 42 years old. The accident was a great loss

for the Korean people and for the researches in physics. There are various rumors over his death but nothing has been revealed to be sure.

There are many achievements by Dr. Lee Wi-so that is to be remembered through physics history. His passion to the study the hard work that was put in came out as a great result.

Devoting his young years into studies of physics, Dr. Lee went into the graduate school of Pittsburg University and there he was caught in the eyes of Sidney Meshkov who at the moment saw the potential of Dr. Lee. Meshkov then helped Lee Wi-so transfer to the University of Pennsylvania. He received his master's degree under the guidance of Professor Abraham Klein.

The greatest works of Dr. Lee Wi-so represents of three studies he achieved with his colleagues.

### Spontaneous symmetry collapse

First in 1964 Lee Wi-so and his pupil Professor Klein announced the thesis on "spontaneous symmetry collapse". Lee Wi-so and Professor Klein worked day and night

to prove the theory. And finally their hard work was done. This work contributed in the advent of Higgs mechanism which proved the existence of mass unit in the micro world. His great works of physics started out from here.

### Perturbation Theory

Abdus Salam and Steven Weinberg's theory is on the unified weak and electromagnetic interaction between elementary particles, including inter alia the prediction of the weak neutral current. This theory could not take any spotlight because it could not be calculated, but in his thesis on perturbation of higgs phenomena(1972) Lee Wi-so proved that it could be calculated. Thanks to this theory Weinberg and Salam received the Nobel Prize in 1979. This work was a magnificent one. Lee Wi-so had helped a great theory come out.

### Captivation Particle

Another one of Dr. Lee's important achievement is that he contributed in finding the captivation particle by calculating the mass unit of the C quirk. But when we look

at the fact that Hooft and once a professor of Lee Wi-so, Dr. Veltman achieved the Nobel Prize in 1999 for this theory it is a logical conclusion that Dr. Lee would have won the prize with those two above if he were alive. Even if he had done nothing through the years and only lived on it would have been no problem being on the stands for the prize with his works on the re-standardization theory.

Dr. Lee Wi-so should be called as a sure Nobel Prize winner if he was alive rather than to be called the Korean who was closest to winning the prize. This may sound like a leap in saying of Dr. Lee's achievements but it would have been sure that he would have piled more fascinating works for physics if he did not die at an early era of one's life.

After the appearing of Dr. Lee Wi-so Korean science has made one step forward in the development of science. His existence gave pride in Korean science and he was the reason for scientists from all over the world to hold their attention on the small peninsula in the east.

Dr. Lee's death case is still a mystery and his death was a big loss to not just science but to the whole country. There are stories of Dr. Lee's attendance in the nuclear project President Park Jung-hee held and they say this project has something to do with Dr. Lee's death, but these stories are proved to be just stories.

Once measured as that his works were better than what Einstein had achieved Dr. Lee is somewhat a person to be recorded in the history books of science for all his achievements. Dr. Lee Wi-so should be recognized as a great scientist, among the historical people. We hope that someday another genius comes in view for the future of Korean science.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Books@argus.com

## Judgment of crime by ignorance



In general, people judge the world by their perspective. Likewise, a writer tells a part of society by selection. Literary works play a catalytic role in exposing social conflicts. Chad Kobjitti, one of the writers of medium standing in Thailand, truly deals with a class which is neglected or our poor neighbors by his standard. His novel frankly talks about a life in the slums of Thailand. Chad Kobjitti was awarded Southeast Asia Writing Award(S.E.A. write Award) for "Judgement of crime by ignorance" in 1981.

"Judgement of crime by ignorance" is a work which describes the distress of a country man as meek as a lamb. Besides, it reflects not only a Thai's values but also a Thailand's transition period which changes from a traditional nation to a capitalistic state.

Misfortune of Hawk (hero of the novel) is derived from his father's sympathetic feeling. His father has compassion on a little crazy woman called Ssom-ssong and brings her to his home. Hawk was a promising youngman of exemplary life until she appeared before him.

There were rumors that his father and Ssom-ssong were in love with each other. Of course, anyone did not know whether the rumors are true or not. One day, his father suddenly passed away. Hawk was misunderstood by people to have relations with Ssom-ssong because only two men were left in a hut. And he had a bad reputation for an immoral person who loved his father's lover. He made desperate efforts to prove his innocence but no one believe his statement.

No one came to the funeral on the day when was cremated the dead body of his father. There was no one present beside him except Ssom-ssong and the undertaker.

Hawk relies on alcohol to forget about the worries since then. He kept on drinking hard until he ruined his health. At last he died miserably.

Many people crowded into his funeral, although they did not mourned over the death of Hawk. Actually, they attended there in order to see the power of new electric cremation. That is, Hawk's dead body was used as an experimental material which stands for the development of a village by principal.

People built a new road in the village and began to introduce Western culture into this place through the road. The new electric cremation was one of the new civilizations.

The ignorant residents rationally could not judge Hawk's story. And the principal regarded Hawk and his father as humble men who are worse than a beast. They were treated distantly by villagers because they felt only pitiful for a woman just because he took care of her nicely. The loneliness took everything away from Hawk.

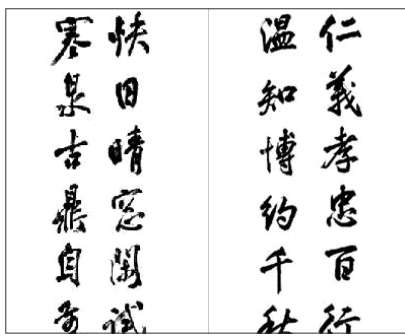
By Kim Young-ae

Professor of Department of Thai



## Poem posted on pillars

The "Juryeon" exhibition is open to the public from March 4 to April 31 at Samcheonggak which is traditional cultural facility. Samcheonggak is located in a beautiful, landscaped wood in downtown Seoul. "Juryeon" is a kind of literary decoration. That is, "Juryeon" usually means letters posted on the walls or pillars for decoration and those at the buildings are poems written in Chinese letters. It enhances beauty of a traditional "Hanoak(Korean homes)".



There are ninety-four works of "Juryeon" in Samcheonggak which is made up of the six buildings: the Ilhwa hall, Cheongcheon hall, the Cheonchu hall, the Yuha pavilion, Chwihan hall and the Dongbaek hall. It was made into forty-six works of "Juryeon" in Chwihan hall and the Dongbaek hall among these antique buildings into a hanging picture.

Visitors can appreciate forty-six works of "Juryeon" along with explanation. Jeong Mu-yeon, a scholar of Chinese classics, selected several quatrain with seven Chinese characters in each line among many Chinese poems of the ancient sages. The poems include contents which are associated with culture and art. And the poems is produced by Gwon Chang-ryun's handwriting. He are a master calligrapher.

Then what is a Chinese poem? Of course, a Chinese poem is a poem written in Chinese letters. And the Chinese poem expresses writer's thought and inspiration with rhythmical form. The origin of a Chinese poem can be traced back to the Chinese ancient times. And people can find their vestiges in the Book of Odes.

We need to be aware of its history and construction because Samcheonggak is a place which displays a variety of works of "Juryeon". The buildings named Samcheonggak literally means three Purity: Palace-Jade Purity, Noble Purity, and Great Purity.

Samcheonggak was a Gisaeng (gisaeng was a professional female entertainers who entertained with songs, dances and poetry recitations at feast and banquets in the beginning of the Joseon Dynasty

(1392-1910)) house where politicians and diplomats had private meetings for 25 years.

It was recently taken over by the Seoul Metropolitan Government, and restored as a cultural asset. And the Sejong Center for the performing arts was responsible for renovating the complex. Samcheonggak is currently showing various traditional Korean performances in celebration of its official opening, which was held on Oct. 29, 2001.

The largest building in SamcheongGak is Ilhwa Hall. The hall serves as a multi-purpose performance space specializing in Korea's traditional performing arts and an event center. Classes of traditional music and arts were offered at the Cheongcheon Hall, the Cheonchu Hall and the Yuha Pavilion. Samcheonggak also provides an opportunity to stay in a Korean-style house at the Chwihan Hall and the Dongbaek Hall.

Usually, people are easy to give "Juryeon" a glance because they are lost in an antique building. But "Juryeon" plays an important role to add beauty to the building. Also, the poems written in Chinese letters connote a significant and implicative meaning.

Therefore, the "Juryeon" exhibition provided a chance to get close to Chinese verse couplet carved or written on a plank which is put on a pillar.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Lecturing on peace of Korean Peninsula and enlightenment for people

## Originator of "Engaged Buddhism," Thich Nhat Hanh

Thich Nhat Hanh, a Buddhist monk, lectured on the peace of the Korean Peninsula and enlightenment on march 20th at COEX, World Trade Center Samsung-dong, Gangnam, Seoul. Then who is Thich Nhat Hanh? Most Korean people just regard him as an author of the novel named "Anger".

But he is the founder of "Engaged Buddhism," which intertwined traditional meditative practices with active nonviolent civil disobedience. He did not merely preach concerning religion but lived it as well. Practically, he was engrossed in an anti-war

movement.

Thich Nhat Hanh, during the years of the Vietnam War, organized one of the most profound movements in the history of nonviolent resistance.

"If we are peaceful, if we are happy, we can blossom like a flower, and everyone in our family, our entire society, will benefit from our peace."said Thich Nhat Hanh. He came to the U.S. during 1960s. It was during this time that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. nominated him for the Nobel Peace Prize. "I know of no one more worthy of this prize than this gentle monk from Vietnam," said

King.

Today Thich Nhat Hanh continues to write, teach, and speak for peace. Specially, Thich Nhat Hanh wrote many books on Buddhism and mindfulness. What is mindfulness?

"Whenever your mind becomes scattered, use your breath as the means to take hold of your mind again. Breath is a tool. Breath itself is mindfulness." said Thich Nhat Hanh.

We can practice mindfulness, and it includes: meditation, mindful walking, conscious breathing, and awareness of the present moment. The practice of

Mindfulness is a goal for our everyday existence, not only during times of meditation.

His main books include "Being Peace", "Living Buddha, Living Christ", "Peace is every step", "Love in Action" "The Miracle of Mindfulness: A Manual on Meditation" and so on.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Inquiring out a holography in the movie "Simone"

## A fantasy? Stars will be created by hologram

A sociologist said that " it is easier to deceive people of hundreds of thousands than to deceive a person." Holography makes such a fantastic story possible.

What is a holography? Shortly, holography defines a method of obtaining three-dimensional photographic images. These images are obtained without a lens, so the method is also called lensless photography. The records are called holograms. Then what is a etymology of hologram? The word "hologram" derived from Greek. ; Greek "holos" means "whole" and "gram" means "message".

A hologram differs essentially from an ordinary photograph in that it records not only the distribution of reflected light but also the phase distribution. Holography was invented in 1947 by the British physicist Dennis Gabor, who won a 1971 Nobel Prize for his invention. The first actual production of holograms occurred in the early 1960s, when the laser became obtainable. By the late 1980s the production of true-color holograms was possible, as well as holograms ranging from the microwave to the X-ray region of the spectrum.

### A holography in the movie "Simone"

A holography was shown in the movie "Simone(Simulation One)". In the movie



The director is watching the star "Simone," he created through a three-dimensional photographic image, hologram.

"Simone" the producer(Al Pacino),who is desperate for a hit, decides to create an actress "Simone" by using a holography to sub for the star. The actress "Simone" becomes famous overnight , with a singer as well and everyone thinks she is a real person.

### Applications of a holography

A hologram can be used in our daily life. For example, a hologram prevents a criminal

from counterfeiting coins. And there are many works of art such as an advertisement, stamp and jewel which are made from a hologram. A holography can be applied in optical microscopy, especially for the study of living organisms. The most useful application, however, is in interferometer. The interferometer is a very elaborate machine to take the measurements of object. It is a useful analysis of intensity and quality

control. Another application is the storage of digital data, which can be recorded as bright and dark spots in holographic images. A hologram can contain many "pages" that are recorded at different angles relative to the plate, thus allowing the storage of a very large amount of data on one hologram.

### Principle of a hologram

Holograms are made by exposing a piece of film to laser light. To create a hologram, a beam of coherent light (a laser) is split. The beam splitter makes it possible to split a beam. Half of the beam falls on a recording medium (such as a photographic plate). This beam is called the reference beam. That is, the reference beam is light to come directly from the laser toward photographic plate. And the other half is first reflected off the object to be imaged. This beam is called the object beam. The two beams together produce an interference pattern of stripes and whorls on the plate. The developed plate is the hologram.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

*Inside Museum* - Looking into history of Seoul from the past till now

# First Museum to show Seoul's history

Seoul has been the capital of the nation for hundreds of years. It has numerous places to go and its history itself is a dramatic one since the early days. Practically, Seoul has been the center of Korea. Now there is a museum that chronicles the history and culture of city of Seoul from the Stone Ages to the contemporary times. There is a special focus on the era of the Joseon Dynasty as it is looked upon as an important time of the history of Seoul.

The museum consists of three major parts. The Permanent Exhibition Hall, Special Exhibition Hall, and the Exhibition hall of Donated Collections.

The Permanent Exhibition hall is divided into four main zones which is divided by subject. This permanent hall can be seen as the main part of the museum. Here there is a place where people can see various views of Seoul's past and contemporary time. It is designed for visitors to view the relics with convenience. Visitors can just stroll around the wide halls watching with comfort.

The first zone in the permanent hall, the subject is "Seoul, the capital of the Joseon Dynasty". It shows the map of the early times when Seoul was called "Hanyang". The Joseon period shows priceless literature remains like *Yongbiocheonga* which was the first poem written in the Korean alphabet, *Gyeonggukdaejeon* the written version of the code of law at the time. Also there is a copy of the renowned medical book, *Dongtebogam* by Huh Jun. These are all impressive relics. There are more fantastic remains on display of the Joseon period.

If you step into the second zone there you

can steal a glimpse of the "Everyday Life in Seoul". Here we can see remains of women's beauty make-up tools to the priceless blue and white porcelains. The small tables and various boxes for everyday equipment shows the simple tastes of the early times. It is also interesting comparing the lives of the noblemen and the common people who represents the two big classes of the Joseon period.

In the third zone it's about the "Cultural Heritage of Seoul" where it addresses the court culture, science, literature and art. The court culture shows the dominant power of the King at the time. There are many drawings and objects which symbolizes the King's power. Other parts of the zone shows numerous relics which Joseon period was the best days of the developing of science and literature. There are many valuable art relics to see also.

Finally in the last zone. We come into the part where Seoul's urban development is shown. This part shows the outline of Seoul's history from the prehistoric times till now where Seoul has grown to be a central city. The interesting part is that we can see modern relics like the gramophone which is a machine which stores and reproduces music and the first camera introduced in Korea also there is a projector when in modern ages people went to see the movies shown by these. There is sure to be much awe from people who remembers the old days.

The hall of donated collections is a unique touch of the museum where donors have there names on and visitors can see the collections from a new point of view.

Old collections to early cigarette packs



A view of the court culture room in the permanent exhibition hall.

give a unique feeling too. Here we can also see the relics of "Heungseondaewongun" family.

The museum has special facilities like the "History Learning Corner" where people can try for themselves the life of the old times. The "Touch museum" is the part where people can really touch the objects to have a more direct view of the relics and it provides realistic information of history. There is also an "Info-bridge" where there are 36 computers to find out information of the curious things that are on mind. Word puzzles and word games are available for a fun time in learning the history.

Also the Special Exhibition is undergoing a plan for their next new feature which opens in June.

The museum is surely a place where

people can learn history and enjoy cultural heritages. It can play a role for widening the knowledge of Seoul for the citizens and serve as a cultural center for people where they can expand their site of learning history. Also college students can have a look at another point of view where they can find a whole new kind of fun culture other than the amusement culture they are drowned in.

The Seoul museum of history can be a good one day travel just to get out of the everyday routine once in a while.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

★ **Polaris** ★

## Growling bears in the sky

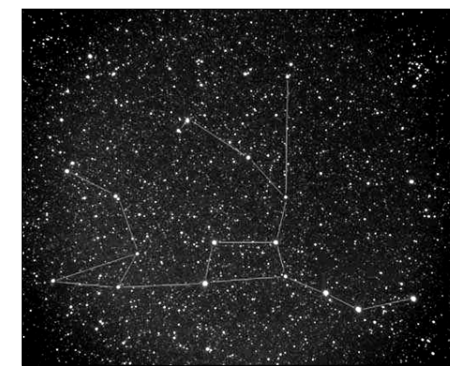
Bears, large and powerful with thick, shaggy fur, are usually found in forests and mountains.

Of course one does not have to go out into the wilderness to meet the furry creature. One can easily spot one of them at a zoo and even in the rings of the old-fashioned circuses. Still not too psyched up enough to step out of the house? What would you say if you can catch the wild animal right by your house? It is possible—if you would only look higher up in the sky—at night. You might not find grizzly bears, black bears or many other kinds of bears in the dark sky. But there are two special bears, the Great Bear and the Little Bear, sparkling right above your head. This month in Polaris, the Great Bear constellation will be covered for the star-loving readers.

The Great Bear constellation is famous for the Big Dipper which makes up the tail part of the bear constellation. The Big Dipper shows its shape in the sky almost all the time except in the autumn time. It represents the stock-stillness in the sky.

In fact, it is known to be an essential to know how to "read" the constellation to survive when people get in trouble, like left alone in the desert or in the mountains. It can also work as a clock since the Big Dipper moves around the Polaris once a day. In the times of the Roman rule, the Great Bear was even used to test the soldiers' eyesight. Alcor was the very star in target. It is not an easy thing to do right now for the sky is now full of polluted air from the factories and cars and all the pollutant in the atmosphere.

The story of the Great Bear is comes from the Greek mythology. Once upon a time, Callisto, the female servant of Artemis, the moon goddess, lived in Arcadia. She was good at hunting as well as a man. Sadly, she was punished from Hera, the wife of Zeus, for receiving love from the mighty god, Zeus. Callisto had given birth to Zeus' child. Thus she was transformed into a bear. Since Callisto was a bear, she had to get away from her own kid, Arcas. When Arcas grew up, he became a hunter also. Having seen her son, and unconscious of the fact that she



was a bear, she ran toward her son. Arcas was frightened and was about to shoot her. However, Zeus stopped the near-tragedy and transformed the son and the mom into shining stars in the sky.

That's the story of how the Great Bear and the Little Bear was formed.

This sky-bear can be seen easily on the premise finding the Big Dipper in the northern sky. This is the tail part of the bear as mentioned above. After finding that Dipper, the point is to find the claws of the "bear". The stars are lined up in three separate rows with a pair in each row. Then, you are done "catching" the bear in the sky.

As the bear constellation can be found easily from almost anywhere, one does not need any special tool to observe the bear stars. Just find a roof or a hill to lie down and look up at the sky calmly. If you have a telescope with you, the fascinating Milky Way called M81 and M82 and others can be seen through the lens.

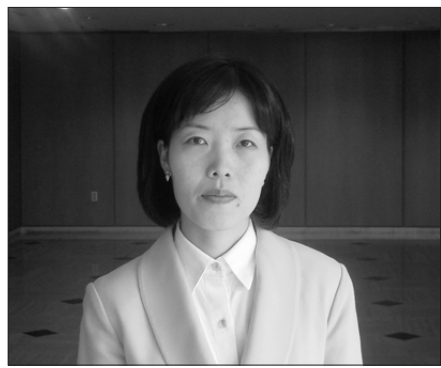
Most people do not realize that it is a real blessing that human beings can see all the beautiful stars in the sky. One thing obvious is that they will always be mysterious in some ways to the people. The myths they carry, the scientific facts on their formation and the starry appearance themselves is enough to sing along to the old song of "Twinkle twinkle little star! how I wonder what you are."

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## Mini interview

### Museum awakening cultural nostalgia for people



Hong Seungju

A curator of Seoul Museum of History

What kind of purpose does the Seoul Museum of history have?

Well it was built as a new kind of museum, comparing to other old museums. We can call it the "City History museum". It's meaning is to look back at our city where we live in, to have knowledge of the things we have not recognized of our residence. Usually people are not aware of the historical importance of our living site.

What are the standards in exhibiting the subjects that are picked to display?

There are always meetings to decide the exhibition theme. We always keep contact with professors, and experts on the field of history. When we design the exhibits, outside sources do an important role in our decision. Consulting is always a must do. The curators in the museum work in five teams; research, conservation, exhibition,

collection, and education. They help out in planning exhibits and changing the relics periodically. Finally after strict standards and planning the relics are displayed.

How were the valuable remains acquired in the museum?

Many of the relics were donated by citizens who wished the museum to be a place where people could enjoy seeing the history of our past. We received a lot of help from the citizens. We also have an exhibition hall for donated collections where we display the donated pieces apart from the other halls.

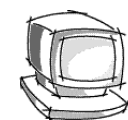
Donations in this hall were made by 102 donors. The donations include books and old documents also scientific collections, paintings and many more.

What do you think is the role of the museum in showing Seoul's past and present?

The museum shows the past and present of Seoul at the moment but we are also planning on showing the vision of Seoul. The existing remains are too old and also too much past attached so the museum plans to collect more new remains and new information. Although the museum's purpose is to show various parts of Seoul, the data is deficient in comparison with other museums. So at the present we are doing our best to collect as much items as we can of Seoul's history.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Science Highlights

## New developments around the world

Stamp-size Chip Maintains Secrets Forever

We are reminded everyday that we really are in the information-based society when we realize how fast the news on the Internet is updated and how rapidly the world is changing. The increasing interest in information leads to an inevitable concern for cryptography. The more important information is, the more attention is paid to its security. Strategies for cryptography rely on so-called "one-way functions," which are easy to conduct in one direction, but too hard to compute the other way around.

However, with the increase of processing speeds of computers, it might be possible to compute in the other direction as well.

Ravikanth Pappu of the Center for Bits and Atoms at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his colleagues present a new approach to cryptography that is nearly impossible to go in reverse. The basic concept is that instead of using mathematics for the one-way function, a method which scatters light in a certain way using stamp-size plastic chips is used. The resulting interference pattern, due to the passing of light through an epoxy chip, is projected onto a two-dimensional grid, and according to the intensity of light, an encryption key is made. "Remembering that information is physical often allows us to do things in surprising ways that could not be done using digital systems alone," Pappu notes.

In addition to the difficulties of decoding, scientists firmly believe that the plastic chip is extremely difficult to forge by current manufacturing methods.

How to Build a Time Machine

People may have a dream of travelling in time to their past or future. Now, those dreams can come true. Kip S. Thorne and his co-workers at the California Institute of Technology present a new possibility for time travel.

Based on Einstein's theories of relativity,

it is easy to travel into the future. When you move as fast as light, you can experience time passing slower than its usual. You are said to be traveling forward in time. But traveling into the past is still trickier. Thorne has been studying wormholes, which used to be considered fictional structures.

The wormhole offers a shortcut between two separated points. Moreover, Thorne found it to be a device for time travel. Putting one of its mouths close to a neutron star can make time different between the ends of the wormhole. The wormhole can offer time travel into the future as well as into the past. If you pass through the wormhole in one direction, you can go to the future, and if you go through it in the opposite direction, you can travel back into the past. The one restriction is that it is impossible to travel before the time when the wormhole was first built.

Sleep Increases Learning Potential

Most students might have had the experience of worrying whether to study more or to go to sleep on the very last night before an exam. Here is the answer sleep It gets rid of fatigue, but there is a bit more to it. Sara C. Mednick of Harvard University and her research team presented a new point of view on sleeping. Mednick has found that repeated efforts to distinguish a visual shape leads to a decrease of efficiency, but a 30-minute nap between attempts not only prevents such a decrease but also increases the ability to discern.

The result of her research could make significant differences in the old ideas we have had about sleeping. The one important thing about the research is that rest at the same interval will not help to increase the ability to discern. Thus, simple rest cannot replace the effects of sleep.

By Kim Kyung-ryun

The KAIST Herald Junior Reporter

## Academic Café

### Korean astronomy starts its advance

Astronomy is one field of natural science which deals with the constitution, motions, relative positions and sizes of celestial bodies as well as the earth in its relation to them. You probably already know that the universe is big, but most people do not realize how big it really is. Many astronomy classes start off with a tour of the universe based on the excellent short film called Powers of Ten by Charles and Ray Eames. The film starts with a man and woman in a city park and then expands the field of view by ten times every ten seconds until it reaches the bounds of the observable universe. After zooming back to the man and woman in the park, the field of view is reduced by ten times every ten seconds until one proton in a carbon atom in the man's hand fills the screen. The film is longer than one might first expect, because it covers all the basics of astronomy, which is quite a lot of information. Astronomy, with its relation to astrology and the invention of the calendar, is the earliest form of natural science.

This wide and deep area of science has been studied in Korea for many years. One of the most active and well-known institutes in this area is "The Korean Astronomical Society." It was established in 1965 with 20 people. But now, it has over 600 individual members. This society became the place where the country's

astronomers exchange the results of their research since the members started the Scientific Conference which is held every spring and autumn since 1965. The Korean Astronomical Society finally became a member of "The International Astronomical Union (IAU)," which has played a pivotal role in promoting and coordinating worldwide cooperation in astronomy, since 1973. In the summer of 1996, The Korean Astronomical Society successfully held the IAU Asia - Pacific Area Scientific Conference, and made the popularity of the Korean astronomy higher.

After the start of 21st century, many programs arose to popularize astronomy. It was then that society became interested not only in learning astronomy, but also in the popularization of it. One of these programs is the Astronomy Olympiad, which has been held since 2001.

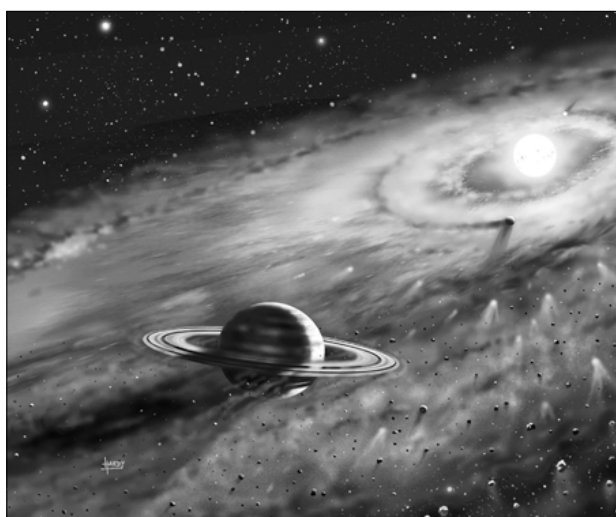
The purpose of this Olympiad is to introduce astronomy to the public. It also allows high school and middle school students to learn more about astronomy, which they do not learn from school. The third Astronomy Olympiad will be held in Seoul in July.

Another popularization project of the Korean Astronomical Society is taking part in the Korean Science Festival, and showing the younger generations what their future might look like if they had were to

have a job in the fields of science and engineering. The society has held the festival since last year.

It also has plans to introduce astronomy in a region where it is almost unknown to include Jeju and Ullung islands. This will start this summer in Jeju Island with the help of the "Korean Astronomy Observatory," after the spring scientific conference at Yonsei University, on April 18 and 19. We as college students can always participate in these plans. If interested, one can join this society after attaining a simple recommendation from one of the regular members.

As the general secretary of the Korean Astronomical Society Chung, Hyun-soo said, "It is always open to the college students." It could be a good opportunity for us to gain a better understanding of our surroundings. He also stated that whenever we look at the stars above our heads, we should recognize they are the same stars from millions of years ago. There is such



interesting information to be learned. He also says that the universe one knows and sees is only a tip of an iceberg, because, as a human being, one can only see the optical aspects of astronomy but not other aspects. And these things are what we want to get to everyone on the earth. As he said, the universe is a time machine for us. If only we were to take interest in this area, the popularity of Korean astronomy will be spread widely throughout the world.

By Kim Min-suk

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Reviewing original creative Korean brand musical, Chang Po-go

## Revival marine hero, Chang Po-go

Have you heard about a genre of the creative musical? In these days, a musical is in the spotlight as a genre of the creative musical, not only in our country but also all around the world. The original Korean musical drama "Chang Po-go (the Prince of Maritime Trade)" is a case. The musical was first performed in 1995. The musical has been highly praised and performed in 26 cities and 24 countries around the world, from Los Angeles, U.S.A., in 1995 to Paris, France, in 2002. After that, it came back to Korea again.

### Who is "Chang Po-go?"

If you want to know him, you will go back to the ancient time of Korean peninsula, called the Shilla Dynasty. It is said that he was born in Wan-do, south Korea and grew there as a very brave and strong young boy who was excellence in riding and archery. When he was young, before he was twenty, he attained high military rank already. Shilla, was ruled by corrupt court which exploited the people many were forced to flee their homeland and seek a haven in Tang. And Chang constructed a Buddhist temple, called Shilla Temple, to console the spirits of his people where the Shilla immigrants gathered to affirm their solidarity. Since then Chang was called home by the Shilla King to be appointed commander of the 10,000man Chonghae province.

He defeated the pirates of the yellow sea, pioneered marine commercial routes, and expanded trade not only to China and Japan but also to Southeastern Asia and even to Persia and Arabia. However Chang Po-go who is the Korea's first marine empire was gone on a false charge without completion



his dream.

### Synopsis of the Play

This musical start with the scene of Chang Po-go's funeral services. When Chang Po-go whispers his love to Podul, he's fiance, sea robbers from Tang China have attacked. Many village people, including Podul and her sister, are caught as slaves. And he and his younger brother Chong Nyon go off to find Podul. However they miss each other on the road. Chang catches sight of Lee Won, a Tang general of Koguryo descendant, when he fights with Tang's army. Lee Won let them join the Wuliang Corps. Finally Chang becomes a general and build the temple for the dead people in Mt. Chuk. Kim Yang and Yom Chang, emissaries from the Shilla court to China, come to Chang Po-go. They ask

him to return to the Shilla to take part in government affairs. He decides to go back to Tamjin in Shilla.

In front of the sea, a huge battleship appears. Chang Po-go's forces wipe out pirates in Chonghae Base and let the country be in peace. Chonghae Base is a key point of the Yellow sea that will be heart of international trading post in trading with China, Japan, Persia, and Arabia. Chong Nyon, who became a menial after the dissolution of the Wuliang Corps, and Podul and her daughter, Pongnyo by Chang Po-go, finally reach the Chonghae Base. Later he is connected with the political affair and falls a victim to an assassin.

### Setbacks and setoffs of the musical

The deeply impressive scene is that Podul

and her sister entertain the commander and General Lee Won with traditional Paekche song and dance. This scene is very excellently express of the Korean traditional art. Also, the scene of Chang Po-go fights army is very actively. So, it looks like a real battle. And the sound of Korean drum and gong all through this musical is very familiar.

However, comic scenes in spots are not harmonized with this musical, just like a show of superhuman action and comic way of talking. These scenes seems that to be distracted an impressive image of this musical. Therefore, it brings about a little in confusion.

Also, this musical puts special stress on a love story of Chang Po-go and Podul rather than deals with his lifetime. However it is had an high opinion of offering dialogue that translated into English at multi-vision setting up side of the stage so, foreigner who unknown Korean is easy to understanding.

"The song is very beautiful and classical. Also, fantasy clothes and fresh stage effect cause they to be bright this musical." "We have a deep impression because of that there comes a progressive man like Chang Po-go in Korea." French reporter praise this musical sky-high. This musical, Chang Po-go (the Prince of Maritime Trade), shows the most Korean style can become worldwide the most. Also, it gets praise from all around the world by using the sound native to Korea such as Korean drum and gong. So, it is more of great value.

### By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section



## Korean pottery, son of nature

Korea boasts of a virtually unexcelled cultural tradition of pottery. Korean ceramics are world-renowned. About 10,000 to 6,000 years ago, the mankind started to make a earthenware and use them. In Korea, they have used a form of earthen ware from 7,000 to 8,000 years ago - the New Stone Age. Deep-rooted in the nation's long history. In turn ceramics have greatly influenced the lifestyle of the Korean people. It is hard to understand Korean culture without understanding its ceramic art. As society changed, pottery also changed and grew plainer, better adapted for use in practical life.

Korea has produced original and beautiful pottery. In 9th century Shilla period, they have had great opportunity of trading with China and obtained manufacturing technology of celadon. The celadon of Koryo dynasty was splendid and elegant because it was affected by Buddhism of nobles centered. Jade signifies the true gentleman ship, wealth and honor. It also has religious value, guaranteeing life after death. Therefore jade was popular for use in objects enclosed in tombs. The jade available was too little for their needs, and very expensive.

When Koryo dynasty came, Koreans began to manufacture their own celadon vessels, beginning in the later 10th century.

And it disappeared at the end of Koryo dynasty. Punchong is very peculiar and wonderful in 15th century of Korea. The forms of pottery became more popular and the result was punchong ware. We find in this punchong ware some of the most original expressions of the Korean sense of beauty. These works are found only in Korea, which consists part of Korea's proud cultural inheritance. When Japan invaded Korea in the 1590s, Japanese called it "Pottery war" and they took many Korean potters back to Japan. As a result of Korea and Japan war, punchong ware almost completely disappeared from Korea, due to the lack of potters, the destruction of kilns. Instead, Koreans turned to white pottery.

In 17th century Chosun, they produced the white ware which has its own purity, chastity and modesty. The white ware was loved by classical scholars of Chosun in the households of the new royal family. The ideology of New-Confucianism rejected the elaborate porcelain wares being produced in China, and instead encouraged the

production of a simple, elegant white ware specifically of our own. The white ware produced in Korea has its own characteristic, differing much from the works produced in China and Japan. It is marked by the refined elegance and simplicity characteristic of the Korean gentry. Also it uses symbolic designs such as dragons, peonies, pine or plum trees. It is the hallmark of Korea's Chosun dynasty, and remains us of the way in which the Korean people of the period valued thrift, integrity, and simplicity.

The Korean pottery, by base of good natural disposition, has clear and characteristic, the shape is healthy and live. The Korean potters lived in deep recesses of mountains and content to be part of nature, one with nature. They find the beauty in simple colors and liberal molding. They accomplished characteristic pottery arts in this beauty.

Today, Korean potters are making enormous efforts to recreate traditional pottery of highly artistic quality. Major sites for pottery production are located in Heanam country, Chollanam-do province, and Kwangju in Kyonggi-do province. We can go and see the ceramic exhibition in Incheon,

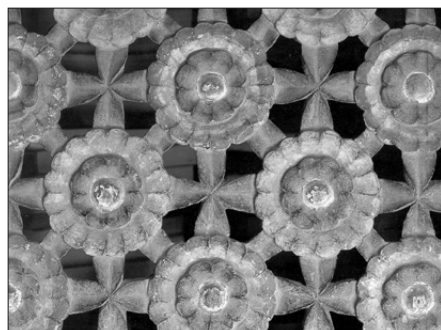


Yeoju and Gwangju Ceramic Center on occasion. The first "World Ceramic Biennale" was held the year before last in order to the ceramic going close to the people. This year, the second "World Ceramic Biennale 2003 Korea (CEBIKO) International Competition" will be held in Icheon, Gyeonggi Province for 60 days from Sep. 1 to Oct. 2003.

### By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## Seducing with simplicity



Buddhist culture say that floral design lattice doors are the cultural inheritance that possesses the simplicity and warm-hearted sentiment.

A sermon hall of temple is considered important for it is the door to heaven according to Buddhism. Therefore, it is decorated with flowers, the symbol of greatest solemnity in Buddhism. To enter the world of Buddhism, one must know the meanings of a flower. Buddha used a flower as a note of becoming enlighten to his pupils. Moreover, a flower is used as a title of the Suttas. In a nutshell, a flower is means of the law, the only fact, and door to heaven.

How beautiful it may be if it remains the same all the time. Unfortunately, everything changes. To avoid this phenomenon of nature, the doors that are flourished with posies have been colored with different colors.

In this spring, it may be a good idea to see if this article is true or not. Cheongju is only an hour and half away from Seoul and the entrance fee is no bigger than a pack of bubble gum.

### By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## Andersen's wonderland in Seoul

The "Andersen Story and Fairy Tale Exhibition," a showing of a total of 234 pieces of works by famous artists - most beautifully depicted different stories - will be held at the Pawning of Art Design Arts Center, March 14 to April 6.

One of the participants in this exhibition said "I think it is a good chance to remember the stories which we have been listened before." This showing is to honor Hans Christian Andersen of Denmark (1805-1875). This festival will depict such works as "The Little Mermaid," "Thumbellina," "The Ugly Duckling," "The Match-Selling Young Girl." It also depicts the sad romance of the Tin Soldier and his Ballerina, the sad tale of "The Swan Princess," and "The Princess and the Pea," some of more famous tales from Andersen, which bring back memories from the childhood.

The exhibition is primarily for children, but to these young people who have become so used to the animated features, the still works may strike them as strange and unfamiliar. It is more likely that the parents will be impressed, more deeply by Andersen's amazing works than their children. The beautiful classic works bring Andersen's works to fragrant life. Clear

watercolor painting, and also delicate lines will charm those who view the works. Twenty one artists include Eve Swansen, Sven Otto, Japan's cloe Kan, and Korea's Hong Seong-chan, Kim Bok-tae, Ryu Jae-su, Han Byun-ho had their works displayed. Autographic manuscripts and other personal effects will also be displayed.

One of the visitors, Lee Jung-yup who is freshmen in HUFFS said "I thought, I just could see the works of Andersen but I was wrong. The exhibition was very beautiful because of the lots of different beautiful paintings. Despite of the high price, I will recommend it to my friends in school."

Commanding interest at this exhibition is Kang Woo-hyun who is graphics designer and chairman of the International Juvenile Book Conference Commission of Korea. Kang was also a great help in making preparations for this exhibition. The animated feature, "The Snow Queen," narrated by Queen Margaret of Denmark, is said to be available for viewing; various other events are planned for those attend.

### By Kim Min-suk

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

## Where is live music?

March 1, in a live concert called "All that Live," Lee Suk-won, leader of the band, "Omnine eebalkwan," said one thing in the middle of the concert. "It took 8 years for us to stand in front of 300 or 400 people and let people know us among 700 bands in Korea without using mass media." Every word he said sounded critical because he was focusing on the dark side of Korean pop music. It is true that becoming a popular band in Korea without using the mass media is tough. Yet his word was indicating the way to save our pop music from today's absurdity like the recent irrational bribery in the music industry.

Making Korea a better place to perform a live concert is what he is saying. Recently, "Cultural Action" is making a movement with other civil organizations to reform Korean pop music. As a matter of fact, this "All that Live" concert is a part of their movement. They are trying to settle the live-performance culture basis. Unfortunately, there are lots of obstacles to be overcome.

The first problem is lack of places to act out. Our circumstances are very far from those in Japan, for instance. We have no small or medium-sized place to perform live-concerts except the big ones which have about 5,000 seats. These big halls like the Olympic stadium are too big to be used for normal bands or singers. They are afraid that they might not sell all tickets and being in the red. To say in other words, the places in which different performers of different levels can use are not arranged in an appropriate way and of course there are not enough.

High taxes are the problems as well. There are taxes on the tickets and even singers and bands for example, they have to pay fees to have their own concert. These days, people lose out when they pay big money to have fun in the concerts since there are many free concerts that enterprises provide. Many performers and performance planners are becoming the prey of the high taxes and also us.

In some aspects, Korea is an odd place for foreign musicians to see. The reason is that most pop musicians do many other things than the music they play. In doing that, they cannot be away from the TV show and doing their PR and moreover, from the mass media. After all, people frequently see their performances and hear their music. This broadcasting system is making people just stay at home without coming out and enjoying the concert fever. In so-called culturally advanced countries, musicians mostly show their faces in the live-tour or in the concerts they hold.

There would be hundreds of reasons more. However, the indifference of government would be the one that really counts. The government said - 21C will be the era in which the culture will rise as the major factor in terms of natural competitiveness. But the problem is that they only focus on the high-quality cultural performances such as musical and opera thing. Korean new government should not ignore the small parts that Korean pop music has. Live concerts and other live performances are the places where people can experience the real culture. One thing more, it is also a type of cultural industry which has a high value-added in itself.

As it is proved in China, Korean culture is now recognized as a high-quality culture. In order to sustain this honor, the weak points in our culture must be wiped out. Our performance culture has not been much active so it is our need to make it running. Not to mention, government's back up has to entail as well.

### By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section



## Beverage Report

## Wine, the gift of Heaven

Mesmerized by its divine elegance, impressed by the rich taste and fascinated by its beneficialness to health, an increasing number of people is becoming admirers of wine.

Being praised as the most precious gift from Heaven, wine has been woven into the fabric of human kind's daily lives throughout the centuries. From the start of civilization in Mesopotamia, wine has spread all over the world injecting its special influence on western culture, now stretching its hand to reach the East.

Essentially, wine is alcoholic beverage made from fermented grape juice, but with a few extra twists. So ancient that its origin is unknown, wine is mentioned in early Egyptian inscriptions and in the literature of several lands, being considered as the oldest alcohol.

In the manufacture, grapes are crushed with or without the skins and strained to be sealed in vats along with yeast called Saccharomyces ellipsoideus, which suppresses wild yeasts and organisms. Fermentation continues for several weeks, then the wine is drawn off into wooden barrels or other containers for a second fermentation. It is clarified and bottled before undergoing final maturation.

Wines are classified according to color as red, rosé or white; color depends on the period where skins of red grapes are allowed to ferment with the juice.

Wine taste is described as sweet or dry - dry wines are not sweet as most of the sugar content have been turned to alcohol during fermentation. Some wines may have some residual sugar, or they may have been sweetened.

In order to enjoy wine, there are some rules to be followed. The proper way to hold any style of wine glass is by the stem. This keeps fingerprints off the bowl and keeps from heating the wine. The glasses are never filled - they are served only half-full. It is important to clink thicker part of a glass since it may break. One should avoid wearing scent to a wine tasting affair.

With popularization of wine, more and more wine bars are dotting affluent areas.



"Cave," which indicates the wine storage space, is one of the oldest leading wine bars in Samchungdong. Cozy atmosphere with delicate live guitar play creates a relaxing ambience to maximize the pleasure that wine presents. The owner, Min Hyung-suk remarks, "The wine boom is definitely a welcome cultural phenomenon. Although the misconception that only France-made wines are of the highest quality worth drinking has gradually been unravelled, as it can be noticed through increased demand for variety of wines from California, Australia and Chile, people still tend to consider only excessively expensive ones as the real wines." Mr. Min's recommendation for the coming of warm spring is light bodied sweet-sour white wine of Sancerre or Pouilly area, Loire region in Germany. He continues, "Combination with food is not limited to western dishes - Bulgogi matches with medium-bodied red wine, while Chokbal and Cheon goes well with relatively dry white wine."

In today's modern world, wine is widely discussed and consumed globally. The wine industry has undergone a massive boom in the last few decades resulting in many varieties of wine from which to choose. This boom should continue into the near future as we discover even more advanced technologies for wine production and benefits that it wine brings us.

### By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section

Infotainment gradually dominates prime time programs

# Infotainment, the new gold rush

“A program poor in substance is nothing but a waste of energy.” It is a common notion that the majority of specialists in broadcasting business hold. Yet, no matter how interesting a program may be, that of futility is never watched neither is it heard by anyone. So all broadcasters contemplate to produce an interesting, and at the same time, an educational program. And in order to satisfy the complicated taste of television viewers, they came up with an innovative idea of “Infotainment program.”

### Information + Entertainment

Infotainment is a newly coined compound word composed of “Information” and “Entertainment.” As it could be sensed through the two terms it is television news media based on entertainment format rather than old educational programs plainly aiming to edify the viewers. Nowadays, infotainment is understood as a program that pursues both knowledge and fun simultaneously.

Infotainment originates from Australian broadcasting stations which attempted to attract as much audience as possible in order to top the popularity rating with television serial dramas. However, dramas that demanded excessive amount of production cost confronted their limits. Taking notice of the fact that the majority of Australian people enjoyed gardening, producers started to air programs on horticulture at prime time when the television or radio audience was at the largest. Providing information entertainingly, the show unexpectedly ended up in an appreciable success.

Today, the infotainment industry is conquering the new territories of global media culture, ranging from the hot issues of the day, hobbies and science to international affairs seasoned with amusement.



Prime time filled with numbers of infotainment programs.

### The advent of infotainment in local mass media

Korea was not an exception to clasp the idea of infotainment. “21 Century”, a program by KBS, was the first complete form of infotainment to be broadcasted in Korea, introducing the new style. SBS, another vernacular broadcaster recently finished telecasting “Curiosity World” which deserved a praise for its opening potential in the field of infotainment. Broadcasters forced similar programs into the golden hours on the weekends. Loud dance music and teenagers’ hubbub filling the studio, these shows soon became a few of those most popular of programs, welcomed by an enthusiastic band of viewers who were fed up with the “electric waves with junk”.

Current TV timetable floods with infotainment. Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation airs “e-World,” which provides

opportunities to update ourselves to be modernized to keep abreast of rapidly evolving world. A health program named “Kunkang Bogam,” (health thesaurus) was also one of the viewers’ favorites. KBS airs “Brain Show,” a mockmentary (mock+documentary) program, and “Eureka”, an intellectual variety show.

“Novel Record Pang Pang Pang,” “Solomon’s Choice,” and many more are broadcasted.

Among the numerous infotainment programs, “Solomon’s Choice” is the most exemplary case. It deals with the law, which has a great possibility to be overly grave and boring.

However, it balances both information and entertainment, capable of handling serious contents in a way that sets viewers to laughing, simultaneously providing knowledge concerning the law and morals.

On the other hand, numbers of programs which intended to introduce world’s diverse food culture made people knit their brows. Airing scenes of feeding female entertainers dishes of immoderately bizarre ingredients such as insects, lizards, bats and worms, and screaming when they found out what the food was made out of was too much, says a viewer.

### Side effects induced by infotainment and its potential

Despite several advantages brought about, there lies some problems that should be taken care of. Currently controversial issues are tend excessively lightly and sensationally on some of these infotainment programs. They can be responsible for giving distorted images or contexts to those who are not fully aware of the matters. That is to say, earnest and profound problems in our lives are liable to be treated thoughtfully. In addition, too concerned over the popularity, broadcasters would use lay entertainers, ignorant in social problem, instead of somewhat experts, degrading the professionalism and quality of the programs.

The reason why infotainment deserves keener attention is that it holds unlimited potential and inexhaustible applications. People hailed the supposed diversity brought by the expansion of television as enriching media culture by such phenomenon as cultural hybridizations, adaptation and resistance. Such cutting-edge trend of pragmatic use is a prerequisite for not only to keep up with the times but to be at the forefront by mentally nurturing the people.

By Lee Ji-yong  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Dating on Sunday

### Winner comes in the end

“a Even though you play *Baduk* thousands of times, each game is always different - there can’t be exactly identical ones.” This is what the protagonist of this month’s column points as the attractiveness of *Baduk*. In HUFs, there is a renowned professional *Baduk* player who has brilliant records of earning the most wins (64 winnings) and straight victories (21winnings) in 2002. The very man, Cho Han-seung (5 dan) is coming into the spotlight as a young professional.



Cho Han-seung (C-02)

Cho gives calm impression as many people usually expect a *Baduk* player would be.

“People can’t understand the contents of *Baduk* games if they are not aware of its rule, unlike other sports games spectators can get idea more easily”. He explained with calm voice, why young people are not interested in *Baduk* these days.

When he was indulged in *Baduk*, he was a 8-year-old boy. He used to watch his uncles’ playing *Baduk* at home and felt interest in *Baduk*. He went to *Baduk* academy near his home and began *Baduk* in earnest since then. Cho showed unusual talent for *Baduk* and finally he entered the Korea *Baduk* association as professional player at the first grade in middle school.

He recalled his school days, “I was busy with *Baduk* so I can hardly do school work.” In comparison with his colleague, Lee Se-dol (3 dan) who gave up his study in middle school, however, Cho entered HUFs to study Chinese by being admitted for his special ability as *Baduk* player. As a matter of fact, he has been to China several times for world wide matches and he is getting along with some Chinese young players.

At ordinary times, Cho spends much time at the office of Korea *Baduk* association located in Wangsimni. He usually has two matches a week there. To the question about his success of earning the most wins in the games of 2002, he stated, “I am glad but the more important thing is winning at major games. I have a unsatisfied feeling that I lost the semifinal round of LG Cup World *Baduk* Championship in February, which was one of the biggest contest.” He mentioned that sometimes missing a game causes his being under stress.

Cho is the kind of man who has strong desire of winning. He likes to do something challenging and competitive. With other *Baduk* players, he enjoys making a bet on something. He also likes playing bowling, basketball and starcraft, the strategy simulation game. Recently, he started learning tennis. “I go to court in Wangsimni with other *Baduk* players three times a week. It is interesting.” It seems that he is interested in many other things besides *Baduk*.

He also spends his spare time with computer. These days he doesn’t frequently play on-line *Baduk* game, but it used to be a trend among professional players. When he participated games on line, people at site would ask inquisitively to him about his extraordinary ability. He said that there were even people who spoke ill of him on line because of his amazing records at the on-line *Baduk* game site.

“I wished making many friends in HUFs but I couldn’t do that.” Cho confessed that he could not participate in the freshmen workshop last year because of the day’s falling on the time when *Baduk* match was held. He hope that he could have more active campus life in the future.

However, since playing *Baduk* is the first for him, he wants to obtain better scores for the future above all. His aim is winning championship at worldwide matches. With modesty, he mentioned that his play is not good enough to be on the level with the top players yet. A professional whom he respects is Cho Chi-hoon (9 dan). He said, if he becomes more prominent, he hopes that he tries to make *Baduk* more broadly known.

He added, “There are many young players who wish to enter HUFs”. In the end of the interview, his cellular phone was ringing. The voice from his phone was Park Jung sang (C-03), a professional *Baduk* player. The Argus said goodbye to him on his way to meet Park.

By Baek Mi-sun  
Reporter of Campus Section



## Rembrandt between light and darkness

Rembrandt was a highly gifted artist from Netherlands, who created more than 600 paintings as well as enormous number of drawings and etchings. Especially the numerous self-portraits, which are over 100 paintings, tell us a special meaning about him. These paintings reveal his frequent suffering with his own mind and the outside world. He drew all of these mental conflicts in his painting, which became over 60 pieces in the end of his lifetime.

Actually, his numerous emotional conflicts came from his own life. We can easily catch it from his family life, which was marked by misfortune. Between 1635 and 1641 his first wife Saskia gave birth to four children, but only the last, Titus, survived; her own death came in 1642. Actually there were more misfortune in his life then this one.

However, these problems affected Rembrandt’s fine work in no way; if anything, his artistry increased. One of the great paintings from this period was “Night watch.” Although it was made in 1642, the same year of the death of Saskia, this one became one of the most wonderful and greatest masterpiece in the 17th century.

A number of Rembrandt’s other works depict dialogues and, represent one specific moment. His group portraiture continued to develop in richness and complexity. The so-

called “Night Watch”-more accurately titled “The Shooting Company of Captain Frans Banning Cocq” (1642, Rijks museum) -portrays the bustling activity of a military company, gathered behind its leaders, preparing for a parade or shooting contest. In departing from the customary static mode of painting rows of figures for the corporate portrait, Rembrandt achieved a powerful dramatic effect. Despite the popular myth that the painting was rejected by those who commissioned it, and led to a decline in Rembrandt’s reputation and fortune, it was actually well received.

Moreover, this masterpiece got also a historical meaning which was later known as a start of the baroque style in drawings. It was because of the active image and the strong contrast in light and darkness, which was shown in this picture. As a viewer, people can feel the liveliness from the active people who are preparing for a parade or shooting contest in this picture. Actually, at this term, it was normal to draw a group portraiture in a very elegant way. However Rembrandt did not follow the traditional way of drawing. He draw the hunting mates in various ways. We can see it from the different clothes and the complexity of the company in this “Night watch.”

The other specific character of this



“Night Watch,” which Rembrandt completed in 1642. It is now in Rijks museum.

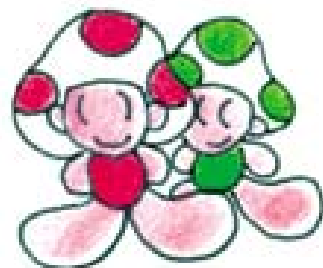
painting is the show of a clear contrast between light and shade which made the people, especially the two commender in the front, the red dressed shooter in the left, the short lady beside himself, the standard bearer and the drummer in the right emphasized by the light. Because of these significant contrast of light Rembrandt was called as a master of light after his death in 1669. However, the six people who were stressed in his picture also got a cross point in color which was an equipment for the stability to cover the complexity and confusion. We can see it from the red colored cloth from the shooter, red band of the man in the front, the

red color of the short lady, the brightest man in the front, the red color of the flag and the red color of the drummer.

As the masterpiece “Night Watch” shows, Rembrandt did not follow the traditional way of painting in his life and followed his own faith in painting. This is the reason why he became the best artist with Leonardo da Vinci in the 17th century.

By Kim Min-suk  
Associate Editor of Culture Section

The musical “Saturday night fever”  
2003. 4. 5 ~ 5. 10  
The Little Angels Performing Arts Center



## CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

