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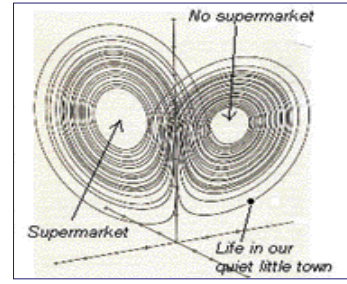
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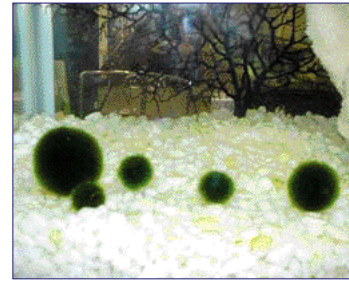
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Yoo Hee-soo / The Argus

A laborer is pretending to hang his neck in a performance demanding better work conditions at the May Day rally.

## GSC announces the settlement

"H UFS' general meeting of the determination for the inheritance of the spirit of the 4.19 revolution, the bringing of the fruition of the anti war protests on Iraq, and the victory for the struggle of tuition fee" was held on April 18 at the little theater of the graduate school building. The General Student Council(GSC) had originally planned to hold the 4.19 marathon event. But, rain kept them from going with this event. This meeting was held instead of the marathon.

The event started by praying silently for the deceased patriots of the 4.19 struggle. After the praying, the student president of the College of Business and Economics spoke of the significance of the 4.19. The representative of the College of Oriental Languages spoke about the actualization of anti-war and peace, and students on hunger strike consists of student presidents of the College of Social Sciences, the college of Education, and Department of Communication & Information spoke for the development of HUFS and a victory of struggle for lowering tuition fees. In the next order everybody learned to dance. The most important features of this event was the announcement of the mutual agreement between the student body



Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

Students on hunger strike are talking about their experiences during their hunger strike.

and the school administration that respected the requests of the former.

HUFS have many plans to improve quality of education. Liberal Arts Course Committee will make a research team called "Research Organization For the Reorganization of Liberal Arts Courses", in which student presidents can participate.

There are some conversation classes of popular departments that have more than 30 students in the class, which is the standard number of students according to the school regulation. And, HUFS is going to make the number of attending students decrease in each class by first

recruiting more professors for these departments. The plan will go into effect when HUFS recruits foreign professors in the second semester. HUFS is going to not only keep the number of students in conversation classes below 20 but also pursue a long-term plan to maintain the number of people to less than 15. In addition to this, HUFS will make efforts to make various curriculums for summer school or winter school (these schools are for students who want to fill missing units), guarantee rights for all students to take classes of their major and etc.

Among the matters issues on

educational environments or welfare facilities were noticeable. HUFS has only 62% of it's lecture rooms that have an air conditioner. The school will buy air conditioners and arrange them at lecture rooms on the second floor of sound library during the summer vacation.

Also there are plans to install air conditioners in all the classrooms with a floor space of less than 15 pyong by 2004. The matter of opening up audio-visual education institute in weekends until 10:00 p.m. will continue throughout May after the remodeling of the rooms. There is also a plan to put 6 computers in the resting room of the Student Hall (which is called *Dabang*) and make it possible for 24 hour opening before mid-May.

Other than these plans there are more plans like putting desks for the left-handed, more facilities for the handicapped, hiring more Korean and foreign professors.

Jung Woo-sub (EC-02) told "Now, I think the GSC's actions are not aggressive enough, so their present image is not as active as before." Kim Sul-ki (E-03) told "These changes are positive, but I wonder why these changes haven't been made already."

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

## Seochongryon rally held

The *Seochongryon* members from various universities gathered at the open theater of Soongsil University on Friday, April 11 to protest against the Iraq War. The event was held despite the pouring rain and bad weather although the attendance was poor.

This activity helped to strengthen the bond among the members of *Seochongryon* and increased public awareness of the injustice of the Iraq War. Members of various schools had the opportunity to meet and interact with each other. One of the representatives said that the event was meaningful in that it had attempted to spread anti-war protest while trying to achieve schools allied rest from labor.

However, the poor weather and the lack of advertisement resulted in the small turnout. In addition, the representatives of the universities did not prepare the necessary materials for the event. And the event was delayed due to the lack of preparation.

By Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

## Top 20 get most of donations

The Korea University Education Research Institute (KUERI) and Korea University Press (KUP) have jointly reported on April 29 that 67 percent of all public donations were made to top 20 universities. The two have jointly researched and analyzed the public donations made to 136 four-year private institutions in 2001. Although public donations to the private institutions have generally increased, only a few selected and prestigious schools got the benefit.

The sum of total donations in 2001 alone was 887.9 billion won, which was an 81 percent increase from 1997 when the total was 489.8 billion. However, 67 percent, or 596.0 billion won, of all donations was for the top 20 universities. This showed the widening of the financial gap between the rich and the poor private

institutions.

Of the top 20 universities, 16 had medical colleges and 14 were located in Seoul. KUERI and KUP concluded that big-scale private universities in Seoul received the most donations.

Of the private institutions, Yonsei University received the most donations at 828 hundred million followed by Korea University at 760, Pohang University of Science and Technology (Postech) at 756, Sungkyunkwan University at 344, Ulsan University at 323 and so forth.

Along with the public donations, corporate donations were mostly concentrated in the same group of schools. Of the 318.8 billion won given to all the private institutions, 81 percent went to the top 20 universities.

By Park Ji-yeon / The Argus

## PPR representative brings national issue to table

A lecture with a title of "Kim Won-wung meets HUFSans" was on April 16 in the auditorium of the Humanities Building. This was the third of the special lecture as a university extension for students, sponsored by the GSC, since last month.

The lecturer, Kim Won-wung is now the representative of the new born People's Party for Reform (PPR) and also a 16th member of the National Assembly. Before starting his speech, he mentioned his recent visit to Pyongyang. Through the meeting with the North Korean officials, two Koreas took a concerted action toward the affirmative result for a sports festival in Jeju Island on coming July. His comments on the previous presidential election expressed that the pentannual event

had proved the people's eagerness for clean and new politics in Korea.

In his main speech, it included recent issues such as the time for North Korea and America to cool off since Iraq war. Saying voluntarily means had not been exhausted, "To keep our nation in peaceful state, we have to gain a way to maintain the independency without America pressuring us," Mr. Kim asserted in his talks. "Now, the two Koreas' relationships are in the midst of reformation and that means we should take actions for more consensus."

Also, he emphasized the importance of going through a retrial on the pro-Japanese and Chosun Ilbo, two main heads in the peninsula that are known to betray Korea in the colonized decades by Japan.

Jeh Sung-hoon, a student on masters degrees in Political Diplomacy, asked Mr. Kim about President Roh Moo-hyun's decision of dispatching Korean troops to Iraq war. Kim answered, "The main reason he sent Korean soldiers to the battlefield was for the country's benefit: the relationship between Korea and America. He was obliged to make that decision. On the other hand, we should have to keep our eyes on the movement of the current government. Students should be alert at all times."

He finished the lecture with short remarks on the People's Party for Reform. "This newly formed party aims to get rid of the political corruption and to create participative democracy and national alliance."

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

## Students' demands collected

The Regular Student General Meeting was held on April 9, successfully exceeding the fixed number needed to hold the meeting with 1,300 students participating in the Open Theater. After a prior performance, the meeting was called to an order.

The "10 tasks for HUFSans" was one of main issues that the General Student Council suggested for the HUFSans. It listed ways to improve the quality of college education and its surroundings.

The participants agreed to pursue the plans for demanding HUFS' development in 2003. These demands were drew up by collecting students' concrete claims from each department since last November. Students are planning to deliver these demands to the school authority and build a

committee for discussing them after the Regular Student General Meeting. The demands included reorganizing cultural studies and curricula, supplementing professors and activating exchange programs.

There was another proposal whether HUFS would join the universities' joint one-day strike for anti-war or not but it was rejected. Between discussions, there was an event that gave movie tickets randomly for some students who participated in the meeting. "I think the ticket to the preview worked as a decoy to participate," remarked one of the participants sheepishly. An anti-war festival was also held and several of HUFS' student bands and popular singers performed to bring out some excitements.

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus



## Putting the Smiles of Peace on the Eyes of Our Children!

The 23th Annual 5.18 Democratic People's Rally Ceremony

Date : May 18, 2003

### The Order of Events :

1. Remembrance (May 17, 10:00)
2. Eve Ceremony (May 17)
3. Daedong Hanmadang (May 18, 10:00)

5.18 National Cemetery : Place



## Editorial

## Meaning of May and family bonding

“When was the last call you received from your parents?” asked a consultant to a college student. The youngster could not reply to the question right back. After a while, he spoke out, “I don’t know. I just don’t remember.” The counselor gave another question to him, “Do your parents actually call you often?” Then the student said, “Do they have to call me?”

It may seem strange but nowadays not many college students have close relationship with their parents. They do contact with their friends perhaps every half an hour through mobile messages at least, but only a few of them have a regular contact with their family members. College students certainly possess more freedom because they are socially accepted as adults and it is natural that parents usually pay less attention to grown-ups because they need less supervision than younger ones. However, even adults need continuous expression of love between family members, according to a recent study of consultation and this might be the reason people say that the 21st century is “lacks love.”

The “lacking love” situation in Korea is more serious than other countries because of the rapid change in both its society and family. The nation annually celebrates May as “The month of family” but the link between May and family has gradually weakened for a long period of time. Unfortunately, industrialism has added to the “lack of love” and altered the meaning of the holy May into “insignificant but to be remembered.”

“It is not late,” noted a foreign professor at the department of Arabic. What she has found out during her stay in Korea is that Korean people have a very warm heart and it means that they also have potential to solve family matters. In addition, she delivered a message that Koreans should realize the situation in the Middle East, especially in Iraq. “I cannot meet my family in Iraq,” said the professor with tears in her eyes. Obviously, losing house and suffering from economic crisis are not as painful as having family separated or worse still, seeing family members killed. People should learn a lesson from the Iraqi situation that having a family is a blessing.

One more question to be answered is, “what kind of family will you create?” It may sound unrealistic to many college students but certainly a lot of seniors take this matter seriously. Lee Dong-won, a famous pastor, once said that everyone should plan his or her future marriage life, right now because planning, expecting and hoping, helps people to maintain a happy family when they get married. In other words, even freshmen have to ask themselves continuously, “Am I ready to be married?” and “What can I do to make a home sweet home?”

Foreign workers must be considered as well. “Asia! Asia!” a television program titled “Exclamation mark” by MBC shows how a great number of foreign laborers suffer from unachieved Korean dream. A lot of them are in trouble due to unpaid salary and their status of illegal stay in Korea. However, what makes them feel more miserable is the fact that they are far away from their beloved family and that they are ignored or even despised by native Koreans. “Having a family is like having fresh air around you,” insisted Lannah, an Indonesian laborer. “You don’t realize the importance of air until you are not with it at some point,” he added.

Another May has come and lots of people will just spend its days without assigning any special meaning to them. However, as mentioned above, it is time to think again about what it means to have a family and why we need to pay attention to foreign workers and the Iraqi people.

Interview with the Director, Ju Kyung-joong (H-78)

# Pursue your goal and never look back

If you think that directing and making a movie is no big deal, you are about to get a rude awakening when you meet Ju Kyung-joong, the director of a recently released film, “Dongseung.” It cost him some seven hundred million won to complete the critically acclaimed movie in seven years. There are many stories on how the director managed to overcome financial difficulties and get his movie together. It is no exaggeration that his desire and persistence gave him the strength to achieve his objective of creating a timeless classic, which can be enjoyed by the viewers of all ages.

Born in Yeosu, Jeollanamdo, Ju’s childhood dream was to be an author and write novels. He entered the Department of Hindi at Hufs in 1978 and actively participated in a literature club in his freshman year. However, his interest in literature soon died out when he decided to establish a movie club called “Woolim” or “Echo” with Kim Tae-kyun and Kim Dae-woo, who are respected figures in entertainment in their own rights. Kim Tae-kyun produced movies such as “Runaway Park Bong-gun” and “Hwasango,” and Kim Dae-woo was the scenario director of “Songuh,” “Jungsa,” and “Road Movie.” Ju said, “I could not accept the fact that there were no departments related to entertainment and movies.” He continued, “So I had decided to create a movie club with some of my classmates.”

The director admitted that he had been engaged in democratic protests and demonstrations during his college years. He sighed, “Virtually all universities in the nation were protesting against the undemocratic regime when I was in college. There were many violent demonstrations and struggles between the students and the



Seo Eun-jin / The Argus

policemen.” Ju continued, “I personally was engaged in most of those activities.” Director Ju was indignant towards the media, which portrayed the students as the aggressors. He said that the media only showed the students and not the policemen; had it been vice-versa, the public would have been indignant towards the policemen instead of the protesting students.

One of the activities Ju Kyung-joon did at “Woolim” was to take snapshots of the violent daytime protests and display them over the giant overhead screen projector in the evening. Ju said, “The reactions were good. Many students were ecstatic that their faces were shown on the giant screen.” He continued, “The snapshots allowed them to reflect back on what they did during the day and develop a sense of achievement.”

He made his first debut in Choongmuro with a film called “The Song of Resurrection,” which was a dramatization of

the violent people’s struggle that took place in Kwangju. However, his debut ended in a failure when the film struggled at the box office. Disappointed in his dismal performance, the producers were reluctant to give Ju a second chance. The fledgling, wet-nose director had no choice but to leave Choongmuro until he came up with a better and more competitive film.

It was in 1996 that Ju made a comeback to the movie industry. That was the year when his mother was diagnosed with cancer. Upon hearing that his mother had only three months to live, the idea of making a movie in dedication to his mother popped into Ju’s head. He talked with one of his colleagues, who suggested Ham Sae-duk’s drama, “Dongseung.” Ju said, “I went to work right away and visited Yonwoo Theater to obtain a script for the play. I was intimidated at first. But the thought of my dying mother made me overcome all of my

apprehensions.” His firm determination allowed him to complete a rough copy of the movie in about a month. Although Ju wanted to show the movie to his mother, the latter passed away after a year and a half.

Making “Dongseung” was no piece of cake for Ju, who actually began working on the movie in the fall of 1999. He had planned to start summer shooting in June but the schedule was inadvertently put off many times. “The production was delayed for three years as the result of all the procrastination,” claimed Ju. After a while, the director had decided to make it on his own by borrowing funds necessary to make the film. Ju said that he got all the help he could get from his friend working at a nightclub to a colleague, who helped Ju obtain expensive film strips. He borrowed equipments such as cameras and films countless times and took advantage of everything that came within his grasp. The result was great for Ju, whose film “Dongseung” featured at the Berlin Film Festival and won the Audience Award at the Chicago Film Festival.

In his final words, Ju said, “I want to ask this question to the students of Hufs: Did you find something that you really like? If not, be truthful to yourself and start finding what you like best.” He continued, “When you have found your true desires, pursue them and do not look back. Always finish what you’ve started.”

In his final words, Ju said, “The young priest, *dongseung*, feels obligated to travel on a bumpy road. Which road are you traveling on? It is surely something worth thinking about.”

By Park Ji-yeon

Associate Editor of Campus Section

### From the Faculty Lounge

With the war in Iraq winding down, some pertinent questions about its motivations and causes are still pose as a challenge to convincing answers, other questions concerning its implications and impact are enticing speculation and even wishful thinking. I will begin with examining the motivations of the war, then briefly outline some of its implications.

At the outset, was this war about regime destruction or weapons destruction. If it was about the former, then who wield the international legitimacy to decide on and undertake such a serious task despite the fact that Saddam Hussien’s regime is oppressive and authoritarian? The United Nations emerged after the cold war as a viable institution representing the international community, capable of conferring moral and legal authority on issues relating to war and peace in the World. With the war in Iraq waged without its authorization, the role of the U.N. as a body of multilateral actions and as an international moral and legal authority is being undermined. What will happen in the future if country X decides to invade country Y because it perceives it as a potential threat to World peace? Although this question, for some people, might be regarded as hypothetical and could hardly materialize, it nevertheless conveys the anxiety that is prevalent among those opposing the war.

On the other hand, if this war about

weapons destruction, were all peaceful means being exhausted? Why U.N. inspectors were not allowed to finish their work and to provide their final report and recommendations upon which future U.N. actions will be based? Was the human and material loss inflicted by the war worth the

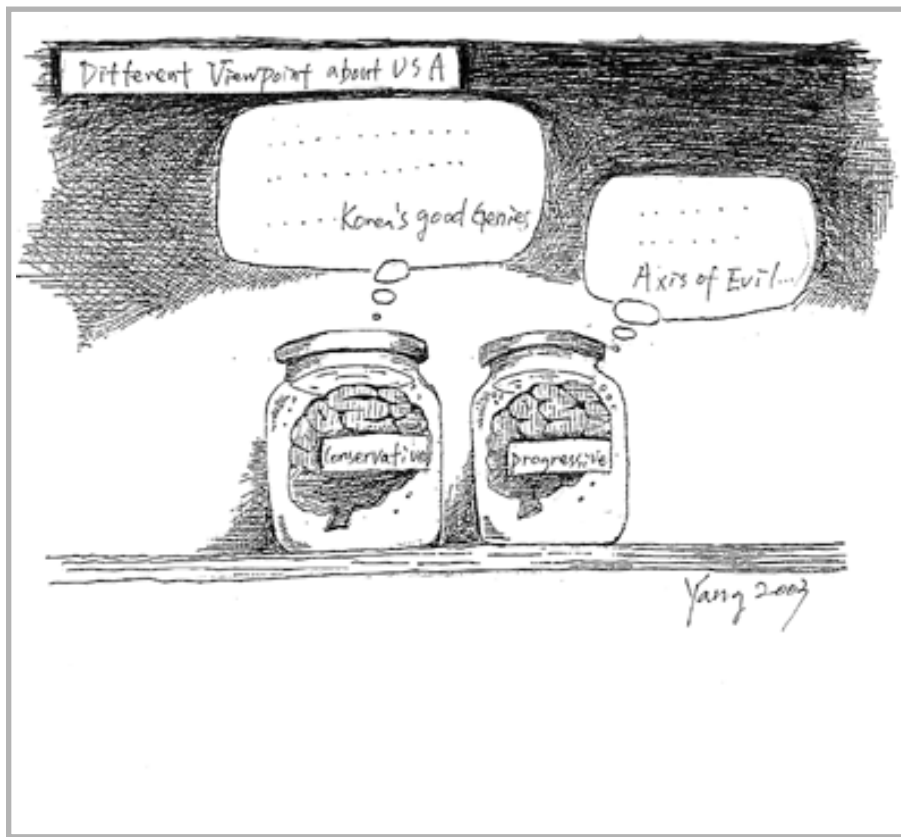
attempt to restructure the political and social composition of the middle east. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, terrorism became a direct threat to the American national interest. One way to combat terrorism is to deal with the cultural environment that breed radicalism. Most of

laws, and educational curriculum will be adopted. A domino effect is assumed to carry the new spirit to the rest of the middle east.

The second priority reflects the opinions of the neoconservatives in the Bush administration. They think the U.S. after the cold war is the only superpower, and because of this it should not be constrained by any international body or organization in its attempt to rewrite the rules and norms of international conduct. Thus the era of Pax Americana should not be reined by any external rules, guidelines, or influence. Here also Iraq provides a suitable context to demonstrate this orientation.

As to the political and cultural future of Iraq, given the complexities of the country, it is not easy to accurately predict the process and shape of the coming permanent and stable system. Attempts to trigger change from above might be futile, since the centuries-old social, religious and cultural institutions, especially of the Shia sect, could defy such a plan. The Shah of Iran attempts of Westernization and secularization backfired, leading at the end to the Islamic revolution.

The writer is a Professor of the Graduate School of International Area Studies



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

### Letter to The Argus

## Conversation class with various level

I think Hufs is one of the best place to study a foreign language in Korea. Hufs provides various courses to us to improve our language skills. A class for conversation can be a good example for that.

However there is a problem of the conversation class. The level of fluency is extremely different among students. Probably, some students have experienced living in the country that the language is spoken. For they had in any chances to interact with native speakers, of course, they are superior than other students in conversation classes. Some of them can speak foreign languages even better than Korean. On the contrary, most of the students are just about to study a foreign language when they enter the university.

I think it is not good for the students both who are fluent enough and who are not.

Because the most important thing, when we study a language, is to increase our

interests in the language we are learning. The class being too easy for them, it is possible for the fluent speakers to lose their interests in class. It will reduce the efficiency of as the class. Then they had better take class for Korean, especially for who are only fluent in one foreign language. And other non-fluent students can feel timid if the school does not consider the difference of fluency. Also, professors may suffer from the chronic problem of arranging the level of the class.

This problem would be worse in the classes for the second language than in the English classes. That is why all of the students have studied English since they entered middle school. In conclusion, I think that school should make different conversation class with different level.

Bin Su-kyung (S-01)

## Managing time for other people

Time is one of the most important matters, yet you can not see it and it is easily forgotten except for Botox advertisers, but still rules your real life. They have been telling you all your life how you should not waste it, keeping your schedule, planning efficiently and so on.

People really do care about time. But as usual, ideas and reality do not quite meet each other at the same point. Talking about our daily lives, no doubt everybody is running like a time bomb ticking on their backs. Perhaps you were reading today’s paper on the subway this morning, or scribbling down the last paragraph of your paper assignment. So you think you are doing your best not to waste your time, squeezing the best effort out of you to make one step closer to your future image - or maybe just the deadline?

What about the tutoring job, which you delayed two days in exchange of one day off

with absolutely no schedule at all this week, and hardly a one-hour break and 4 days of tutoring next week? A tight schedule? You might want to think about it. Every moment every one of us are using other people’s time. You use ten minutes to finish your essay and some what ten people are spending ten minutes waiting for you. But take a minute or two and think about how easy it is to take away others’ time without noticing. Maybe it sounds so strict because we are so used to unconsciously stealing out tiny bits of time. Why don’t you stop right there for just a few seconds and think about the basic idea, something that has something to do with your real life, before you use up 20 years of your whole life doing things that are unnecessary and ticking others’ clocks.

Lee Hae-jin (E-02)

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Looking into the problem of scholarships and the need for external ones

# Shortcomings of new scholarship

In the spring semester of 2003, HUF changed the system of academic scholarship to cut down the amount of money and to increase the number of students who can receive scholarship. In addition, the "Scholarship for English achievement" was established newly this time. These changes are made for the purpose of giving benefits to more students.

This new policy was welcomed by some students. But some other students were disappointed at the sudden fall of the receiving amount which is compared to the rise of tuition fee. The meaning of new system is good. But it makes students have a doubt about whether it was really needed to increase suddenly the number of beneficiaries while amount for each is cut down.

A scholarship is for helping students' studying in financial aspect and encouraging them to study hard. From this point of view, it is needed to analyze whether the scholarship policy is changed really for the benefits of students.

this change positively as the chance of gaining academic scholarship is increased.

However, many of other students have complaints about the sudden fall of amounts for each one. A junior said, "If the committee of scholarship had decided to increase the number of beneficiary, it would have been done without cutting down each sum of money." The adjustment was sudden and somewhat large in quantity. In the case of a student who studies humanities, the amount of the first distinction scholarship holds 44.2% of the tuition fee while the ratio was 57% in the last semester. Also, in the case of the second distinction scholarship and department chief scholarship, 48% was changed to 35.8% and 44% was changed to 25.27% respectively.

Students should receive satisfactory amounts of scholarship as their tuition fee rises. Therefore, cutting down a scholarship without sufficient discussion with students is not a proper measure. It was only a measure to show that the number of scholarship beneficiaries increased.

## The adjustment in the academic scholarship

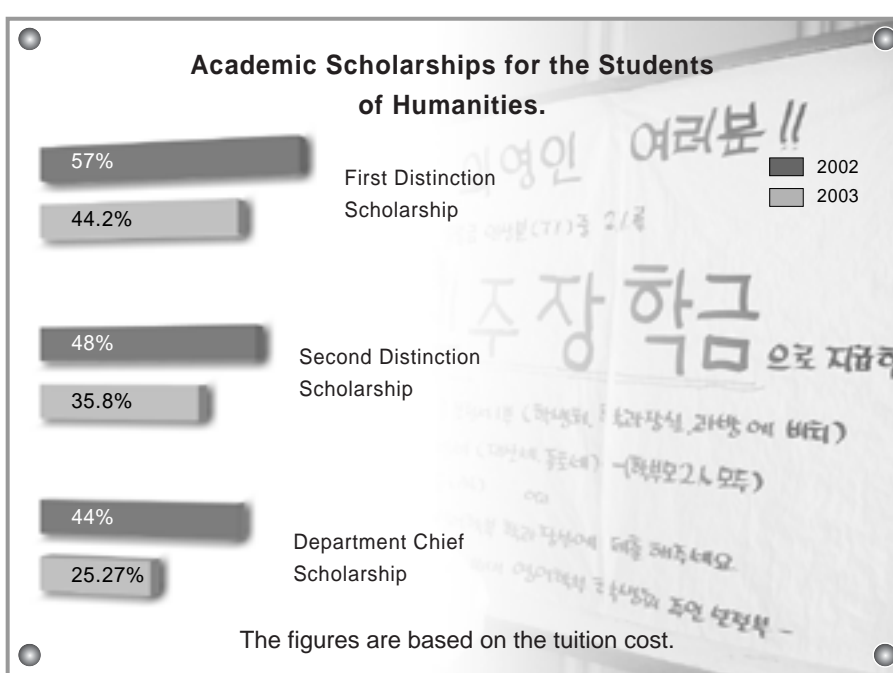
The campus scholarship of HUF amounts to about 10% of all the students' tuition fee. This statistic shows that the sum of a campus scholarship HUF gives to students is as much as or more than that of other universities. However, it was pointed out that the ratio of beneficiaries is less than that of the other universities according to a data of university appraisal. It is one of the reason why the new policy comes out.

In fact, instead of cutting down a scholarship, 480 more students gained the academic scholarship for the last year including the first distinction scholarship, second distinction scholarship and department chief scholarship. Accordingly, in each branch, the students who rank high on 19.6% could receive the academic scholarship this semester, comparing to 13% of the last year. Many students responded to

## Scholarship for English achievement

To establish the "Scholarship for English achievement" is a factor that the sum of beneficiaries increased by 30%. It is established to help more students study English harder. Students who gain high scores at one of the authorized English test, TOEIC, TOEFL or FLEX can receive it in each department. As the "scholarship for English achievement", HUF gives 300,000 won to 280 students of each campus. Although it is not much money for scholarship, it can be deserved for students who study English hard and gain high score on it.

However, it is not a practical way to give scholarships to many students with small amount of money. Because it cannot be a real help to students. "It is a better way that HUF gives more special scholarship to students who really need money for financial difficulty" said the president of General



While the number of scholarships awarded has risen, the overall amount has decreased.

Student Council, Yoo Bok-jae (IC-96). As a matter of fact, the special scholarships were given to 90 students and the total sum of it was about 80,000,000 won for one semester last year. In this semester, 86,600,000 won was divided to 108 students. It is a slight raise, comparing with the other kind of scholarship. Thus, it shows that more students could receive the new scholarship but it could not give worthy enough scholarship for students who need it truly.

In addition, the qualification for English scholarship is simply a high score in English tests. Also, the scores of TOEIC, TOEFL, FLEX are demanded in many other places even if HUF does not grant a scholarship for it. It needs to change the qualification standards giving it to students with other specialties in English.

## More external scholarship needs

Another problem in HUF's scholarship is insufficient contribution from external

sources. There are about 60 scholarship foundations in HUF, which grant scholarship to about 120 students every semester. The staff who is in charge of scholarship at the office of students affair, Yoon Il said, "The depositions of scholarship are less than that of other universities." Much more contributions from alumni and anyone who has concern about the development of HUF are needed." Students who are in big trouble of finance, above all, require especially the scholarships from outside support which would be a large amount. HUF has to make every efforts strategically to bring supports from external sources. Plus, scholarship should be provided properly and with much consideration so that it can be a real help to students who worked hard for it.

By Baek Mi-sun  
Reporter of Campus Section

The overall professor to student ratio in our school is on the rise and this growing trend is found elsewhere besides HUF. It is reported that the ratio in four-year universities now exceeds those of primary and secondary schools. According to the "Report on the Condition of Four-Year Institutions" released by the Korean Educational Development Institute (KEDI), the number of students per professor is approximately twenty-five for public universities in Seoul and thirty-five for those outside of Seoul.

This phenomenon is the result of the institutions' failure to hire a sufficient number of professors. The vast majority of the schools have paid a great deal of attention in increasing their size by accepting more students. In the process, they hired more full-time lecturers rather than professors.

The lecturers have begun outnumbering the professors in the universities since 1998, when the ratio was even at one to one. The

balance that once existed is now the thing of the past. Mr. Lee Man-hee of KEDI claimed that the education quality of the universities and institutions outside of Seoul is rapidly deteriorating and that these schools are having a tremendous amount of difficulty in attracting students because of such conditions. He also added that it is terrible because these schools are on the verge of shutting their doors down.

The increased professor to teacher ratio is causing many problems. First of all, there are just too many students for any kind of interactivity to take place, and it is becoming a perennial problem for the professors. When you walk into a classroom on any given day, you will find that there are a lot of students. Often

the professor speaks and the many attentive faces listen and take notes on the things they learn. Students seldom raise their hands to ask questions because the sheer number of students in the classroom intimidates them. When a brave soul dares to challenge the professor or ask a question, the professor and some thirty to forty students stare back at him or her. The student stutters and mutters something softly and then never asks another question for that day. This is a common sight in today's classrooms.

Secondly, this puts a great strain on the professors themselves. The more they deal with the students, the more

likely they will become stressed out. Professors are humans and they can only handle so much work. When a professor has to work with several hundred students for a semester, he or she will have difficulty in teaching efficiently because the increased number of students might not conform to

the prescribed characteristics of certain classes. A class originally designed for ten people will have to accept more students upon school's demand.

HUF must hire more professors and increase the number of its classes to remedy the current condition before it gets worse. In conclusion, the administration has to provide incentives and offer higher pay to the existing professors so that they stay longer in school and relieve the burdens off the shoulders of other fellow professors.

By Park Ji-yoon  
Associate Editor of Campus Section

## Pandora's Box

Professors need relief

## Reporter's Note

# Sound opinions for better HUF should be shared



Since I became a reporter of the Argus, especially as a reporter of the campus section, I have been paying more attention to every parts of campus life than before. A

reporter has to think all the time whether there is any serious problem which should be solved urgently in HUF or what would be a valuable issue to HUFs they really want to know about. Whenever the reporter collects data on the problems in campus, the reporter felt that there are various attempts of HUFs to improve the problems. However, it is taken by only a few persons.

Nowadays university students tend to take care of their own things. There are a lot of things to do for themselves but it is needed to pay more attention to school interests that require efforts of every constituents. These concerns for the school points out the present problems and leads to solutions for the school.

And also students have to be proud of studying at HUF. HUFs don't have to think vaguely HUF is not as good as other universities. A better HUF could be made by students' practical actions and sincere affection toward the school.

In fact, many students have recognition that there are many things to be improved in HUF. Therefore students have to give their opinions to the school not just sit around and complain about it. At this point, we need a place for all HUFs including school authorities and faculty members to exchange ideas actively. There is a website of HUF but it is not doing its role enough.

Recently, the web page of HUF's president was made. It is very impressive news and more communication for development of HUF is expected. The more HUFs make their voices for HUF's development, the sooner HUF's bright future would come.

By Baek Mi-sun  
Reporter of Campus Section

literary and linguistic training, one can never interpret or translate properly. Area studies in Wansan campus also cannot be severed from the other majors. Besides, there are language competence courses which we offer for two years or more. So, the assumption is, our graduates would be all-round players with multiple skills, although they concentrate on one field.

## R: What countermeasure is taken for supplement of the personnel(professors), and distinction from current a School of English system?

Y: If you mean preparative steps, well then, our School of English system only needs a different rubric of 'College of English', and there you have it, the new College. We are in the process of recruiting new professors, and also of reviewing our curriculum.

To make things clear for you, School of English is a transitional form between the Department of English and the College of English, so we are already half-way towards becoming a College.

By Kim Kyu-young  
Reporter of Campus Section

from that quarter, which would allow us to launch the program at Seoul Campus as early as the Spring semester of 2004.

## R: Is there any problem that cannot be solved even after it becoming a college? There is no solution for the problem?

Y: Becoming a College of English is no panacea. There are problems that we share with other members of this university, which I wouldn't have to enumerate. Can't we have a bigger Seoul campus, or a more accessible Yonjin campus? Or from your standpoint, lower tuition and better education? Will the new College of English be a solution to all these woes? Of course not. But one assumes things can not really get worse, or can it?

## R: Presently, when students enter a school of English, they get to choose their major in sophomore year. I heard that the system will remain as the same after the change. What is the reason behind it?

Y: Yes, they choose their major on entering their third year. Why? Because all these majors are intimately related to one another. It isn't something like choosing between Chemistry, Music, or Economics. English literature and English linguistics have always gone together. Interpreting/translation, on the other hand, might sound a different field, but no, it is not, for without

the whole was needed. Above all, students should have contacted their professors actively with matters about their studies. The relation reinforced by the academic spirit would bring success of the "Advisor system".

By Baek Mi-sun  
Reporter of Campus Section

## Tea Talk

# New era of College of English

Today, HUF maintains a system of a school of English. And, it is expected that the school of English change as a college of English. The Argus interviewed professor Yoon Hey-joon. Professor Yoon Hey-joon is the dean of the school of English, and he knows this item better than any other.

## Reporter: What are the advantages and disadvantages of current English department?

Prof. Yoon Hey-joon: First, there is no longer any English department at our university: we are already a School of English. Why was this change necessary? To put it in a nutshell, to keep up the role of HUF English as the flagship of this university at both campuses. This, we thought, could best be achieved by developing specified "major tracks" within the program, including the new "English-Korean Interpretation/Translation major". This was impossible as far as we remained a Department, due to the inevitable limit set on the number of courses that can be offered.

As a School of English, with three major tracks (and four major tracks in Wansan)—English literature, English linguistics, English-Korean interpretation/translation—we do offer the most comprehensive and innovative English Studies program.

So much for the gains. What, then, have we lost? Partly that long tradition of 'HUF English Dept.', with a proud record of producing leaders in different fields for many decades. But the School of English is the direct offshoot of HUF English Dept., and no one should be confused about this.

## R: What is the main reason for raising to the status of college?

Y: To be honest, I personally think a School of English is enough for the aboved mentioned purposes. As far as I know, there is no precedent of an English Studies program evolving into a College of English in other countries, not to mention in Korea.

Having said this, however, I should add that as the official representative of the School of English, I am also hopeful about the benefits that should come from this upgrading of our status, which may put us on a different footing altogether from our competitors, so that the leadership of HUF English in this country can be secured permanently (for I don't think any other major university can follow suit).

## R: How is the scheme working out? any achievements?

Y: The scheme, I understand, is in the process of being reviewed by the Ministry of Education. We expect a favourable response

professors to students without conversation."

At that time, 91 professors were in charge of advising about 3,600 students. As a whole, one professor is allotted for forty students. In some large-size language departments one professor took charge of 60-70 students. In addition, it was ruled that students had to have interview with their advice professor several times within a semester. To ascertain the progress of the advisory work, the student affairs office asked each professor to submit a written report once a month.

However, this system did not work well, even in some small-size departments.

Because the allotment for a professor was too large, the regulation of once-a-month interview with professor was not carried out efficiently. Roughly estimated, most of HUFs have interviews with their professors only once a year under the system in 1976.

An article of The Argus analyzed that the poor management of the "Advisor system" was attributed to the students' indifferent attitude to it. They did not recognize the aim of the regulation sufficiently and failed to feel the urgent need for the system. Also, with professors' more active attitude, more realistic way of scheduling of interviews on

## Timemachine

# "Advisor system" in 1977 was inefficient and poor

The main participants of education are professor and student. They always meet each other in classes. However, there is nearly no communication between them out of class nowadays. In 1977, there had been some serious attempts to shorten the distance between them in HUF. The "Advisor system" was established in 1976 and it put into operation in 1977.

This system was designed for the purpose of helping students to build their personality more successfully, according to a staff of the student affairs office at that time. He said, "Current state of university education became only delivering knowledge from



The 11th Basketball Tournament is being held from April 28 to May 7.

Back Mi-sun/The Argus



## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

### Behind the scenes

Absolutely ludicrous was how it was on April 29. To be more specific, the aftermath of President Roh's speech on April 29 was deploring enough to doubt whether it is possible for some people to lack so much of common sense.

Mr. Roh's speech in problem on April 29 stated, "A progressive teacher's union should not take over the role of the state by implanting a certain ideological ideas into the young students." Soon the teachers were bombarded with accusations from the public that they were not qualified to teach in schools, with the old media, such as Chosun Ilbo acting as the agitator of those misunderstanding the core of the problem. This major newspaper in Korea agreed aggressively with the idea that the Ministry of Education had suggested earlier on the arrogation of some teachers. On their pages they declared that the teachers belonging to the Korean Teachers and Education Workers Union (KTU) taught their students of anti-U.S. sentiments, not forgetting to add the imaginable apprehensions to what really happened. It misled the public opinion to incline that these teachers have not been "neutral" when teaching the students.

It is true that the members of the KTU held debates and led lectures on the U.S.-led war on Iraq. With their students, they talked about the other possible reasons the U.S. may have attacked Iraq, learned about the global anti-war sentiments and studied the history of American troops stationing in foreign countries. So what? Is it so wrong to inform the students of the facts that might be the truth? Even if the idea was merely a hypothesis, shouldn't the teenaged students have the rights to be in an environment that provides various opinions on any topical issue? The young students are always vulnerable under the affect of the ultra-rightist ideas of Chosun Ilbo. Is it not the society's responsibility to grant these students different ideas, if "neutrality in education" is what the government and the media really want?

It is also baffling how the KTU teachers suddenly came under the spotlights of so much criticism. The ordeal on the KTU teachers was nothing new ever since the union launched in 1989. Throughout the years of continuous discrimination that it was a leftist group, it was caught in many conspiracies. And the recent case of a tragic suicide of an elementary schoolmaster in the province evoked another series of accusations that led to controversies of whether the organization had lawful role in the academic circle. Even though the reason for the death of the schoolmaster lied in the problem between the contract teachers and the conservative board of the school, the media neglected such facts. Instead, the media and the right-wing organizations pointed fingers on the collective activities of the KTU who supported the rights of the irregularly employed teachers. When there was not enough grounds for the KTU to be guilty of the suicidal case, the plotters of the conspiracy turned for another reason to pick a quarrel — that the KTU was leading an anti-U.S. movement among the students.

The KTU teachers only did what the rest of the world was doing, emphasizing the blind points of an unjustifiable war. This is not dangerous as some may think if they would recollect the incident about the conflict on the distorted Japanese history text book couple of years ago. At that time, even the public authorities contended with teachers that Japan was making a big mistake to distort the history of Japan's invasion in Asia. But nobody thought they were "dangerous" to pick faults on Korea's ally.

The media and some politicians are up to creating a twisted story that the KTU is wrong again. The argument became so big in scale that President Roh was nudged to say that the KTU did something wrong. President Roh is probably as fatigued with the exhausting quarrels as the rest of the Korea is. It may sound like an intriguing story, but stop the accusations pointed toward an advisable group of teachers.

By Lee Min-a  
Editorial Consultant

Analyzing the government's initial offer planning to open the education sector

# Deep impact expected in education

On March 31, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade(MOFAT) submitted our initial offer to the World Trade Organization(WTO) for partial opening of the education sector. According to the offer foreign investors, education institutes will be allowed to open and operate universities, and other tertiary schools for adults in the local market, even which are limited only to access for nonprofit educational foundations. The government authorities asserted that South Korea has already opened up a large part of its education and if we don't open further, we will be in a very disadvantageous position. They are noticing on the positive effects of the market opening, and Korea will have no choice but to improve the quality of its education. However, as before, civic groups, like the progressive Korea Teachers and Educational Workers Union is leading the protest, arguing it is wrong to treat education under economic theory.

WTO, as widely known, was founded on January 1995, which includes commodity and service markets, for example, education, public services, medical systems, publishing and so on. Doha Development Agenda (DDA), the supreme council of WTO, was held in Qatar, in 2001. Then, member nations of WTO decided to develop a list of domestic service sectors to be opened to foreign competition till March 31, 2003. After submitting the concession lists on March 31, all nations are supposed to negotiate each other, and finish the requests. Korea has sent 11 offers for opening, and received 9 offers to be opened, and will negotiate with each nation till 2004.

#### What is going on with WTO, DDA, GATS?

Since the 80's, the amount of trades has been growing, but the rule which could discipline it were absent. The tariff wall between nations was a controversial problem, so contracting members of WTO established a multilateral agreement, which is General Agreement on Trade in Services

(GATS), to accelerate the liberalization of trade in services. According to GATS, there are 4 modes by the type of trade in services. First mode is interchanges within or outside boundaries like on-line education programs. Second, trade in educational commodities, for example, studying in foreign countries. The third one is being in a controversy, civic groups and educational organizations are objecting, which is allowing commercial purpose staying of foreign education institutes. Mode 4 is natural persons' moving, like foreign professors, teachers coming to Korea.

Concerning the opening of the partial education sector, there is a fundamental problem in our situation. Last October 7, civic groups and citizens engaged with educational jobs, who were objecting to the opening of the education service market, had a press interview and launched 'Gongtongbu' as their abbreviated name. They said in the statement, "To allow foreign institutes, we should modify four fundamental laws which is protecting public education. If we open the service market the public education will be collapsed."

Presently, there are some regulations that conflict with the opening of education market. In the regulation which prescribes the conditions of Metropolitan area, it limits additional institutes coming into the capital area. There is also a regulation in establishing a education institute which may conflict with foreign investors who has profit-making purposes.

However, if we open the education market we have to modify these regulations. Afterwards, for example, the wealthy classes' deviations will be much more frequently occurred, the inequality in education will be more deepen. This will also make Koreans neglect the local rival institutes and disturb formal education. In addition, in Korea, the government is supporting fundamental studies like science fields, but if we liberalize it for global market, there will be no education but only

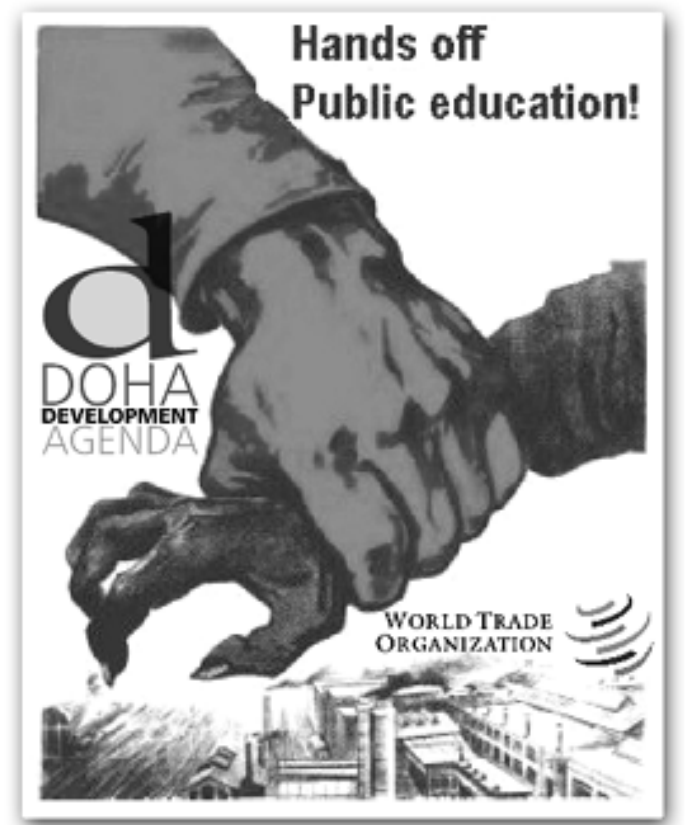
enterprise and business. After all, we are trying to remove the minimum restrictions protecting the public education to open the education market toward the outside competition.

#### A challenge to public education

In Korea, the ratio of private expenses to GNP, like extracurricular markets, is over 3.0% (OECD 0.7%). The proportion of private universities are over 84%, and most universities depend on tuition. For example, in Malaysia, there are hundred thousand students in 9 national universities, but there are many private universities too. The problem is that private schools can't give diplomas to graduates, they made an associateship with foreign universities so that students can get diplomas overseas. Finally, universities in Malaysia has no major curriculums, operates only liberal arts courses, and private schools are meeting prosperous times. We can find another problem in this case that opening foreign institutes is not only opening a market but also cultural subordination by foreign curriculums.

#### Preparation for global competitiveness

The initial offer has been already submitted to member nations and has



authority as much as international law. The government drove the situation as an inevitable one. Definitely the submission of initial offer can be a crisis for Korea's education but we should make it a chance to strengthen us, too. Korea Teachers and Educational Workers Union claim that there are not so many barriers among nations for cultural exchange. They assert liberal exchange of scholarships, knowledges, informations, schooling can be also performed by UNESCO, not only by opening or marketing each nation's education sectors by WTO.

By Yeo Hee-soo  
Reporter of National Section



HUFsans' thoughts on rejecting pros-lawmakers to the dispatch bill

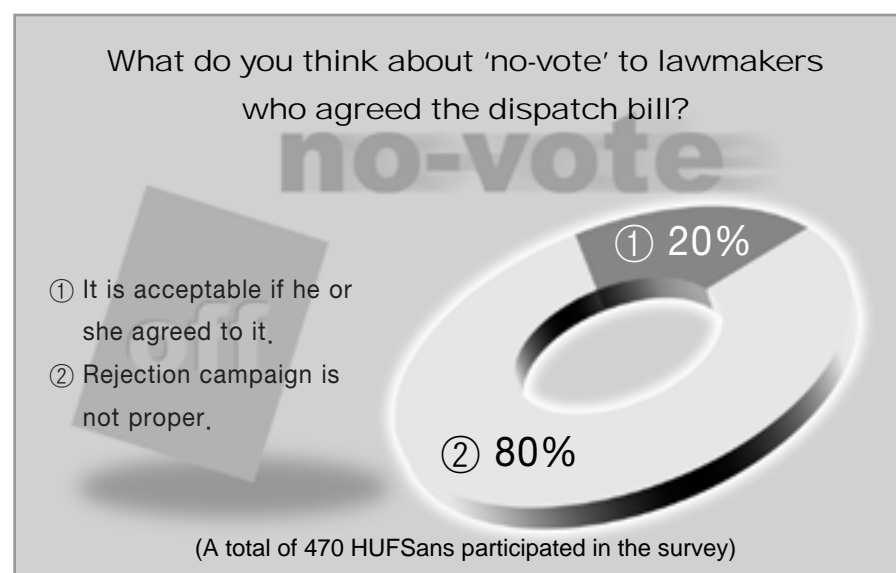
## Majority of HUFsans oppose 'no-vote' campaign

We do know what had happened in Iraq of the Middle East region. We knew it was an expected tragedy, but shocked after it actually happened. During the U.S.-led war, President Roh Moo-hyun declared he would stand by the U.S. side for "national interest." When Roh made the statement to dispatch non-combat troops, civic and social groups vowed to stage "no-vote campaign" at next year's general election against lawmakers who supports the bill. At this time, anti-war protests were reaching the climax. About 3,000 students at Seoul National University and other major colleges held rallies, 1,000 labor unionists sat in front of the National Assembly to urge lawmakers to reject the bill.

Despite these rallies, the Assembly scheduled to pass the proposal of sending 600 military engineers and 100 medics to the Gulf, even though it was delayed several times because of differences in opinions among lawmakers. However, in the end, the bill was passed in the parliament on April 2, 179 votes to 68 in favor of the motion, despite the protests against sending troops had swept across the country.

People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy(PSPD), one of the largest civic groups, said "President and the lawmakers who made the Korea's participation in the invasive warfront will be punished appropriately."

Meanwhile, some conservative groups welcomed the passage of the bill. A Korea Veterans Association member said, "It took



a long and difficult time for Roh and lawmakers, but it is a right decision and now it's the time to restore the National Unity."

Then what is the opinion of HUFsans on 'no-vote' campaign? The Argus took a survey to collect students' opinions from April 7 to 14. A total of 470 persons participated in this survey. According to the results, among 470 participants, 376 persons(80.0%) said 'No' to the question about launching a campaign against lawmakers. Another 94 person(20%) said it should be performed. The number of negative views were four times more than that of the positive ones.

Pros-HUFsans think the candidates'

choice can be judged by civic power. Kim Hoe-jun(BE 02) said, "Lawmakers are spokesman are selected by national support, so they should reflect the public opinion. In this case, they authorized the controversial bill dispute the wave of anti-war campaigns in the nation, so they failed in their duty. Their choice was against the whole national interest, also we can think that it wasn't following to their beliefs nor convictions. Lawmakers' absurdities or corruptions can be judged by the judicial power, now we should be able to judge their political view if it's against real national interest."

On the contrary, cons-HUFsans think it is wrong to press lawmakers' rights to choose as

their conscience. Kang Yon-seong (M 02)said, "Rejection campaign is a radical argument. Each lawmaker can't be the same. They lived in different circumstances, have different views and values. In these days, diversity is an important trait of our society. We should respect each person's thought. Disadvantaging lawmakers' position whether he or she agreed or not is so illogical. Civic groups tend to maintain only one standpoint, for example admitting by ticket alone. The lawmakers' choices should be respected as their constitutional rights." On the whole, cons-HUFsans thoughts were worrying that the civic groups' choice could stop one's political continuance. Kim Jong-bo (PA 99) said, "As we know dispatching troops was wrong but "no vote" campaign is also wrong. It doesn't matter what candidate chooses, but rejection campaign is not proper for civic groups to present their opinions. It's kind of terrorism for the right to select as one's own thoughts."

Anyway, we now know there are much more cons-HUFsans to the "no-vote" campaign. However, we should notice that the civic groups, which speaks for the public opinion, whether their view is acceptable or not, we know people's power are increasing and we are participating in society more actively.

By Yeo Hee-soo  
Reporter of National Section

#### Shot On Spot



Park Min-shik / The Argus

With a sound of shooting, workers are starting the race in the marathon.

## Workers run with hope

Hoping to abolish the system of contract workers, the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) organized a marathon event in Yeouido on April 27. Also, it was to commemorate the 113th May Day 4 days earlier.

It was already hot when about 400 hundred people including 7 foreign migrant workers and 30 female laborers met at 10 a.m. on the spot. "This marathon is to make you healthy and help you to lead your labor activities," said Dan Byung-ho, the chairman of KCTU in the opening address. "I want you to enjoy today's marathon and push on our demand to the last moment," he added.

At 10:30 a.m. the race started. It was divided into 3 courses; individual (male / female) race, a group race and a family marathon. The course was from riverside of Hangang in Yeouido to Dongjak Bridge, which was about 5-km. Prizes such as computers, TVs and digital cameras were also prepared for the will-be-champions. Different from ordinary marathons, people who came in 51st and 113th place also awarded to correspond to the purpose of the event; 51 meant the date of Labor Day in

arabic numerals and 113 stood for the number of years since the first May Day.

"Since the May Day is just around the corner, the event was a part of the weekly project, to let the public know of the irregular workers and to reform the unreasonable system. We are planning to have this kind of event continuously from now on. Actually, marathon event of this kind was held in 2001," said Joo Jin-woo, a chief of the irregular workers section in KCTU.

"I'm a regular worker but the irregularly-employed ones occupy over 50% of the total number. It reflects that the labor environment didn't improve but got worse," said Kim Gun-tae, a 35-year-old worker from Incheon. "So far the Roh Moo-hyun administration didn't suggest any meaningful measures. I hope the government pay attention to this issue."

After the marathon, participants enjoyed a variety of cultural events including picture exhibition and face painting, also provided by the KCTU.

By Park Min-shik / The Argus

## Roh's policy toward workers remains to be seen

On May 1, the 113th May Day, the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) held a demonstration big in scale at Daehangno. At 2:30 p.m., Daehangno was crowded with some 25,000 people, who were mostly workers and students. They formed a queue from the Marronnier Park to the Hyeonha traffic circle.

In the rally, they hoisted pickets that said several things such as the abolishment of system on irregular workers, demands on implanting a 5-working-day and halt on designating the free economic zone.

"After the IMF crisis, the workers were divided into two groups; regular workers and irregular workers," started Dan Byung-ho, the chairman of KCTU standing on the stage. "If we don't get rid of this discrimination, we can't expect a bright future. I don't know whether things got better after the Roh Moo-hyun administration launched, but we must make an effort continuously to realize our hope."

Bae Kwang-hoon, a senior at Suwon University studying history, remarked, "I had a seminar with my seniors and friends a

week ago. So, I got to know lots of things about the May Day through the seminar. And I was surprised by the gathered people to seek the rights of the workers." About the labor policy of the new government, he added, "Because the administration have just started working, I'm not sure whether it is doing a good job or not. But I still have the hope that this government will be different and improve our lives."

Min Yoo-sun, a senior at Seoul National University, was sitting in a wheelchair with her leg in a cast. "I feel the need to enhance

the rights and interests of the physically handicapped," said Min. "As you can see, I understand their physical inconvenience."

While the rally was progressing, no big conflict occurred between the participants and policemen.

At 3:40 p.m., they left Daehangno and marched to the City Hall Square. During the march, there was no accident. And with the message asking international solidarity for peace, anti-war and anti-globalization, the whole event ended around 7.

By Park Min-shik / The Argus



The imaginative phenomenon that led on to the Chaos theory

# Butterfly effect, irregular action

A butterfly's small fluttering of its wings in Beijing could storm up a hurricane in New York a month later. Sounds scary, doesn't it? This kind of enormous happening can really happen in the world according to a theory. This theory tells how it is possible and it tells us about the irregular phenomena in our daily lives.

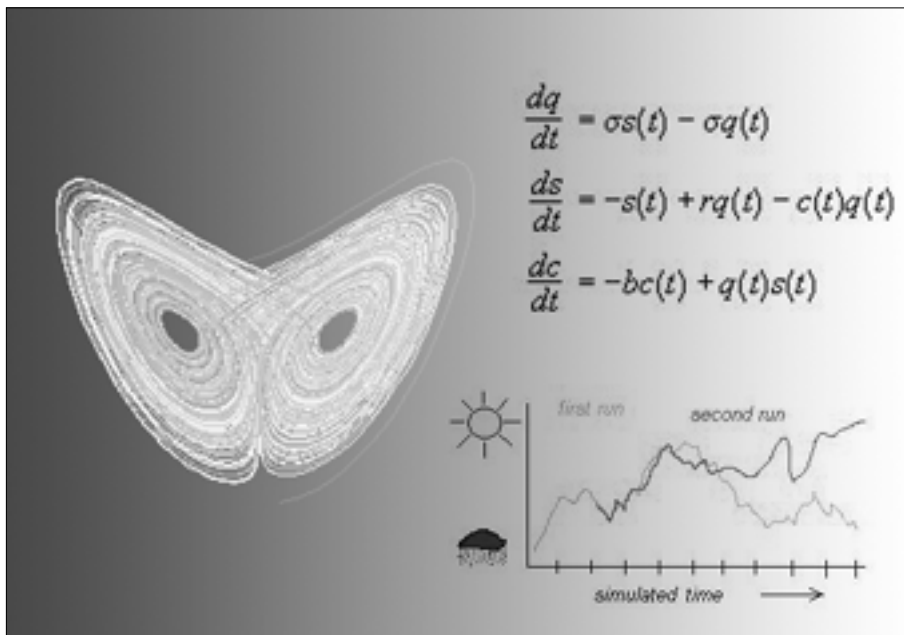
Edward Lorenz, a meteorologist in America is the founder of this theory which is called the butterfly effect. Edward Lorenz is also the founder of the chaos theory. He became upon the theory very coincidentally when he was studying the weather for meteorological observations.

The time he found the butterfly effect was while he was on going with his research on the chaos theory. This butterfly effect belongs in the chaos theory and the effect itself is accounted as an irregular action.

This imaginative phenomenon is a theory which tells of "sensitive dependence on initial conditions" which cannot be explained by the existing physics study. This means that even a small change could bring on an enormous change. Below is an explanation of how Lorenz had changed the projecting of the machine and how the change made an enormous difference on the result.

## Weather effects

Edward Lorenz created a weather-model on his computer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Colleagues and students marveled over the machine because it never seemed to repeat a sequence; it was really quite like the real weather. Some even hoped that Lorenz had built the ultimate weather-predictor and if the input parameters were chosen identical to those of the real weather howling outside the Maclaurin Building, it could mimic the earth's atmosphere and be turned into a precise prophet. But then one day Lorenz decided to cheat a little bit. A while earlier he had let the program run on certain parameters to generate a certain weather pattern and he wanted to take a better look at the outcome. But instead of letting the program run from the initial settings and calculate the outcome,



An example of butterfly shape graph and Lorenz's meteorological observation study.

Lorenz decided to start half way down the sequence by inputting the values that the computer had come up with during the earlier run.

Thus he did, hit the operating start key and went out for a walk in the blizzard. When he came back he expected to find series of outcome numbers identical to those of the first run but in fact they were really quite different. First he thought of a malfunction but when that was ruled out he began to search for the real reason for the discrepancy. And when he found it he first couldn't believe his eyes, and then started to realize he had opened the gates to a new science; the Chaos Theory. This founding first led on to be the butterfly effect and then the chaos theory was settled.

This so-called Uncertainty Principle prohibits accuracy. Therefore, the initial situation of a complex system can not be accurately determined, and the evolution of a complex system can therefore not be accurately predicted. This tells us that things like weather is almost impossible to predict perfectly.

## Attractor

Another example of the confusion of the butterfly effect is : imagine a city of 10,000 people. In order to accommodate these people, the city will spawn one supermarket, two swimming pools, a library and three churches. And we will assume that this setup pleases everybody and an equilibrium is achieved. But then the Ben & Jerry's company decides to open an ice cream plant on the outskirts of the town, opening jobs for 10,000 more people. The town expands rapidly to accommodate 20,000 people; one supermarket is added, two swimming pools, one library and three churches and the equilibrium is maintained. That equilibrium is called an attractor.

Now imagine that instead of adding 10,000 people to the original 10,000, 3,000 people move away from the city and 7,000 remain. The bosses of the supermarket chain calculate that a supermarket can only exist when it has 8,000 regular customers. So after a while they shut the store down and the people of the city are left without groceries. Demand rises and some other company

decides to build a supermarket, hoping that a new supermarket will attract new people. And it does. But many were already in the process of moving and a new supermarket will not change their plans.

The company keeps the store running for a year and then comes to the conclusion that there are not enough customers and shut it down again. People move away. Demand rises. Someone else opens a supermarket. People move in but not enough. Store closes again. And so on.

Like this the butterfly effect is not only impeded on weather but also on economical states. The effect also stretches on stock prices. Like we always say stocks are the most unpredictable. Stocks have so many things that can cause changes in them that they're almost impossible to predict, that's why even professional experts are not always right about them.

In the world there are things that aren't chaotic things that are not effected by the butterfly effect. For one example think of the bob of a clock, the bob of the clock is always predictable even if we give changes to it. Since it is measuring the time the bob is bound to comeback to its usual pace.

If everything in the world was of chaos the earth would have been long before out of orbit because of meteors falling on earth.

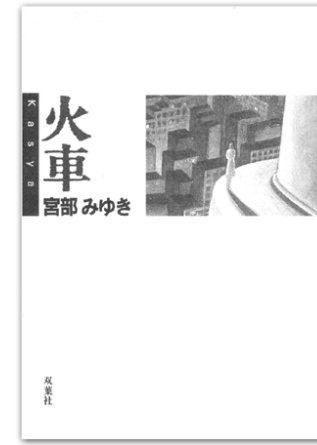
These days in the global society the butterfly effect has more power ever. The fast stream of revolution of digitalism and masscommunication causes huge changes effected even from a very tiny change in a corner of the globe. Even a very small country which we think has no effect on world economy can cause a big change and give a blow on the world. We should always keep in mind of the changes in the world society.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

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## The Train



As I see students standing very peacefully and lazily on campus on this beautiful weather with forsythias, magnolias, and cherry blossoms I get confused if this is our true reflection. But when I see the anxiousness hidden behind our peaceful faces "Train", one of the books of Miyabe miyuki, comes into my mind.

The IMF crisis that came as a huge shock a few years ago when we were celebrating our becoming a member of the OECD is now seen as just a past misfortune. But I can't help thinking about the fact that only horror towards unemployment and overconsuming is longing behind our peaceful faces.

In "Train" it talks about Japan seen as our rival, and with envy, stories about how Japan became one of the biggest economical countries in the world, and

reality of the weakness, anxiousness of Japan who refused to be a member of Asia is alive. The book shows how Japan's present image is only a phantom of what was left of the old glorious days.

Miyabe miyuki's "Train" makes people look back of Korea and Japan's reality. "Train" means "A burning car heading for hell" and this is used as a same meaning as a credit card. With only one card we are able to buy and eat all the things we want even if we don't have money at the moment. This makes us able to fill our consuming desire instantaneously.

Our eyes and ears are always exposed to the temptation that makes us use money. "Buy this! You will be much prettier." "Buy this! Then you will be happier"...

We see these on the web, tv, radios.... We had our boom time(prosperous times) and only the shadow of it is left but we are too used to the past and now not easily able to swim out of the temptations among us.

In "Train" there are two women helplessly running towards perdition.

The time when the bubbles have drained out and Japan's economic situation is bad, the book shows the story by the eyes of a police officer(Honma) who sees the two young women; one whose parents greediness has only left her debt and the other who cannot come out of the enticement of mail-order business going into the road of perdition.

Honma's cousin Kazya comes to ask if Honma can find his beautiful, smart fiance Sekine yooko who is lost. Her disappearing occurred right after her bankruptcy of credit card debts, and to Kazya this sudden happening was a big shock.

While investigating the case Honma finds out that Sekine yooko is a fake Sekine yooko.

The real Sekine yooko, couldn't stop her urge for small happiness and in the end faces bankruptcy and she disappeared one day. After that a new Sekine yooko started to live in another area of Tokyo. The fake Sekine yooko captures the love of Kazya despite his parent's opposition, but after Sekine yooko's bankruptcy record is found out she leaves with out any word.

By Kim Gye-yon

Professor of Department of Japanese

Reviewing Seoul International Food Exhibition 2003 at COEX

## Worldwide food exhibition and booming market

"Seoul International Food Exhibition 2003" was held at COEX from April 22 to 25. This exhibition was the 21st time since being launched in 1983. This exhibition was organized by KOTRA (Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency) and supported by Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy and Korea Foods Industry of Association to provide the new booming food market of Korea.

308 domestic companies and 118 foreign companies participated in the exposition, which had 5 sections: Food and Food

Additive, Beverage, Food Processing Equipment, Food Packing Machinery, Equipment and Machinery for restaurant, and Hotel and Supermarkets.

This exhibition was 2 times larger than last year in scale. In addition, the number of company that participated in this exhibition increased by 41%. About 500 overseas food buyers and 2,000 persons who were in the domestic food industry joined this event. The exhibition was recognized because of participation of many countries despite the economic slump of advanced countries, such

as U.S, Japan, E.U. and so forth as well as other factors such as the Iraq War and SARS.

KOTRA offered audience image service and the present condition of participating companies. Also KOTRA held a reception for handling meeting between buyer and participating companies on April 23. Moreover KOTRA gave a seminar of food industry from April 22 to 23 for two days.

There were many events for the visitors, such as tasting food items for display and sampling a drink. KOTRA was expected to

acquire international certification for UFI (Union of International Fairs, The worldwide organization serving the exhibition industry) the first in the country. KOTRA has a plan to develop this exhibition to an international scale exhibition just like those in the advanced countries.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section



The astonishing fact of how human can communicate with the outside world

## Radio monitoring in the movie "Contact"

A girl is trying to transmit contact into space with her radio. She keeps on speaking in to the microphone believing that she is sending messages out to the huge outer space.

This is a part of a movie the "Contact." This movie shows us that monitoring with aliens is possible. If contact could be made with the outside world, how exciting would it be. People would actually be talking to the aliens. At this time we ask this question, is this possible and how is it possible?

The SETI(Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence) has been the leading group working on this project. And there are now many researches ongoing.

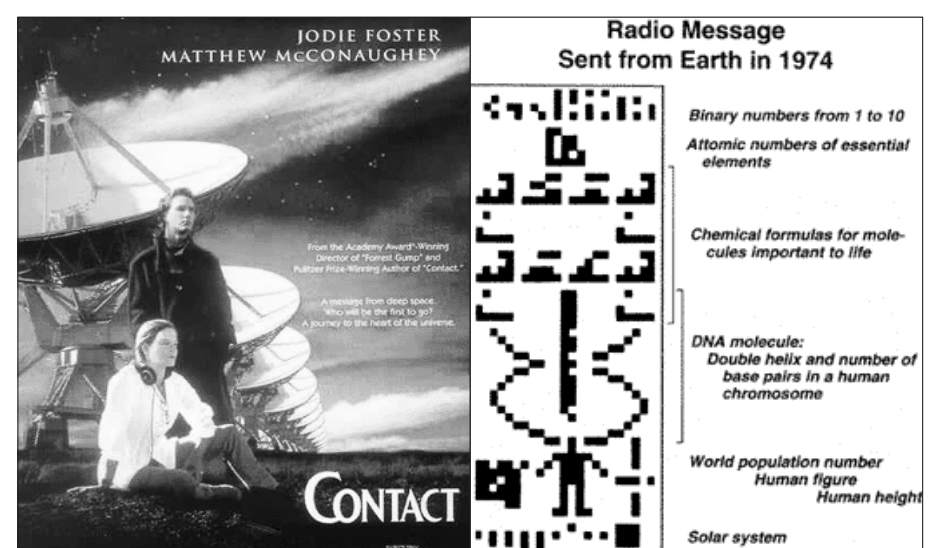
Humans have actually been sending messages to the stars since the discovery of radio almost 100 years ago and the first television broadcasts earlier this century.

This means that among the first interstellar notices of our existence were the original TV shows, which was first broadcasted around 40 years ago. By now the TV show have travelled 40 light years into our surrounding neighborhood extraterrestrial, an area inhabited by roughly 100 stars. There are about 100 stars within that distance, and if there are any inhabited planets encircling these nearby stellar sites, they might be watching TV shows if they've bothered to build a very large antenna capable of

working at the relatively low broadcast frequencies of television which is about 100 MHz.

There are predictions if the communication between humans and aliens are possible that the extraterrestrials that are detected are much advanced technologically than the ones that are described in Science fiction movies. Humans won't hear anything from aliens that are less technically advanced than they are. But what are the chances that they have just invented radio in the past 100 years, as we have? That's highly unlikely. It would be like getting on the freeway and finding that the first car that passes you has the same license plate number as your own, except incremented in the last digit. It could happen, but most probably won't. Any aliens we overhear will be thousands to millions of years more advanced than our own human civilization.

After these curiosities are satisfied another question comes into our mind. Is it possible for us to understand what the extraterrestrials are sending? If the aliens are sending deliberate broadcasts for the benefit of emerging societies, such as ours, then they will make the messages easy to understand. In that case, we might grasp their meaning. If, on the other hand, we merely happen to "eavesdrop" on internal traffic, there's little chance human will ever be able to make



A poster of the movie "Contact." Next to it are signals of radio monitoring.

anything of it. It would be like hearing language of no kind. We might have considerable cranial capacity, but we would never understand a bit of it.

If anyone out there is paying attention, they could pick up: news of the Viet Nam War and the first man on the Moon, Nixon and Watergate, and the most famous TV shows and radio programs.

There are various researches now being worked on for communication with the "outside world." Hopefully as time goes on

more improvements will be made and the things that is seen in the movie will be possible in our real life. Should there be real aliens or not, even now we are communicating with somebody out there.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



## "Make today yours"

Sin Gyeong-suk, one of the famous writers in Korean literature, gave a lecture about her life in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Her poetic insight has created a sensation among bookworms in Korea. The lecture was held under the auspices of Chonghak on April 14. It was entitled as "Sin Gyeong-suk meets students in university."

She said "I have always felt much better today than yesterday when I think of it now. There is no such time that I want to go back. My point is that I lived in the dark social atmosphere such as the bloody suppression of the government in Gwangju in the 1980's. Writing made it possible for me to forget all the incidents that made me shivering. Making me more comfortable, that would be the reason why I am writing until now."

Sin graduated the department of creative writing at Seoul institute of the art. In her college days, society was in a tense and full of violence. She was engrossed in entering the literary world after graduation. Every time she tried to receive a best winning-prize in spring literary contest in order to enter the literary world confidently, she kept falling.

However, she never gave up. Instead, she made her mind to leave the company about a year in order to be immersed in writing. She wrote a book for a year, "The spot where the organ was." The theme of "The spot where the organ was" which is one of her masterpieces, is based on an unattainable love of a married man. It is favorably received since mental situation of a woman in this novel is depicted



Choi Hyun-min/The Argus

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



**Inside Museum** - Looking into the history of Korean comics at the Korea Comics Museum

# Comics museum is pride of Puchon

The Korea Comics Museum which is located in Puchon, Kyonggi-do, is officiated as a city of comics. It is the only comics museum in Korea. It opened on October 12, 2001 under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Puchon city and the Puchon Cartoon Information Center.

The museum has a vast collection of visual materials and books that show the comic history of Korea including 665 volumes of rare works of art and 230 volumes of the most famous artists of Korea. Moreover, there is a "Theme Park" that erects statues of comic characters such as Hong gil-dong, Ko ju-bu and Kkeo beong-i in front of the museum.

Recently, a major project called Kyujanggak is making progress with Puchon Cartoon Information Center which is one of the patrons of the museum. This project is not a simple collection of comics but a process systematize the comics. As it is seen from the name, it is to make a database of comic materials.

Then, how is the Korea Comics Museum consisted of? It consists of four major parts: Audio-visual Room, Reading Room, Education Room, Exhibition Room. The exhibition, "Chivalrous comic of Asia" is now held in Korea Comic Museum. By the way, the exhibition "Fifty years before comic magazine - a locomotive of Korea comic" will be held in May at the same place.

## Beginning of Korean comics

Comic's came to light in 1883. Contrary to the present comics, the early days of comics did not have narrative balloons which

describe conversations between characters in the comic book. People started to see comics in the newspaper in 1910's. The independence movement on March 1, 1919 transformed the system for ruling Korea from militaristic one into a culture one. So literary gossips which enlightened Koreans were the craze in 1920's. From 1930 to 1945 was the park period of comics in Korea. Korea became a garrison base since Japan invaded China in 1930's. Most of the mass media were disorganized by Japan. The suppression of the press caused a serious blow to the Korean comics. The 1950's was the era of affluent comics. Comic books and magazines were booming for several years after the war. Besides, the comics were getting more popularity thanks to establishment of Gwangmundang which is a professional publishing company of comics. The main contents of comic books were related in war and the classic in those days.

## Flowering of Korean comics

Comic books for the children poured out in 1960's. The comic room where comic books were borrowed played an important role in the circulation of the books. However the comic artists was suffering from lack of ideas because they had to produce enormous volumes almost every day. What is worse, some comic artists pirated Japanese comics. Adult theme comics gained public favor in 1970's. In other words, Korean comics succeeded in attracting more readers including adult as well as children. Im kkeok-jeong, one of the works of Go u-yeong, had an important impact on Korean comics industry. It contributed in bringing adults to the comic market with a flash of



Two comic characters are displayed at the museum's entrance.

wit. It was the 1980's when the little romance comic revived. Korean romance comic's was indebted to "Candy" Japanese comic, at the end of the 1970's, women writers such as Hwang mi-na and Kim Jin played an active part in romance comic's world in that period. The grand era of comics opened in 1990's.

## Present and Future of Korean comics

In the 21st century, comics will lead Korean pop culture with constantly developing a partly cultivated genres which meet demands of the readers who are separated with an age. This make sense for the comics are going to be the central axis of pop culture industry with exercising their influence over games and movies like

publishing basic culture. Even this time, Korean comics society is trying to put comics into the cyberspace. Ever since the late 1999s, Korean portal sites that are based on comics are pulling ahead Japan and U.S, the kingdoms of comics.

In the future, digital comics era will arrive. For that matter, sites such as "Club Wow", "Comics Today", "N4", "Icomics" and so on are going to carry out an experiment of circulation of comics in cyberspace. The future of Korean comics will be bright, because many efforts are made to satisfy the new demands for comics.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## Mini interview

### "Korea Comics Museum to provide service for comic lovers"



Lee Yong-cheol

The head of Korea Comics Museum

What is purpose of establishing the Korea Comics Museum?

In general, we say that Puchon is a city of culture. One of five cultural enterprises in Puchon is all about comics.

Comics has not received people's interest so far in Korea. This museum has been organized in order to make comics appeal to the public. And our another goal is to provide services in comics for the public.

An enterprise launched by the Puchon Cartoon Information Center, Kyujanggak is making lately. What is its purpose?

To put it shortly, the enterprise is to make all comic materials into database (DB). It will provide people with comic information of good quality both on-line and off-line. The enterprise will make it possible to improve comics and status of comic artists's

in Korea.

How did the museum rack up the comic materials?

Actually, it is difficult to collect comic materials, compared to works of art. The reason is that it is impossible to collect in auction.

So, most comic materials were donated by comic artists or citizens who run the comic book room.

People say that it would ruin Korean comic market if we open the door completely to Japanese culture. What are solutions to overcome this situation?

I think it is impossible to keep obstructing influx of Japanese culture. Actually, a pirate-edition of Japanese comics have already

existed. The more serious problem is that the present system keeps comic artists from producing good works. For instance, the comic world restricts the quantity of works by new authors. Recently, the publishing market is in depression.

However, a system similar to the screenquota in cinema market is being planned to operate to protect the comic industry.

The most important thing is for readers to buy comic books not just borrowing them all the time.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

## Academic Café

### KCRI sets standard for colors in general

Korean students attending college at the present time might remember playing with a "color pyramid" during one's regular art classes in the middle school years. A color pyramid is a tool shaped like an octahedron showing off the three basic factors of a certain color like the hue, the saturation and the value of the color. This famous color graph used in most art classes was made by a group which is now called the Korea Color Research Institute (KCRI).

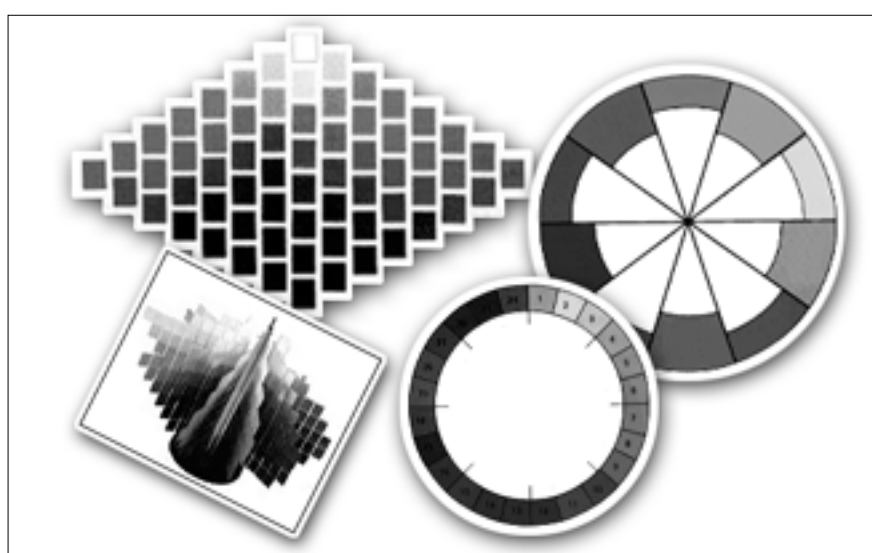
KCRI was organized in 1995 to settle a good systematic color education programs in the country, improving people's color sensation and so forth. In 1980, before KCRI was founded, KBS, one of the Korean broadcastings, ran an academic organization for broadcast colors in order to produce the color screens. But there were no scientific color-management system and lacked data on color research so it was difficult to run the organization. Therefore, KBS decided to organize KCRI as an affiliated organization and made it possible to broaden their study subjects: not only the producing of color screen but also standard for colors in general and a color text for the public benefits. As its study objects increased, however, it realized that it needed an independent institution because there were limitations when continuously studying under a national broadcasting.

Finally, the KCRI was reborn as a juridical foundation for public utility.

KCRI's goal for its study can be listed in four parts: industry, education, environment and basic study on colors.

For industries, this institution did a lot of work such as establishing the Korean Industrial Standard, the first standardized textbook on colors in Korea, and developed a practical use of color including color-scale. One of their most prominent achievement was found in the Korean traditional colors. They have extracted 306 traditional colors and also researched for the cases of coloration. This project was in progress with the government's support inputting almost 23 hundred million won in two years.

KCRI has been given a great consequence to education, for this reason it had always tried to develop an effective education programs on colors. In addition, it holds seminars regularly and trains colorists. Colorist, who is also called a color-coordinator is a color specialist, working in the fields of fashion, advertisement and online cosmetic companies of which their products or company's images would be influenced by colors. "The number of business companies using the color marketing and colorful products has risen steadily in recent years and colorist will be needed more and more



and treated respectfully. Moreover, colorists will be used in many more fields in the industrial business." said Kim won-suck, a personnel manager of KCRI.

For a good living environment, KCRI organized an environmental protection group and has been designing public facilities. Also, it created a Public Color Prize and has been awarding the amateur colorists every year. Additionally, it has been studying basic colors for 20 years which includes world color marketing, color psychology, color cure, color perception and reaction and so on.

Last year, the qualifying examination system for professional colorists has settled down in Korea. And KCRI is planning to found the color school affiliated with similar institute in other countries. Most influential factor that makes consumers buy goods is colors. Colors are high valued industry. While color design values continue to be upheld, KCRI is going to have a lot to do.

By Seo Eun-jin

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Polaris

## Spring like a Virgin

What would best represent the spring? One might say the flower or the sunshine. However, how about woman? Especially virgin would represent all of these spring related things. The spring has come and Virgo, the virgin will make your spring nights slightly more exciting.

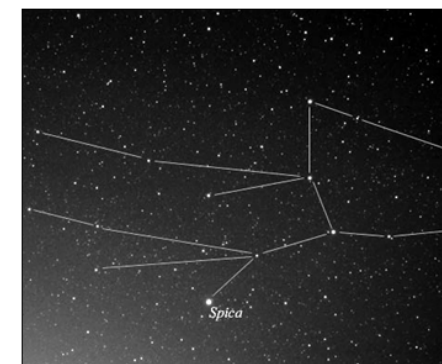
The stars of the winter sky have gone and the warm spring stars have just arrived. In the south-east sky, one star looks more neat and tidy. It is Spica, the core star of the Maiden. Imagining the virgin in the sky putting Spica on the bottom is really a frustrating thing to do. Then, why would people call this constellation as a virgin? Maybe Spica's shining shyly made people call that way.

Virgin in the sky is not a human being. It is a woman of god. Therefore, she has a wing on her back. The symbol of this zodiac, Spica is an ear of barley that the virgin is holding. On the opposite side, the star of the third magnitude, "ε" appears as an arm and the stars in the middle of "ε" and Spica constitute the body part.

Finding position of this constellation does not matter much. The primary thing is to focus on the system of stars of Virgo, not being confused by the thousands of stars near them. Anyway, the best way to find the Maiden is to follow the Big Dipper's handle part downwards. This curve, the Great Spring Curve, passes the Arcturus, the head star of Bootes and ends at Spica. To make sure that this is really Spica of the Virgin, find Denebola, the β-star of Leo, the other apex including Spica and Arcturus of the regular triangle of the spring.

The regular triangle of the spring, the Virgin's Diamond, and Virgin's Y; these are the geometry figures of the Virgin that help people to understand the composition of stars in the sky. Virgo is a tour guide in the sky to say that in a human world.

No other stars have as many stories as the Virgin. The most recognized tale is the myth entangled with Persephone, the daughter of Demeter (The god of land). Once upon a time, Hades, the god of the world beyond, was strolling along the corn-field and all of a



sudden he crushed on Persephone. He kidnapped her and took her to the underground world and made her his wife. Needless to say, Demeter, her mother, was eating her heart out. On the ground, crops could not grow and even a weed could not survive since the mother of the land was in a grief. Hearing the news, Zeus was anxious but he could not manage the problem right away since Hades was his brother. Anyhow, this came to somewhat peaceful and satisfactory settlement for each other. The conclusion was having Persephone on their world six months each. According to this myth, this is why we have six months of warm weather during which crops and plants can grow and another six months of cold weather during which plants cannot grow since Demeter is crying.

Aside from this story, Virgo is certainly a helpful constellation in the sky of the spring. The feasible reason for calling these stars as the Virgin can be found -The beauty of the Virgo does not come out of the outfit or its name. It is from its inside, helping and guiding people to find and understand the way stars are dotted. It is a good time to look around once more near you to find anything that needs a help. Give a little hand and your life will be more beautiful than ever like the Virgin. Remember that Nightingale was beautiful not for her appearance but for her warm heart.

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## Science Highlights

### Science & Technology Around the World

Quantum Computer - Would It Be Possible?

A significant advance in quantum computing was announced in the October issue of the journal Nature. Francesco De Martini and co-workers at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" and INFN in Italy developed a quantum NOT gate, which is a basic component of a computer. Even though the gate is not a "perfect" logic gate with a hundred percent fidelity it achieves almost the maximum theoretical fidelity level.

Dreams of the quantum computer began with the fancy notion that the two levels of the conventional bits (0 and 1) can be substituted for the two-state quantum systems: the horizontal and vertical polarization states of photons or the spin-up and spin-down states of electrons. However, because of the superposition, quantum qubits can exist in a mixture of the two states, and thus, it is very difficult to switch the value of a qubit. It is the reason why the fidelity of a quantum NOT gate is limited to 2/3.

De Martini's team used polarized photons as qubits. They fired a photon into a crystal of barium borate and made it split into two photons through a process known as down-conversion. In this process, some pairs are entangled. Here, De Martini placed two detectors - one for measuring polarization of one of these entangled photons and the other for measuring its partner's polarization after it is reflected by a mirror. After several hundred times of measuring, De Martini and his co-workers found that the polarizations of the two entangled photons became different 63.0 percent of the time, while the maximum theoretical value is 66.7 percent.

The Key to a Silent Drill - Microwave

Good news for anyone who has ever been annoyed with the whine and flying dust made by drills. The drill is silent and dust-free because it doesn't have a spinning bit. Rather, it uses a microwave to puncture. The drilling technique with a microwave is not a new one; it has been installed in labs or

hospitals already. Even so, it still has been the equipment only for some select places because of its high cost. Elyahu Jerby and his colleague at Tel Aviv University have fashioned the old technique of a microwave-drill and significantly decreased the cost to \$20. The main mechanism of the tool is that with the help of a mirror, radiation from one end of a cable directs toward the surface of the material being drilled. And then a drill bit cleans up the molten material, finishing the drilling process. It can drill various kinds of materials ranging from 1 centimeter to 1 millimeter. "We use a magnetron taken from a common microwave oven," said Jerby. It is this simple application that endows it with a lot of advantages as compared to its mechanical counterparts.

Lithium, Superconducting with Highest Temperature Ever

Lithium, known as the lightest metal, gains another great name - a material with the highest superconducting transition temperature. For years, lithium has been predicted to be a superconducting substance under great pressure, and finally it was proved by the lab experiment carried out by a Japanese scientist.

Katsuya Shimizu of Osaka University and co-workers found that resistance of lithium became zero under the extreme pressure. They placed a ribbon of highly pure lithium between two diamond surfaces in a diamond anvil cell to produce the extreme pressure, about 48 gigapascals, and found out its transition temperature is at 20 degrees Kelvin. Although this temperature is ranked as the highest, it is somewhat disappointing in comparison with theoretical predictions, which were much higher. The research also failed to observe the Meissner effect, which is one of the most reliable criterion for judging superconductivity.

By Kim Kyung-ryun

The KAIST Herald Junior Reporter



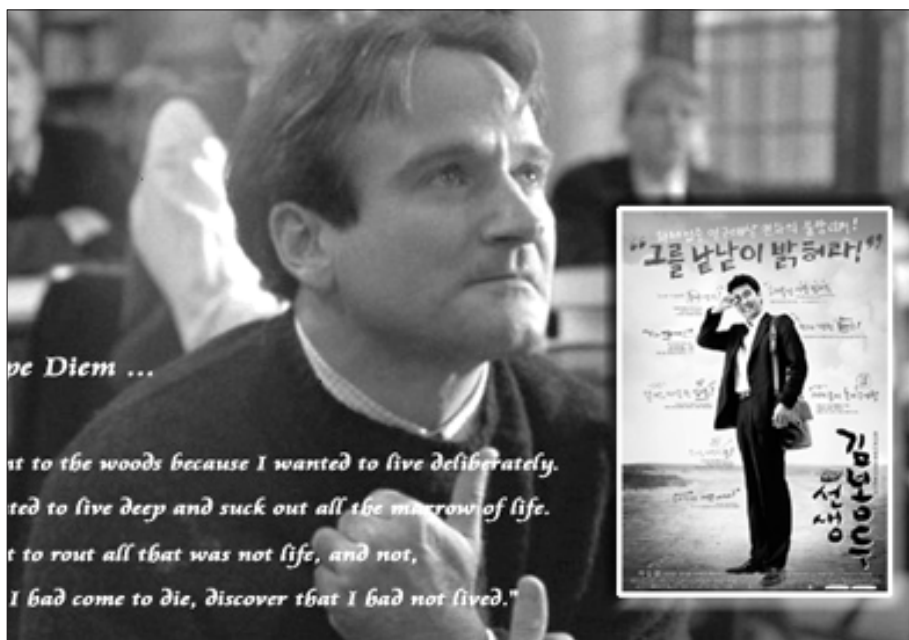
Reviewal of teacher's role model through "Dead Poets Society" and "Teacher Kim Bong-doo"

# What does "teacher" mean to you?

"Captain, oh my captain!" cry out students, stepping on tables. Many people remember the famous scene from a decade old movie, "Dead Poets Society," by director Peter Weir. Despite the criticism for dealing with America's high class and setting extremely black and white characters, it threw a fresh shock to the local public worn out by the notorious domestic education system.

In a Confucianistic country like Korea, holding great respect for teachers is strongly emphasized, as it can be simply noticed through the existence of "Teacher's Day" on April 15. Unfortunately, however, it seems as if it is becoming as talk of a history. Authority of teachers is gradually losing its place. Articles about students humiliating or even committing a violent outrage on teachers are frequently witnessed on newspapers. Should this tragic phenomenon be allowed to continue? Let's take a moment to reflect reality surrounding teachers on the film, "Dead Poets Society."

The setting is Welton Academy, an expensive all-male Ivy League prep high school, in the year 1959. A newly hired English poetry teacher, John Keating, rejects all conventional educational methods, eschewing textbooks, instead having the students run about in the yard shouting motivational slogans that resemble poetry. Exemplifying his philosophy of strident individualism, this charismatic teacher gives them a mantra of "Seize the day," inspiring some of the students in his class to revive a secret club called "Dead Poets Society" that he himself led when he was a student at the academy. As a result of the conflict between conservatism and progressivism, he is eventually made into a scapegoat for his



The movies reveal considerable difference between the two characters, John Keating and Kim Bong-doo.

nonconformist teachings. At the end of the great teacher's course in poetry, the students love poetry; at the end of this teacher's semester, all they really love is the teacher.

Largely driven by a sense of tradition, the school imposes out-dated teaching techniques on both its teachers and its students. The students are encouraged to mindlessly take in facts and regurgitate them on command. The teachers are expected to teach according to a rigid set of rules. Keating believes that education requires the students to think for themselves. They must be free to question and to learn in the way that they learn the best. Few schools accept this basic premise and Welton Academy is no exception.

Robin Williams is well cast as the independent, passionate teacher. He brings on a splendid and gentle performance where his influence throughout the movie is greater than his actual presence. He is humorous and full of life. His portrayal of Keating is both convincing and moving. The depiction won him Oscar nomination for Best Actor. Keating is a man who teaches because he loves to teach, giving more than just mere knowledge to his students. The best part about his classroom technique is the way he analyzes his students until he is capable of determining their needs and seeing through their defenses. In the process of sizing up the boys' attitudes and problems, he openly teases the kids about themselves, in which

Keating eventually disarms them, helping to defuse their hang-ups. And in these moments, we see what makes him a valuable teacher that we are desperately in need of in our society. Always stressing his firm belief, "No matter what anybody tells you, words and ideas can change the world," it turns out to be true when tragedy rocks the academy.

The film handles an age-old conflict of compulsion versus freedom and flexibility, recycled out of the novel and movie "A Separate Peace" and other stories in which the good die young and the old simmer in their neurotic and hateful repressions. Yet, this movie surely moves and stirs from inside and celebrates the free spirit in everyone's heart, which has got conformed along the way in our growth as a person due to the influences that we have in our lives; primarily teachers and parents.

A recently-released movie, "Teacher Kim Bong-doo" is a story about the redemption of a corrupt teacher who is somewhat contrary to Keating, a good-for-nothing elementary school teacher who spends more time devising strategies for squeezing cash out of his students' parents than on lesson plans. The immoral teacher who plays clown in a room saloon to pinch couple more bucks from a wealthy parent could be real. A kind-hearted teacher who cries as the school shuts down could be real. What would be the best resolution concerning the problem? The question will remain as long as people continue to strive for betterment.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section



## Bright rainbow colors of Korea, Dan-chung

Whenever we visit the old palaces such as *Kyungbok* or *Toksu* Palace, or the traditional houses often found in the undeveloped area of a city, we can easily see the beautiful colors named *Dan-chung* in the buildings. Usually, the definition of *Dan-chung* is colorful decorations of wooden buildings, but it is also used on stone buildings to make the buildings seem more magnificent. Blue, red, yellow, white and black are its basic colors. While colors are limited, designs of *Dan-chung* are so diverse that it is very hard to find the same pattern twice.

Actually this special figure came to Korea with the Buddhism culture from China. This is the reason why it is observed not only in Korea but also in China and Japan. The beginning of the development of *Dan-chung* started in the *Sam-gug* period in Korea. In this period, *Dan-chung* of Korean style started to depart from the Chinese and Japanese style. Nowadays, it is not hard to see the differences among the three nations. While the Chinese version is a little dark, the Korean version is bright and elegant but not light. The Japanese ones are not as bright as the Korean ones because of their stress on

red black and golden yellow. Despite these differences, the three nations have some common features which can be grouped into the following six themes: geometric, arabesque, natural, animal, plant, and propitious. The geometrical pattern is a design of many points and lines which are made of various colors. Triangles, squares, and circles are often used in this theme. The arabesque pattern is simply called floral pattern due to the petals and leaves which are often used in its designs. This pattern is often found in temples. The natural pattern is a shape of nature such as clouds, stars and waves. Especially, the clouds are painted in various ways. One way is like a cloud design in the top left of this article. The animal pattern is one of the most beautiful patterns in *Dan-chung*. There are also some designs of imaginary animals such as the dragon and Chinese phoenix. The plant pattern is the most widely used theme in it. This is because of its various and beautiful forms. A lotus flower is one of the most popular shapes of this theme. This told us of the deep influence of Buddhism on *Dan-chung*. Lastly, the propitious pattern has the most abstract form. It is made of the Chinese blessing letters. But

sometimes, because of its severe decoration the letters are hard to recognize.

Due to these various patterns, *Dan-chung* is still loved to this day. However, there are other reasons for its use. It could be called the five purposes of *Dan-chung*. The first purpose is to distinguish one building from another, which makes a palace or a building to hold a statue of Buddha more valuable. It also provides buildings with protection from the elements. The third purpose is to cover the shortcomings of construction materials to make a building more splendid. It is also used to signify a special building. The last and the most important purpose of this is to show and maintain the harmony of male and female elements which are very important to the entire Asian culture.

As a college student in Korea, it is not difficult to experience the beautiful characteristics and see the variation of *Dan-chung* in each building. If one take interest in traditional Korean structural designs such as *Dan-chung*, one can better appreciate his or her visit to an old palace or building. One will also see the difference between a palace and other traditional buildings. What are the differences we can see? The palace has very



special, symbolical forms with bright colors to show the virile spirit. On the other hand, the other traditional buildings have a noble feeling with the simplest lines to symbolize its frugal life.

By Kim Min-suk

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## Never ending film fever in Jeonju

This spring is surely a heaven of movies for the movie-lovers in Korea and also from all around the world since many movie festivals were held on April 18, Woman's Film Festival in Seoul ended after getting public's attention. Without having a chance to relax, another movie festival, Jeonju International Film Festival 2003 was held in April 25 and it will be held until May 4.

For 10 days, this 4-year old festival is holding slogans which are freedom, independence, and communication. How different it was for this festival was not for competing but bringing the rules of partial competition! This festival stood for non-competitive festival.

The key to making film festival successful would be decided on what film is played on the screen. Considering that matter, this film festival has a strong point. "Far From Heaven" was a closing film that is has been most spot-lighted. It is a film about a hidden sexuality of the 1950's hypocritical bourgeoisie and their herd instinct which is formed by a sense of superiority towards black people. By watching this film, participants could experience the superb pastiche of the Technicolor in the 1950's and the melodrama.

There are more things to see including opening and closing film: Main program, a program called Section 2003 and special projects. Moreover, a kind of flea market selling unique trinkets and mime performances and so on are going to be held on the streets.

One would have heard the saying "Carpe diem" in the movies. That means enjoy the present. In other words, do not miss the chance in front of you. Yes, that's right. Just get packed and go enjoy your present time with great movies! That would be a good idea.

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section



## 5th WFFIS with great success

The 5th Woman's Film Festival in Seoul (WFFIS) was held from April 11 to 18 at Venues Dongsoong Hall and Hypertheque NADA at Dongsoong Art Center and Dongduk Women's University Performing Arts Center.

This year, the festival increased the number of films from 80 to 120 and the number of place from 2 to 3 as compared to last year. In addition, about 25 renowned international guests appeared at the festival. The fete was progressed in 7 programs, New Currents, Asian Cinema-Filipina Cinema, Focus on Lea Pool, Korean Cinema Retrospective, Deep Focus-Feminist Experimental Film and Video, Feminist Film and Video Activism, Asian Short Film and Video Competition.

All the eyes of the viewer were turned to films of Lea Pool who is the worldwide canadian! director of the woman's film. Her films have consistently dealt with women's exile, ambiguous sexual orientations, and their search for identity. Lea Pool's films can be seen as the road movie describing a woman's inner journey. Also, Korean Retrospective, Do Keum-bong's masterpiece, attracted viewer's attention. This festival presented her films that

expressed woman's desire in Korean film history.

This festival also held WFFIS international section forum, section forum and talk, and in order to help the philippine female workers in Korea "hand in hand" except showing the movie. Moreover, WFFIS offered a day nursery for mistress who had difficulty going to the movie because of their children, and it presented small gifts for the audience that included mother and daughter. The festival organizers said that over 32,000 people participated in the film fair that ran from April 11 to 18, filling 90 percent of the available seats.

The film festival showcased 120 works at three venues. 58 showing was sold out among 89 showing, and the occupying percentage of seat was over 90%. However, there were some management mistakes. The projector did not work well and the interpretation service was not good enough as well. The festival could have been better if there weren't these problems.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

### Movies for family month

May is the family month. For that reason, with the coming of the family month, there are many warm-hearted and touching movies being released. With the previous success of the movie, "The Way Home," many movies with the countryside setting are released such as "Teacher Kim Bong-doo," "A little Monk," "A Season In the Sun (Summer of Boriwool)" and so forth. These movies are the depictions of real country life. For example, the plain old good-heartedness of the people in the countryside and modest human nature are shown in these movies. However, will these movies indeed make a powerful statement at the box office? It is a question without an obvious answer.

Last year, the movie, "The Way Home" suddenly appeared at the box office and moved us deeply with its touching story. This movie depicts the story of a young city boy, named Sang-woo, getting to know his grandmother, whose home is in the countryside. Although they were two very different people, they finally became familiar with each other. The episodes in the movie made the viewers feel homesick and reminisce about their family.

Many similar movies are being released these days for the movie viewers. For example, "Teacher Kim Bong-doo" is the story of a teacher being transferred from Seoul to a secluded and mountainous school district by force. And "A Little Monk" is the story of an orphan donyung who lived in at temple, thinking about his mother, who had passed away. In addition, "A Season In the Sun (Summer of Boriwool)" shows the regional conflict being solved through a soccer match. While "Teacher Kim Bong-doo" hit it big at the box office with its artificial comic scenes, the other movies obtained terrible results.

Nowadays, light comic films that convey simple and uncomplicated messages, are getting the limelight at the theaters. "My tutor friend (Donggabnaegi Gwaechagi)," "Sex is zero," "Manner zero," "Jail Breaker," "Marring the Mafia," and so forth are the typical uncomplicated comic movies that succeeded last year. When taking this fact into consideration, we could derive at a conclusion that most of the theater-goers prefer amusement and relief. Audiences are continually being imbued with exciting, shocking, and splendid movies.

Whenever this topic is raised, two views are always brought to the table. Some people believe that the film producers are in the wrong to be making only comic and extravagant films for the purpose of making money. On the other hand, some people say that the producers have no choice other than to make comic films because they are in great demand. During the past several years, the Korean movie industry have made some significant progresses. Korean movies, actors, and directors win awards at prestigious international film festivals. Moreover Korean movies premiere in many countries and show an ample hope for success. This is no time for right and wrong. This is the time when everybody must join efforts to develop Korean movie industry.

How about treating yourself to a touching movie for once rather than just watching the same old. A one-sided preference for movies is said to be harmful for your sentimental development. Even though the story is plain, you can learn a good lesson. Let's forget about the city life for a while and escape into the real rural scenery through these heart-warming movies.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section



## Diverse Tunes

### Feeling abyss of India

Indian folk music has a special feature. It influenced not only by the culture of its own country but by its religious arts. This is the most important thing to know when learning about it. It is also used as a method to improve or change one's soul which is called "deliverance of the soul" in Buddhism.

Indian folk music started to develop and diversify after it had been influenced by western Asia in the 11th century. After this period, it started to develop in two parts which are now known as north Indian folk music and south Indian folk music. While north indian folk music changed its character because of the influence of western Asia, south Indian folk music kept its own purity. However, the extreme cultural diversification - which has taken place in most of the north - created endless varieties of folk styles, with each region having its own particular style.

There is a tendency to lump folk music along with tribal music, but there are differences. Where folk music is a mere rustic reflection of the larger Indian society, tribal music often represents cultures that are very different. Some of these tribal cultures are throwbacks to cultural conditions as they were thousands of years ago. Despite these differences, it is a very important equity which has application in every part of Indian folk music. It is called improvisation. This general idea is also very similar to the improvisation of Jazz. As a listener we can catch this feature whenever we listen to the same song which is sung by a different singer or conducted by a different conductor. It is very important that the singer or conductor is estimated by this ability. In the Indian musicians society, a good singer or conductor is one who does not merely repeat the musical score, but uses it to express his own identity and seasonal feelings, which depend upon the season when it is sung.

This music is also used for educational purposes. For instance, sex education has traditionally been taught in Andhra Pradesh by song. There is a gathering when a girl has her first menses. In this gathering, the

elderly women in the community assemble at a house (men are definitely excluded.) The girl is then given her first "woni" and "langa," rich food and other gifts. During this function the women sing songs that are extremely bawdy. To an outsider this would seem uncharacteristic of obviously respectable community members. However, the function of such songs is to provide the girl's first education on her emerging womanhood and what her future marital duties will be.

Indian musical instruments are often different from those found in classical music. First of all the "bulbul tarang," also known as the banjo, is a common instrument in India. The name "bulbul tarang" literally translates to "waves of nightingales." It is made of a number of strings passing over what resembles a finger board. However, instead of directly fingering the keys, they are pressed with a series of keys like a piano. The "chimplta" is also a very special instrument which is only found in India. Actually, it is a fire tong.

The "ghungharu" are the "tinkle bells" or "jingle bells" which are used to adorn the feet of dancers. It has the most particular shape above the all other Indian instruments. When tied to the feet, they are played by the act of dancing. They may also be played by hand. This instrument evolved from the "payal" which are traditional anklets worn by women in India.

There are more instruments than these, and also many other forms of Indian folk music. Despite this variety, Indian music has its special point in its depth. One of the HUFs students, Sim Min-ha who studied Indian music for 7 years said, "Indian music is so vast and has too many parts to describe, but if I must describe it in one sentence I would say that Indian music is a music with enormous depth." As he said, whenever you hear indian music you will feel the unexperienced abyss.

By Kim Min-suk

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Keep abreast of a red-hot trend: Marimo, an underwater pet plant

# Extension of "raising pet" boom

Following the trend of "Damagochi" and "Computer Pet," it is now "Marimo" that is to be in the vogue. They all share the concept of breeding something, yet the only difference between the former fads and current one is the fact that Marimo is alive while Damagochi was artificially made by human being.

### What is Marimo?

Those who have not heard of Marimo would probably wonder what it is. Commonly known as Marimo in Korea, its technical term is *Cladophora aegagropila*, also called "Tribbles" or "Algae Balls" in the West. Marimo is the name given to a type of land locked algae formed by many small strings of algae tangled together in a radial pattern forming a fuzzy green ball. Mari comes from the Japanese word for ball and mo refers to algae. Native to Akan Lake in Japan, it is considered as national treasure declared as a natural monument. Although these balls have been observed to grow to some degree growing in freshwater lakes and ponds in European countries and some other lakes in Japan, only in this particular lake they grow to be a noticeable size in perfect spherical shape.

### Why is it popular?

There are numerous reasons that account for the Marimo craze. First of all, it is very simple to raise. Marimo neither requires special care nor occupies much space, as it is grown in a glass jar or even in a fish globe with fishes. No sun light is necessary, and of course, fertilizer is not needed. Softly rinsing off moss on the ball and gently tabbing it in order to help it form a perfect spherical shape with a finger on a palm when changing water once a week are all that it takes. A Marimo



Myong-dong Marimo shop is a popular spot for couples.

Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

vase can be placed anywhere below 25 degree.

Unlike pets such as dogs or cats, of which the owner feel uneasy to leave them alone at home, and might grow up to have an abnormal character, there is nothing to worry about Marimo. Rather, it helps to refine emotion. In addition, this algae is free floating, and displays unique behaviors according to habitat changes. As it is photosynthetic, it floats or sinks in the water in response to columns of light, and actually rolls around on the bottom of the aquarium. Thereby, it is mistaken with animals because of its movement, which is another factor that grabs people's interest. Moreover, as its life span is quite long - the biggest Marimo ball is known to have lived over 100 years.

Breeding the algae balls in right condition, one can hand over a couple of generations from grandparents to a grandson, working as a medium of family love.

Above all, the main reason for it gaining public favor would probably be due to the legend: once there lived a daughter of the chief of a tribe around Lake Akan. She fell in love with a commoner, but confronted opposition of her parents. She ran away with him and sublimated into Marimo. For that myth, in Japan, it has become spotlighted as "love plant," which realizes true love and accomplishes one's heart's desire when it is given and taken as a present. It has crossed the ocean to reach Korea, welcomed by children, lovers and parents.

Since the last Christmas, Marimo boomed

as a gift in Valentine's day and White day. Several Internet communities have mushroomed and their members are taking active parts both on and offline. Daum cafe named "Marimo" (cafe.daum.net/marimo) has over 3600 members keeping infant diaries and exchanging knowledge and experiences on the web site.

ID:greenberry uploads her journal everyday - "Chorong, mommy is so sorry for waking you up late at night. I will give you a cool shower in the morning, okay?" The number of shops has increased to three, and more are to be opened. A Marimo shop in Avatar, Myongdong, was crowded with customers between teen to 40's, even though it was early afternoon on Friday. "My girl friend is leaving for overseas to study. It is my dream to give these Marimo balls to my future child after getting married," said Ham Ho-jin handing one of the bottles to his girl friend. A birth card and a name tag are attached to each of them.

### Unfavorable criticism and perspective

Many people hold a negative view towards importing Marimo paying royalty to Japan. Song Keun-yong argues, "Marimo dolls are twice as expensive as other character dolls even they are very similar - I don't see the point of the wasteful outflow of foreign currency, in a vain attempt just to keep up with Japan's commercial culture." The Marimo boom can be referred to as the vestige of "instant culture", which, in a way, signifies the pitiful bleakness of today's human relationship and prosaic sentiment.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section

## Dating on Sunday

### Make every moment yours

"You're watching World Pops with cool V.J. Julie!"

On KM-TV, the music channel of cable broadcasting, you can catch energetic Julie on the roll, everyday except for on Wednesdays and Sundays. And you can also see her on campus because she is also a senior majoring in Information & Communication (IC) at HUFs.

As many people know, Julie is a popular video jockey. Her real name is Lee Hyun-ju. Her show name "Julie" was named after the lison "Hyun-ju Lee" made by foreign friends while she was staying overseas.

In these days, she is busy managing two roles, as an ordinary student and as a celebrity, at the same time. Now, she is appearing in two programs; "World Pops" on KM-TV and "How about leaving on Saturday" on MBC. Her entrance to broadcasting circle was almost accidental. A few years ago, when she stopped by a fashion company with her friends, she was "picked up" by a stylist working for the company.

"The company was looking for a fasion model and he suggested that I try on the clothes. I started the job out of curiosity, and it led me to here," she said.

She was once a singer as a member of Chakra and Bros. Then, she broadened her talent to other field. She appeared on commercials with the pop singer Kim Gun-mo, transgender singer Ha Risu, acted in a music video of a new singer "Seven" and even on the radio program called, "Song Back-kyung's Double Impact." For the past 4 years, she had been piling up quite a brilliant career.

Because of her splendid outer appearance and unusual costumes on TV programs, some people would have prejudiced ideas about her; that all celebrities are stupid. However, her passion for academic achievement kept her involved in studies. "At first, I skipped classes often. I couldn't even take the exam because of the hectic schedule," she confessed. "But I wake up at 6:30 in the morning now to go to school. I'm always first to arrive in the classroom. Pressure of being a senior stimulates me to study."

The reporter asked Julie when she is happy. "My mom is very proud of me. So, she frequently boasts about me to her friends, then they would react like "Wow, that's great!". That makes her smile. Whenever I see her smile, I'm very happy," she answered.

Whenever there is a dazzling side, there is always the dark side. She was disappointed by some people related to work several times. "I have the chances to meet many kinds of people due to the job. Sometimes I have trouble with them. That's the way it is, so I just take it and try to enjoy even that sort of problem. In case of going too far, I would somehow try to forget about it," she said.

But she said that she had never been disappointed about her job. "I just started the work by chance and have been enjoying it. So, although there are many aspirants of being a star in Korea, I don't linger to it. If I were to feel the stress, I wouldn't be here now."

She thinks the attractive point of being a VJ is that it is relatively free of any pretense. "I am asked to pretend. For example, I have to follow the script with a faked smile on my face. Compared to that, acting as a VJ is more natural when it comes to talking," said Julie. For this reason, she really wanted to be a DJ on a radio program if she had the chance.

When she was a freshman, like a typical student she participated in class activities, went on blind dates and went out to drink beer with her friends. Now, she seldom does these activities due to the limited time. "I'm still very happy. Because as the saying goes, a busy person stays healthy and happy," said Julie.

She wants HUFs to have various experiences. "I used to do a lot of things in the past; part time jobs at cafes, meeting people, etc. I underwent ups and downs through it, which was helpful in someways in my life. And I also realized that nothing is easier than studying in a given environment," she said carefully. Carpe Diem! That was her motto. "I got to know it from the famous movie "Dead poets' society". Make every moment yours and give your best at the present time."

By Park Min-shik

Associate Editor of National Section



Lee Hyun-ju (IC-98)

cafe.daum.net/mcdichyuna



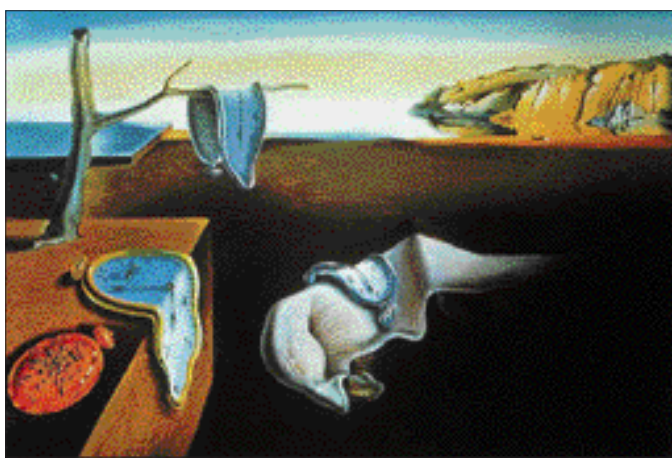
## That is what we call grotesque

March 3, in New York, a piece of Salvador Dali's work that is worth an arm and a leg was stolen from a prison although the warder was keeping his eyes open. It is mysterious for the guard had been watching it all the time. As enigmatical as this affair is the fact that the painter of this picture who is a symbol of the grotesque and the bizarre. There seems to be relevance in some way.

Salvador Dali is a painter of 20th century that no one can emulate. Among his greatest pictures, many people do not hesitate to choose "The Persistence of Memory" as a masterpiece. At the first sight of this picture, people would feel kind of dizziness since everything is drooping in this picture.

Simultaneously, a piece of thought would flit through one's head about what Dali is trying to say. The state of mind in his work can be defined as a feeling of fear. As it is seen on this picture, there are no streets, no signs, and even the time do not exist. There seems to have no clues on this picture and that makes people feel emptiness inside their mind.

When it comes to look "The Persistence of Memory" more closer, the picture is painted somewhat in a dichotomous way. The upper side of the picture, on which seashore and a steep rock is painted, reflects the real world. A rough touch of the cliff and the crystal clear sea are depicted realistically. On the



"The persistence of Memory" by Salvador Dali. It was painted in 1931 and it is in The Museum of Modern Art (MOMA).

other hand, the lower side of this drawing stands for the world in a dream. The hollow desert which is just a geographical feature in a dream is depicted in an illusive way. By the same token, the place described in this picture looks very hot or extremely cold, at the same time. This may be the reason why the picture seems so clearly divided.

Silence, this word explains the drawing altogether. With this silence-effect, a wide open sea is bringing people some kind of agoraphobia. Undergoing this similar feeling of infinity, the agoraphobia, Freud's affection in psychological way could be seen from this picture.

He mentioned that his childhood and adolescent period played an important role in

becoming a painter. Before Dali was born, his brother died and he was the only son. Too much affection made Dali egoistic and hot tempered as well. In his early days, his brother's death made him get used to the obsession of death which inspired him in drawing.

From his childhood, death remains as a main theme of his pictures. With unique views to the world and amazing imagination, he had made himself into the group of surrealism in 1929.

There is a saying "A good wife is a household treasure." This perfectly fits with Dali since he got a wife, Gala in 1930's. It surely worked that the 1930's was his golden age. The image created by Dali like drooped

clocks drew people's attention in that period and will never be forgotten. What's more, he did not remain in just one same genre. He was also a writer and even wrote his autobiography, titled "The Secret Life of Salvador Dali."

In 1940's, Dali turned his back from the surrealism and from abstract paintings which were a new trend in America. Not to mention, he threw away surrealists' doctrine. However, he returned to the "ideal of Renaissance." But his "ideal of Renaissance" was completely different from that of Raffaello's. Instead, his works were more on the side of 1960's pop-art. Getting more fame, he acted as a clown with a weird moustache on his face and acted oddly.

In a nut shell, he was a genius as well as a hard working, vigorous guy. Aside from his eccentric actions, his off-the-wall melting images still remain in people's heart. These images are used in advertisements and other related fields such as broadcasting. The secret of his long-run would be his different view to the world. Being different would be the strategy to survive in this dog-eat-dog world. Is Dali still a psycho?

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

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CHAT + HUFs

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus