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Excitement embraces festival



A Russian folk dance team performs in front of the library.

"2003 Spring Daedongje" was held from May 19 to 23 in HUFs. This year's Daedongje was focused to make more students participate in the annual festival. Such efforts shone in the preparation for the "World Village" in particular. The "World Village," an event that

reflects major character of HUFs was held successfully, showing 18 countries' traditional foods and clothes. Also, traditional dances and songs from each club in departments of HUFs attracted many people's attention. "It is very enjoyable that I can see many countries' specific

features in one place," said a freshman in Department of Malay-Indonesian.

Hong Seung-pyo (G-02), the president of Department of German explained that each section in "World Village" was well put together compared to that of the last year's and students' responses were indeed positive. Native professors and graduates also visited the tents that their departments have set out which were located in front of the library.

Other events that attracted the passersby was an exhibition held for students interested in going abroad to study, and there were various competitions, in which students can participate. They included a talent show where students sang and danced, the "Challenge! Golden Bell," which was a quiz contest and an inline skate marathon on the university campus.

Residents living around HUFs also enjoyed the festival together. In the nearby streets where restaurants and cafes are gathered together, a singing

contest for the residents of Imundong was held.

On May 21, dongaris, or clubs, including HUFsphil, a student orchestra and HUFs-Dovy, a hip-hop club performed at the Open Theater. Not only the students but also the residents around HUFs enjoyed it. "I loved the ways that young university students show their ideas and their culture through a festival that everyone can enjoy," said Kim Wolja, who lives in Imundong.

Haegal, a cartoon club in HUFs and Angles, the photograph club and art club, Grimchon held exhibitions throughout the festival period.

"This year's Daedongje was very nice. The atmosphere for a lively festival was quite nicely made than the last year's," said Lee Jee-hyun (D-02). "But I think if there were more celebrities coming to our school to perform, more students would be more interested in the school festival."

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

Special lecture for future teachers

Koo Pyung-hoi, a well-known lecture on pedagogy was invited to speak about teachers preparation exam. On May 12, at room 210 of Audio-Visual Education Center, he gave information to the students as well as the people who have completed their education courses.

A large number of people who were interested in becoming teachers filled the assembly hall to obtain information on teachers preparation exam. He started his explanation by introducing the annual qualification test for this year. And he talked about the selecting methods, distribution of marks, competitive rate, possible passing marks and additional marks. And he said that the ratio of success

in total applicants was different according to areas and subjects, but the subject of history was generally high, especially in Seoul.

Mr. Koo gave some advice to the audience on the strategy for taking the test. "Students preparing for the exam should analyze and understand the direction of the questions accurately," he said. "For example, the great majority of the questions are given in several fields of pedagogy, and they are likely to test the ability of understanding pedagogy related to the actual teaching and the problems of education."

He then advised that the students have to choose efficient ways of studying. "It is better to review the questions from the previous exams

and summarize helpful data like textbooks and books from your majors," Koo advised. And he added that gathering information and making study groups are utmost important.

After Koo finished his lecture, he went on to answer several questions from the audience. Most questions dealt things that was unclear such as the difference between the students who are majoring in education and those who are not. "Due to his clear answers and explanations on the examination, I think most people were satisfied with his lecture," said one of the students in the audience.

By Kim Na-yeon / The Argus

Tips to get a desirable job

A special lecture on employment took place in the Graduate School Building, room 411 on May 14. Almost 80 students listened with attention to the lecture to get information on employment.

The unemployment problem in Korea is very serious especially for the college graduates and concern run high. The invited lecturer Kim Byung-koo, the chief of the Personnel Department of Samsung Electronics, first shared his experience about entering Samsung. Then he added that the situation in accepting employees have changed a lot today, so he pointed out that students should change the ways of selecting their jobs as well.

His comments on the employment mainly focused on self-understanding. "Applicants must know themselves first and see which company might need their talents," said Kim. Mr. Kim also suggested using "mind mapping" as a tool for the students to understand better

about themselves. Mind mapping oneself means to contain lists of friends, personality, career, family, specialty, hobby, and so forth. "Drawing a mind map helps people to know about oneself in a very short time, and is very useful for self-introduction," explained Kim.

He said if applicants can show how much they think differently and liberally, the company will want to employ them. "Although every company opens its offices to the competitive applicants, who are equipped with a cosmopolitan outlook, they are not as competitive as some of the foreigners who apply. Due to the reality, applicants in Korea feel like there are no open jobs available for them," said Mr. Kim.

Mr. Kim also emphasized that the most important thing in 21C is knowledge, which can become very useful when combined with information.

By Lee Jun-geol / The Argus

Talks on role of female

The lecture meeting on "Work and Women" by Cho Sun-hee took place at room 104 of Graduate School building, on May 13. The lecture was held by the Sexual Health Counseling Center as a guidance for students to understand women's work and love.

Cho Sun-hee, who was the former head editor of "Cine21" of The Hankyoreh, now as a writer, talked about her career and how being a woman affected her work and life. The room was full of people, mostly female students concerned about their unknown future and the society which awaits them. She started off by explaining how difficult it was to get a job as a journalist since there was hardly any newspaper that wanted women. The obstacles that she had to overcome were tough. She had to cope with the sexual discrimination, and the unreasonable suppression from the government on journalism that took place in the 80's. She left "Cine21" after 5 years and decided to

become a freelance writer. Being on her own, she felt loneliness since she was used to working in an organized community. However, on the other hand, felt comfort, for she was able to make her own plans and decisions. "All women must find an independent, lifetime job," remarked Ms. Cho. She finished the lecture saying that she would like to live on constantly communicating with the society even after she grows older.

After the lecture the students asked for advice on the problems they might encounter such as overcoming the fear of being on their own. "You might be afraid, but you should just go for it. Just pretend as if you are insane and do your utmost," was her answer. The lecture was a success in a way that it gave hope and courage to senior HUFs. However some students pointed out that it was focused only on the career of the lecturer rather than concentrating on the subject "Work and Women."

By Lee Hye-myung / The Argus

5·18 day remembered

An event to mark the 1980 democratic uprising in Gwangju against the military regime was held in the Open Theater on May 16. It was held to look back upon the memory of that time and to succeed the spirit of the democratic uprising. However, this event did not attract the attention of many students and only a small number of participants took part in the meaningful event.

The event included a performance that represented a message against violence. And HUFs' composing club sang a song which commemorated the two middle school girls who died last June by the armored vehicle of U.S. military. Then, Lee Se-young (E-97) made a speech. "The history of fighting for democracy is not in the end," said Lee. "Our sovereignty is infringed by imperial states. I hope that many HUFs will join the struggle planned in Gwangju on May 17."

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

Chungrangje with unity



Log Out, the rock band, is performing live at Chungrangje.

Wangsan's Mo-hyun Dormitory festival, Chungrangje was held in front of the dormitory from May 16 to 17. The festival was opened with a small concert with HUFs' cheerleaders and "Outsider," a rock group of Wangsan Campus and "sonalsarang" a finger language club. Participation was urged by students from the student committee.

The concert was then followed by various events presented by clubs and the Chungrang Music Festival as part of the opening ceremonies. Many resident members of the dormitory with great talent participated, and the first place went to one participant who caught people's attention by expressing his love for a girl with

singing a love song. To congratulate the festival, as a guest singer, the former member of Outsider and graduate of our University "Deli Spice" came and showed a spectacular performance. After the Chungrangje, it was time for the campfire, and everyone participated in the following dance party.

After the ceremonies, the dormitory was opened to guests from May 17 to 18. Kim Jung-yun (HU-03) stated, "It was great that many dormitory people participated. I am glad that such festival took place so I could participate and I hope the festival would become one of the university's big events next year."

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

Get in touch with your warmer side!

Invigorate the countryside with your youth!

Join the Student - Farmer
Solidarity Activity at Kimje,
Jeolla Province, from June 27 to July 6



Editorial

Giving heartfelt thanks to your nation

A lot of people call June as the month for patriotism. This is because the two gigantic events, "The Memorial Day," and the anniversary of "The Korean War" are in June and eventually these make Koreans to feel the love for the nation. Besides, one of Korean festive days called "Dan-oh" (The Tano festival - on the fifth of the fifth month of the year according to the lunar calendar) will be celebrated on June 4 as well.

Due to "The Greenhouse Effect," even the month of May has become a part of summer and it might force students to think about what real patriotism is. It may sound unreasonable but the hot weather already wiped out any sense of loving one's own country. Instead of feeling the love, more people are interested in preparing for mid-summer season such as cleaning air conditioners, buying new top wears with short sleeves, getting ready for using sun screens or a vacuum bottle. All of these activities are vital for most people but what they need to realize is that calling out for the patriotism is essential for the growth of their mentality.

More serious problem starts to appear when young people are asked of the question "What is patriotism then?" Even intellectuals such as university students cannot define this term properly and only a few of them know how they actually apply into practice. An undergraduate student of Ewha Womans University once said that she is proud of herself because she always uses Japanese stationary goods. "It is nothing to do with patriotism," she noted. "We are living in a fair democratic society which is based on capitalism. The weak are the prey of the strong, you know? That's why I only use Japanese products." She added with a very confident looking face.

Perhaps her theory is right. However, it is obvious that she does not have any sense of patriotism or caring for the nation which she belongs to, at least. She mixed English vocabularies into Korean conversation. Probably, her Korean was not good enough but her attitude was the one that is to blame. She was over confident that eventually she was proud of herself that she could use English vocabularies.

The misuse of Korean is not only her problem. Advertisements, reports, TV and radio programs, neon signs and newspapers frequently use English vocabularies. Using English words are often inevitable but nowadays Koreans overuse English, thinking that they are intelligent. "Korean language is glorious and divine," said a professor of the Department of Korean Education of Hufs. According to the professor, the impact on the wrong use of English has already diffused into the Korean society very quickly and the problem will be more serious in the future than now. In addition, he added that education should give Koreans a proper way of feeling Korean from deep down inside people's heart.

The Far Eastern countries are still in fear of SARS. Surprisingly, not a single Korean was infected from this horrible disease and this fact created a boom of Korean food products such as packed kimchi and ginseng. It is an irony that the sales growth of kimchi in Korea is gradually decreasing but the overseas' growth is rapidly increasing. There are lots of Korean youngsters who do not eat kimchi while there are many foreigners who are desperate to eat it.

These days, nobody asks you to die for your nation, but the nation quietly asks you a favor of paying attention to and communicating together with it. Just look at things around you and pay attention to them. You will hear the voice of Korea and sooner or later you will also find out what the real patriotism is all about.



Yang Young-chul / Consensus of The Argus

Letter to The Argus

Why don't you go study abroad

As usual, everyone gets thrilled in June because there is a long summer vacation ahead of us. Some decide to work further in private institutions for other studies, such as language learning. Others prefer experiencing new things and relax at the same time to doing others.

Nowadays, there are lots of programs to attend if one is willing to go study abroad. I personally think that short language courses that American colleges have are perfect for students who want to learn English. It is a good way to improve one's language skills and grasp American's culture as well. Some colleges assign American roommates for foreign students, so it will be easier for them to understand each other's custom and lifestyle. Some might criticize that this costs too much money and doesn't worth it at all. But I believe it depends on individual who manages his time well or not, and change this moment to think about his future more

specifically. Compared to universities and colleges here in Korea, schools in America have better-quality education system, and here there are a lot to learn. I have been admiring the class atmosphere in American schools, because the relationship between teachers and students there is very close. Except for classes, they take their time to meet discuss over personal problems, and this leads into successful results in academic area.

There have been lots of anti-America campaigns this year; however, it would be wonderful we can learn from the good of it. It would be wonderful for Hufsans to plan their summer ahead, so this could be a memorable time ever. Also it should be time for us to be mature and plan for our bright futures.

Kim So-won (E-02)

Interview with managing editor of OhmyNews, Kim Dang (R-79)

OhmyNews, OhmyBooks, OhmyThoughts

Have you ever logged on to OhmyNews? Since its debut in 2000 as the first Internet newspaper in Korea, OhmyNews has been the leader of Internet journalism. In addition, the influence of OhmyNews can never be ignored. Now, OhmyNews is published off-line every week. The Argus interviewed Kim Dang who is the former editor-in-chief of the off-line edition of OhmyNews and the present managing editor.

He entered the Department of Russian at Hufs in 1979. In his early college years, he was interested in Russian literature. However, he soon realized that it was very difficult, and he almost lost his enthusiasm about it. Instead of studying Russian, he poured his effort on something new. He started working in the Oedachakko.

He worked enthusiastically in the Oedachakko as a reporter to some degree until he had served in the army due of his academic grades. Although he spent just one year at Oedachakko, he remembers that time as the most memorable time of his university life. He said there was a very funny episode one day. When he was a freshman, he secretly cut off the electric wires of loudspeaker with his friend during the annual spring festival. The festival was completely ruined because of him and his friend.

It was the time when the government restricted citizen's freedom and watched schools because students held democratic demonstrations. Consequently, the police officers could come walk in and out of schools and collect information on the students through the staffs of a school. We call it "The Era of KCIA (Korean Central Intelligence Agency)," he said. They were constantly under police surveillance. Someone reported their actions to the head of the student affairs office and Ahn Byung-man, the current president of Hufs, scolded

them for their behavior severely. He told them about his experience when he was studying at Harvard University. He told them that the student reporters of Harvard University do not lose their impartiality but you guys are bad reporters because you lost your impartiality. Their actions were pardoned after they submitted letters of apology.

He worked for a newspaper company as soon as he graduated. He said that he had never dreamed of having another job. He was a talented reporter who had always wanted to be a reporter since high school. He won the Korean Journalist Award in 1998, by opening to the public Bukpoonggongjak (the North Korean conspiracy) and its connection to the Agency for National Planning (the present National Intelligence Service). Recently, he reported the official inspection in connection with the remittances to North Korea. There had been many rumors that Korea sent money to North Korea, but it was brought to light by Kim Dang. The president Kim Dae-jung during his office delivered a statement of apology with this accusations going against him and his government. In addition, he won the honor of being the journalist of the month.

On the other hand, he lamented about the



Oh Saehoon / The Argus

difficulties of a reporter. A reporter has to become familiar with other people on purpose. Therefore, he have to drink much more than before. Meeting new people everyday and getting information is difficult for him. He did not join in OhmyNews when it was established. He worked at other newspaper company, such as Sisa Journal and Donga Ilbo. As time passed, he wanted to work for another newspaper company, so he joined OhmyNews.

He said that ability to supply updated news quickly and being true to the real situation were merits of working in the OhmyNews. Not only the reporters but also "news guerrilla" consisting of citizen

reporters helped him. However, one of the problems of Internet journalism is the harmful effect of anonymous criticisms. Due to this problem, the usage of real name system through logging in was brought to discussion. He thinks this solution can make the slanders of the netizens decrease to a certain degree. He explained that there were some positive things about having an anonymous system because the cyberspace allows people to get rid of their daily stresses. When he became a member of a newspaper company, Eollongoshi (Korean term for test to enter a media firm) was very difficult. It is still true. It is called examination of the press. But, according to him, the present situation is going to be changed. When newspaper offices recruit cub reporters, they are going to move away from test-centered method and introduce internship system.

In his private study, all four walls are covered with bookshelves. When he was a student, he read many books. But, he seldom reads a book nowadays because he is very busy. However, when he has an important interview, he always reads books concerned with the interviewee. He told the students of Hufs, "Korean people tend not to think. We must read a lot of books. When you are a student, you have a lot of free time to read quality books. Especially, students who want to become a reporter must not only read numerous books but also have intellectual curiosities." Finally, he recommended some books: "Logic In Transition Age," "The Sphinx," "The God of Liberty," and "Birds Fly With Both Right and Left wings" by Lee Young-hee.

By Kim Kyu-young
Reporter of Campus Section

From the Faculty Lounge

The Northern Methodist Church missionary, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, and the Northern Presbyterian Church missionary, Rev. H. G. Underwood, entered Korea together on 5 April 1885. The missionaries greatly influenced the development of the modern periodical publication of Korea, because they conducted a publishing mission as well as educational and medical missions. They indirectly conducted evangelical mission for Koreans through the publishing mission, and managed their printing press. The missionaries published ordinary publications as well as missionary publications.

In the situation, the Korean elite was deeply interested in western modernization (i.e. westernization) to promote the modernization of Korea. The Korean elite was interested in western publications out of curiosity, and then published periodical publications by themselves. Furthermore, they were interested in the western missionary periodicals. The Korean Repository which had been distributed in Korea since 1892. Finally, the members of the Independent Club, who were deeply interested in western modernization to promote the modernization of Korea, published Tae chosun tongniphyop-hoe, the official magazine of the Independent Club, on 30 November 1896. Thus, the Korean Repository led to the

magazine for Korea elite in the Korean language where there had previously been no modern magazines in Korea.

In the case of the newspaper, Seo Chae-p'il, who had returned from the U.S.A., started to publish the first civil newspaper of Korea, Tongnip shinmun (Independent

Tongnip shinmun.

The students of Paejae hakdang, Rev. Appenzeller's students, themselves published the Hyopsung-hoe hoebon in January 1898, and this newspaper was a milestone in the development of the newspaper in Korea. This shows that



Ahn Jong-mook

Missionaries and the Korean Press

Newspaper), in the Korean language on 7 April 1896. Although the Tongnip shinmun was a civil newspaper, its publication also started with the help of the Government. At that time, the Korean Government wanted to enlighten people through the newspaper; however, Seo Chae-p'il criticized the corruption of officials through his newspaper. When the bewildered Korean Government suppressed him, Seo Chae-p'il returned to the U.S.A. in March 1898. Thereafter, Rev. Appenzeller, and the British journalist, H. Emberley, finally managed the

western missionaries influenced the development of Korean newspapers, because the Maeil shinmun (Daily Newspaper), the first daily newspaper, was launched on 9 April 1898 on the pattern of the Hyopsung-hoe hoebon.

In addition, the Methodist Rev. F. Ohlinger supplied publishing equipment, that was imported from Japan and China, in Paejae hakdang on 4 January 1899, and the press was called the Trilingual Press because it had printing typesets in the English, Chinese and Korean languages. The first

civil newspaper of Korea, Tongnip shinmun, was published. At that time, the students of Paejae hakdang worked at the Trilingual Press, and so this press played a role as a training place for typographers.

Some western people, including western missionaries, namely F. Ohlinger (The Korean Repository, 1892), H. G. Appenzeller and H. Emberley (Tongnip shinmun-The Independent, 1898) and E. T. Bethell and A. W. Marnham (Tae-han maeil sinbo-Korea Daily News, 1904 & 1908), directly participated in the management of various periodical publications in Korea. In this way, westerners, including western missionaries, involved in the Korean modern presses as well as western publications. These publications are significant for Korean periodical publications at the beginning of the history of the modern periodical publication in Korea. Finally, western publications (in particular, publishing mission) seemed to have an influence on the development of the modern periodical publication in Korea.

The writer is a lecturer of the Department of International Communication

Is Korea a closed society?

Several weeks ago, while going home, I met a foreigner on the subway. He seemed a little confused so I helped him finding his destination. He was pleased and thankful. He told me that he had been living in Seoul for several years teaching English. He also said that he lived in Japan and Thailand for a short time. I asked him few simple questions about his life in Korea and what he likes and dislikes about it. His answers were by typical and superficial as my questions. But one comment he made grasped my attention simply because I did not know exactly what it meant. He confidently said that the Korean and Japanese societies are too closed and the people are xenophobic.

I thought about what he said and it bothered me, maybe because it could be true. But then again, maybe because I was not sure that the western society is really as open to foreigners as westerners like to believe. I

thought about my own experience when I lived in Europe for a short time. So I quickly collected my thoughts and knew I had to say something back. I looked at him and startled him by saying that his remarks were interesting but I disagreed with him. Xenophobia may also apply to western society.

I quickly pointed out that Koreans in particular are hospitable and like foreigners and enjoy meeting them and talking to them. I knew I was running out of time because I was approaching my subway stop, so as the subway train was slowing down to a stop, I asked that foreign gentleman if he would walk up to a foreigner in his own hometown and offer help with directions like I just did to him. He looked at me, smiled and said nothing.

Kim Nahm-cheol (E-00)

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Looking into ways to improve Foreign Language Training and Testing Center

Making strides toward improvement

Established in 1974, Foreign Language Training and Testing Center (FLTTC) has provided language education and assessment for people of diverse backgrounds including the foreigners, businessmen, students, and so forth. It is known as the Mecca of language education where people come to either learn or test their language skills and knowledge. The institution covers over 24 languages with Korean, English, Chinese and Japanese being the major 4. Despite its world-class reputation, however, there are some rooms for improvement.

The insufficient number of classrooms and dorms makes many aspiring applicants turn their heels. "We have approximately 200 foreign students registering at FLTTC. However, the number would be far greater if there are enough dorms to accommodate them. It is a tragedy," said Chi Jae-woon, the director of FLTTC and Kyunghee mansions provide some relief to the situation. We must do things one by one. Nothing can be achieved in a day," stressed Chi. There are approximately 13 to 14 students per class with 6 teachers teaching in rotation, which is ideal for interactive language learning. However, the institution does not have enough classes. The space issue is always a perennial problem in HUFs because there is just simply no more space left on the campus to accommodate the increase of students.

Chi stressed the urgent need to advertise the institution because not many people seem to understand its programs and examinations clearly. It is important to advertise not just HUFs but FLTTC as well in the popular daily papers such as Chosun Ilbo, JoongAng Ilbo, DongA Ilbo, and so forth on a continued basis. FLTTC is planning to make efforts to increase advertisement to enlighten the public about some of the changes that will be made next year. There are many people who received language training in FLTTC and they can help out in spreading the information out to the public and abroad. Above all else, people need to

show more interest in the exams administrated by FLTTC. "If we could improve and revolutionize the exams so that they offer unsurpassed language assessment and advertise them successfully, I think we will make a great improvement," said Chi.

Currently there are 3 types of exams administrated by FLTTC: FLEX, Junior FLEX and Language Contest Exam. Many people do not seem to understand the difference among these 3 exams, and FLTTC wants to use this opportunity to clarify it for everyone. The institution is planning to announce several important changes to these exams that will reshape the definition of standardized language tests forever.

First of all, FLEX will be categorized into 4 new sections: Basic Level, Practical Application Level, Business Level, and Academic Level. Basic Level will test the applicant's fundamental understanding of the languages and Application Skill will help the applicants to assess their practical real-world interactive skills. Business Level test will serve as the barometer of the applicants' workplace skills and Academic Level will assess the test takers' language skills in the academic sectors. This major change will replace the old FLEX, which was divided into 2 sections called Comprehension Test (Listening and Reading) and Expression Test (Conversation and Composition).

Secondly, Junior FLEX and the Language Contest Exam will combine into one exam. "I think the people confuse them because they are very similar in nature," said Chi. "However, this English test is not the same as MBC sponsored Mathematics and English Contest," he continued. The Language Contest Exam is a specialized test that covers over 24 languages, and MBC sponsored exam solely tests mathematics and English skills. The two are very different in character and it is a shame that people try to judge which one is superior to the other. The exam will divide the test groups by grade and region.



Foreign Language Training and Testing Center, the forerunner of language education, is making efforts to elevate its reputation through several changes in its system.

The goal of FLTTC is not to just make FLEX other standard language exams like TOEFL, TOEIC and TEPs that give inaccurate assessment of one's language skills. There is a way to properly assess diverse people according to their age and skill level. Anyone from elementary school to university could take FLEX. Mainly, the Basic Level and Practical Application Level will be for the elementary to high school students. The rest will be available for testing for everyone. FLEX will appeal to everybody in Korea because it gives precise and accurate language testing. "I do not believe the equation that language skill equals score. It is meaningless," said Chi. Chi said that the number of test applicants increased from 1800 to 3250 in just over a year from 2002 to 2003 due to successful advertisement.

Another idea that was brought up in the interview with the director was the importance of HUFs publishing books. For example, the Beijing Foreign Studies

University publishes almost all books pertaining to language in China, and the book sales alone make up 40 percent of the university's profit. It is a remarkable achievement in our point of view because HUFs has not thought of it. He expressed his urgent desire to publish more books that have the HUFs logo on them.

Sometimes being the cream of the crop means staying on the ball and shifting directions when necessary. The turtle is slow to respond to stimuli unlike the rabbit, which can make quick leaps and turns when the situation calls for them. It is a free-for-all world with competition at every turn. Even if you are on the right track, you will get run over if you do not move along. FLTTC has devised wonderful plans for its future, and the future seems quite promising.

By Park Ji-yeon
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Park Youn-jeong, a student at Seoul National University (SNU) has hearing disability. She was angry that SNU has promised to support their students with stenographers to every student who need a ghostwriting service, but it did not keep its promise. So she started to participate in an one-man strike to demand a better school environment for the disabled students. The one-man strikes at SNU was held since April 7.

Such situation does not only exit at SNU but also at most universities in Korea. Physically challenged students have been suffering from lack of school facilities. According to research of

completely and some of them were just stamped in front of building.

Since 1995, most universities have been accepting disabled students by through a special kind of entrance program that was only opened for the disabled. After accepting disabled students from through considerate programs, some universities continued to go through many constructions to build facilities for the disabled. HUFs had promised to continue to develop school facilities that satisfy physically challenged students before. Now it is time to respect the rights of the disabled. Their voices of reasonable claim of more additional facilities for their

learning rights is getting bigger as the school only seems to ignore their cries.

The disabled students are just having difficulties in hearing, speaking or other physical hindrances. Preferentially, we should stop thinking the disabled are not part of us. Keeping in mind the possibility of

oneself becoming disabled from a sudden accident would not be too much to have more considerate heart.

Summer already came into the campus and all universities had the festival, Daedongje. In every campus, we can see the students are enjoying their youths. However, some students could not join this festival. They are about physically-challenged people. No matter how many times the minority on campus were reported, students can never be too aware of the problem. The problem of students that are disabled is another big problem that about.

By Seo Eun-jin
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Tea Talk

Providing on-line education for everyone



Yoo Hee-soo / The Argus

Cyber universities in Korea have been in operation since the local government declared the policy of a lifelong education in 2001. In cyber universities, students take lectures by signing into the appropriate web site and complete the full course by studying through the Internet. They are granted a degree after finishing the study at a "cyber university" just as in an ordinary university. It gives chances to those who have day-time jobs, have no free time or have any difficulties to study in ordinary universities where higher quality education is available.

HUFs is also preparing to open a cyber university in 2004. For a successful operation, it needs to be distinctive from other cyber universities. The Argus talked with the president of the multimedia center,

Choi Jong-chan who is also a professor of department of Hindi.

Reporter: What are the current situation of cyber universities in Korea?

Prof. Choi: There are 16 cyber universities in Korea now. But these universities have difficulties in attracting students to enroll to their academic courses. In fact, only 4 or 5 cyber universities can afford to operate from students' tuition fee in financial aspect. The truth about the current status of cyber universities is that it is in a very difficult situation. So we can easily assume that only specialized universities can survive in this field. The school should contain practical curricula that the enrollees would need in their lives; such as Information Technology or foreign languages. As a matter of fact, practical departments like the department of real estate studies, where students can prepare for national qualifying examination, are most popular among students in cyber universities.

R: Explain to us about the Cyber HUFs. How is it planned?

C: The Cyber HUFs will be welcomed by those in their twenties or thirties who could not get access to a higher learning in the past because of living. Now they can study English steadily for four years and still

continue working at the same time until they earn their degrees.

The Cyber HUFs plans to open 5 courses. They are English, Chinese, Japanese, E-business and Mass Media & Communications. Three foreign language courses are going to be advertised for admitting 700 students and the two other practical courses will be opened for 300 students. The capacity for acceptance can increase every year. In April, a multimedia studio for the making of the cyber lecture contents opened. The cyber lectures will be prepared by the professors of the related off-line departments and the authorized technical experts who are currently working at the studio.

R: What specialties does Cyber HUFs have? Are there efforts being made for that?

C: HUFs is opening its cyber university two years later than other universities. It has to have some kind of priority over others in quality. If the cyber university launches successfully, the image and the reputation of HUFs would be improved altogether.

Foreign language studies are different from other studies. It can bring more effective results by using computers than any other subject. HUFs has developed the educational technology which is the effective method to teach foreign languages on

computer. There are some online foreign language education classes in Korea but they are available only for short terms. Four years of foreign language education in cyber space is a first try in Korea by HUFs. It takes a vast amount of work but HUFs is ready for that challenge. HUFs' teaching skills on foreign language which has accumulated for 50 years and the knowledge of educational technology will lead the Cyber HUFs to be successful.

R: What positive aspects are expected when the Cyber HUFs is established?

C: First, an advanced educational system can be built. The contents of cyber lectures under the name of HUFs are significant and it is worth the vast investment. It is the intellectual assets which are accumulated in the university. And also, when the cyber university is developed, many good lectures can be held for the public without the limitation of space or distance. Cyber HUFs will be able to provide an educational environment for learning foreign languages to Korean people. It should act as a model of education on cyber space and contribute to lifelong education in Korea.

By Baek Mi-sun
Reporter of Campus Section

Reporter's Note

Students need more social activity

The first time I came into the Argus, I had no idea what kind of work was awaiting me. I did not know much about newspaper making and was kind of afraid that I didn't have enough knowledge to be a reporter. But with help and training programs for us cub reporters, I acknowledged the duties I needed to be a reporter. And finally I became a reporter in the second term after I went into the Argus.

I was placed in the Theory & Critique section of the paper, and the section had lots of interesting columns. The most interesting column is the "museum seek." This column I made newly to make some changes in the Theory & Critique section. The most good thing about writing the museum column was that I got the chance to go to various museums where I would have never gone if I wasn't a reporter.

As I started going to museums for interviews I found some advantages of being a reporter. First, being a reporter when going to the museum, is that entering is free. The tag made me feel great that I was a reporter. Second, I get to meet various people and learn the skills of speaking to people. As I meet curators and officials of the museum there's a chance to meet more various kinds of people in different fields. And this was a great experience just by talking to those people.



The first time I went out for an interview to a museum which is the "Presseum" was an experience I would never forget. Being a reporter for the press I was allowed to take pictures freely when other people were prohibited to do so, and got a chance to meet the curator with lots of attainments of the media. This was the first experience and I was very excited that my first outing as a reporter was a success and I felt real pride for the job.

These kind of experiences only do not help me as a reporter but also benefits to me as an early social experience that would help a lot in my future life. The work that I do in the Argus made my college life real meaningful and genuine.

By Oh Sae-hoon
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Time Machine

The 11th Mock Olympics ended with great success in 1978

Every semester, the HUFs' sports events are held on our campus regularly. As time goes by, however, students' participation have decreased. Nowadays most students are indifferent to school events. Then how was the students' attitude 30 years ago?

In 1978, the 11th Mock Olympics was observed as one of the biggest annual events on the school ground for six days from April 10 to 15. Starting with the opening ceremony, the preliminary matches were held for three days. And this event drew to a close Saturday with the conferment of

Victory flag, trophies and medals to the winners.

In this campus-wide event, the Chinese Department won the palm for the first time scoring 250 with the victory in the tug-of-war games and runner-up in baseball games, followed by the Portuguese Department and the German Department in the male division. Meanwhile, in the female division, the Japanese Department won the victory in total score.

With the flags of all nations over the playground as well as those of 27 departments, the entrance march proceeded.

And following the opening session, the Fancy Procession enchanted the spectators. In traditional costumes of the nations, in which each department's language was concerned, the participants introduced the respective nation's custom and features such as the traditional dance.

Meanwhile, there were great changes in these matches. The Spanish Department, which aimed to get three years successive victory in 1970s was defeated at the first preliminary matches in tug-of-war and softball of female division. The Chinese Department which was sluggish in 1977 cut

a conspicuous figure from the preliminary games. In these matches, the spirit of cooperation was great. Though the number of players was small, Vietnamese Department won the first prize in basketball games.

In the shortened marathon, Mr. Jang Wook-whan (Sw-74) set a new record in the Mock Olympics chronicle by winning four years successive victory.

By Seo Eun-jin
Associate Editor of Campus Section



Seniors are posing for their graduation photos in front of the Student Hall.

Cho Hyun-mi / The Argus

FEATURE

2003 HUFSDAEDONGJE

IMUN CAMPUS

Mon, May 19

The Daedongje at HUFSDaedongje officially got under way on May 16, Monday. The start looked promising as many events and activities were held on various locations of the campus. HUFSDaedongje holds the festival annually in May to showcase performances of the clubs and bring the students together. Usually, celebrity guest are invited to spice up the festivities. This year seemed far more optimistic than the previous year because

more people participated and the weather was exceptionally good.

Several events to kickoff the festival were held on the soccer field in front of the Graduate School building. "High Jump Competition" and "Campus Couple Competition" drew many contestants as well as willing and daring couples. The winner of the "High Jump" won a scholarship worth 300,000 won, and the couple winners won 200,000 won travel certificate. In addition, the College of Law Football Competition was held on the soccer field.

In front of the Open Theater close to the library, "Water Balloon Throw" was held and the Department of Italian set up a drink shop in front of the Main Building. "The Water Balloon Throw" helped the students to ward off the heat of the late spring.

Shin Hae-chul, a popular singer and entertainer, gave a lecture in the auditorium of the Humanities Building. He spoke about the Korean culture and how it is losing its traditional ways. He got into the popular culture and stressed the importance of keeping our values while simultaneously

absorbing foreign cultures.

Lastly, the exhibition to promote studying abroad and backpacking trip was held on the soccer field between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Many foreign language program institutions were there such as Sungmoon, CC, Moohan, Open Education Canada, Bene, and Euro.

The backpacking travel centers included Hanaro, Join, and Doctor Travel. Students who were interested in studying abroad were present to gather information they needed.

Tue, May 20

The highly anticipated second day was just as exciting and bustling with activities as the first one if not better. Performances of various departments were held as well as contests of various kinds. People gathered around in front of the library and the Open Theater to experience the thrill of the festival.

This was the first day of "World Village" where various departments set up tents to sell

food and other cultural souvenirs. The tents were set up on the parking lot in front of the library. The participating departments included English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Danish, Italian, Scandinavian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Indian, Indo-Malaysian, Vietnamese and Iranian. There were live performances of the traditional dancing and singing groups from some of these departments including Russian, Chinese, French and so forth. "World Village" was successful but there were some problems. First of all, the cost for food was

unreasonably high. Second, the students got the impression that they were forced to buy certain food or souvenirs.

There was the "HUFSDaedongje Singing Contest" from 5 to 7 p.m. at the Open Theater where the first place winner won a digital camera and the second won a CD player. This event was held under the auspices of the 37th General Student Council of the Oriental College.

It attracted many students who were willing to strut their stuff on stage with a wealth of support from the crowd.

However the real spectacle of the day was the Spring Concert 2003, which got under way at 7:30 p.m. at the Open Theater. The seats were packed with students who were eager to see the performances of the live celebrity guests. The crowd gathered in front of the stage to root for their favorite entertainers. The celebrities invited this year included the following: No Brain, Shim Tae-yoon, So Chan-ghi, Dejavu, Mr. J, Mc K, Pineapple, Lee Woo-ran, Gio and so forth.

Wed, May 21

On May 21, the midway point in the festival, the atmosphere of the festival rose to its climax. In the afternoon, at the stage in front of the library, the little Semington (the world folk festival) was held. The Russian folk dance team performed on the stage and drew many spectators.

At the same time in the Open Theater, there was "Challenge! Golden Bell", a parody of a well known TV quiz show. The

participants were asked 25 questions and a digital camera was given to the winner in this event. "The question was easy but I made a mistake. It is so tantalizing." Park Jung-ho (R-03) who failed at the 12th question said and smiled.

At the ground in front of the Humanities Building, a cultural festival of the College of Education was held. It contained the contest of changing lyrics of songs, in which three teams have competed. They sang songs replacing their lyrics so as to make them express various subjects of current issues

such as the world peace, anti-war, reunification of Korea, true education and so forth.

In the evening, a singing contest for people who live around HUFSDaedongje was held by the General Students Council of HUFSDaedongje. At a street corner where HUFSDaedongje frequently pass by to have lunch, the temporary stage was made and 18 participants competed in the contest. A crowd of inhabitants around HUFSDaedongje gathered there and enjoyed the event. A lady named No Tae-ja who lives in Imun-1-dong said, "I have lived here for 8 years.

The event is very joyful and I feel thankful to the students for arranging this event." This event enjoyed much popularity among the people. More than 18 people wanted to participate in the contest but they had to give up the chance to sing on the stage.

While the singing contest was going on, at the same time in school, dongaris' performances were held. And on this day, the students in the College of Oriental Languages held a liquor store in order to raise some money for helping the Iraqi children.

Thu, May 22

Boulje, joint athletic meeting between the Department of French and German was held on the fourth day of Daedongje on the athletic field. The sports matches these two departments confronted included football, basketball, baseball and dodgeball. In most sports games, Department of German won by big points.

On the same day, the 2003 Festival of Literary Arts on Reunification started at 6

p.m. in the Open Theater. The purpose of this festival was to make Korea independent in the international world and hope for the reunification of the North and South.

15 groups from every department participated to sing songs on stage. Each participating team made up of almost ten members of freshmen and sophomore sang Minjogangyo, or people's songs for humanism, friendship, reunification and so on. Narapeae, which are singing bands of students, performed a song that they composed by themselves. Audience of over

200 people cheered for the representative group of their department with colorful balloons.

The festival was started with Maebak, narapeae of the Business and Economic Department. Uniformed white T-shirt, they sang "The way." The import of the song was to be real one and find out our new way together. "We had been practicing hard everyday after class for two weeks. We won last year and we are expected to get a good result again," said Jun Ho-sook, the captain of Solchan, a narapeae of the English

Division. She also explained a song with the title of "To be a candle." The reason for this title was to show Solchan's wish which is to dissolve the wall that Koreans have built up for themselves with the warmth of a candle.

The film about 6.15 Joint Declaration and Iraq war was shown between narapeae's performances. Hanbando, a narapeae of namchongryon, or the southern federation of student councils and poongnoolpa, a group of performers with traditional drum instruments for Korean folk music, made the audience fill with enthusiasm.

Fri, May 23

The atmosphere on the last day of the festival lost its fervor than the days before. However, many interesting events were held here and there on Imun campus. One of them was a contest shelling little eggs. The players in this game were to shell 10 eggs as quick as possible. The event itself was funny enough to make students burst out laughing. The game of shelling eggs was held in front of the library.

And at the Open Theater, a group jump rope contest was held. 12 people from each department formed a team and jumped ropes in perfect unity. The Department of English Education won the first prize and gained the chance to order a souvenir shirts for 100 students in the department.

At the Small Hall of HUFSDaedongje, the first HUFSDaedongje's poker match was held by the Department of Dutch. And an inline skate marathon, sponsored by the General Student Council, started its course in front of the library, ran around the campus and came

back to its starting point.

The closing ceremony of the Daedongje was powered up for the last time with a performance of "The Pop", a singing club in the Department of English. Then, the winning couples were awarded who won the "Campus Couple Competition" which was held on the first day of the festival. Also the awarding of singing and dancing contest, "Challenge! Golden Bell" continued. The winner of the singing and dancing contest, No Woo-hi sang an encore song, "V narodu," a singing group in the Department of

Russian won the prize for the competition at the Festival of Literary Arts on Reunification which was on the third day of the festival. Students from the "Reserve Officers Training Corps" won cheers by their powerful dance in the closing ceremony. A popular Korean pop singing group "Big mama" was invited to sing also and students at the Open Theater were in a riot having fun with the music. "It was great," said Lee Bong-hong (C-02) but most of the events were held only in front of the library and at the Open Theater."

WANGSAN CAMPUS

Wed, May 21

Wangsan Daedongje was held from May 21 to 23. Daedongje is very meaningful because it is an uncommon event that all the school students can enjoy altogether.

Many students of each department and club sold drink, traditional food, snacks, and

so in the campus during the three days.

A unique event, such as "Gyro Carpet," was held by the Department of Hungarian and the Department of Arabic in several places. A girl was flown up on the sky by men using a blanket.

It was noticeable that bungee jumping was established by the Myungsudang and it attracted the attention of the students. Actually, many students enjoyed bungee

jumping and experienced thrill from it.

A rubber boat was sailed in the Myungsudang. Students who got on the boat were very joyful when they paddled. They enjoyed watching the ducks in the boat in Myungsudang while enjoying it. Throwing water balloons was very popular among students.

On the first day of the festival, Hanal, Haemoori, Slap Up, and so on showed their

talents on the temporary stage next to the Student Hall. Outsider, which is a popular rock band that the produced members of Delispice, performed enthusiastically in commemoration of the 20th anniversary.

Freshmen enjoyed the festival. In the final event of the program, various movies were shown at the Open Theater, such as "War in Daily Life," and "Full Metal Jacket."

Thu, May 22

The atmosphere of the second was quite similar to that of the first day. Students were still lively. And, as the night came, ambience really started to heat up.

Voiture, which is an acappella group, sang for about one hour from seven to eight o'clock. Their fantastic harmony and voice

made the students, the school staff and the visitors attracted their attention. The students were sorry because the show ended early and it lasted for only an hour.

After the show of Voiture, Nanta performed passionately with enthusiasm just like Voiture.

By using various vegetables and kitchen utensils such as a kitchen knife, a cooking pot, a pan, a bowl and so on, they captured

the attention of the audience. Students, the student vice-president and a vice-president of HUFSDaedongje appeared on the stage following the real co-actors' performance. They said that the festival was unlike anything they experienced before. Especially, children who came with their mothers showed great interest in the festival. However, they were left to roam around recklessly and it raised some eyebrows.

It was not easy to have so many students gather in the Open Theater. All people who gathered there became one and watched the show. Visitors as well as HUFSDaedongje saw the public performances they could rarely see.

"Fucking U.S.A. 1," a film about anti-America, and "Bowling for Columbine" were shown after Nanta.

Fri, May 23

Atmosphere of the third day of Daedongje was less lively when compared to that of the first and the second. Students finished selling liquor, traditional food, refreshments and so on a little earlier. We could not see the various events like "Gyro Carpet," "Throwing Water Balloon"

towards the end of classes except bungee jumping and rubber boats. However, students hardly enjoyed bungee jumping and riding rubber boat.

A quiz competition was held at about three. It consisted of peace and anti-war, currents events, news and things about Wangsan. In this competition, a person took the first place and received a gift certificate worth 150,000 won.

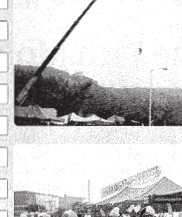
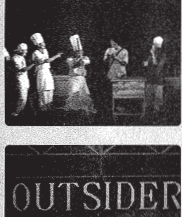
Eating 50 of yakult competition was held by HUFSDaedongje council. Many students attempted with the game it but failed. Only one succeeded in that and got a laser printer.

The closing ceremony was held contestant on the temporary stage at about 5 o'clock. Delicious Psycho, Logout and Outsider performed at the Open Theater. Besides, Expression, which was a winning team in the world break dance competition, and

Chunjiyin, a rock band, played congratulatory performances. Finally, Blackhole gave a concert.

On this day, "Fucking U.S.A. 2," and "Matrix 2 Reloaded" were shown at the Open Theater.

Many students said that this festival was better than the last one. There were many things that we had never seen and experienced before.



THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Why KFTA is wrong

The government finally made a welcoming decision. It decided to suspend the implementation of the National Education Information System (NEIS) and abandon three of which were blamed to violate human rights from the data sets in the new system. The NEIS is a controversial school information system that brought months-long disputes among the educational organizations. Korea Teachers and Educational Workers Union have been leading most of the struggles against the governmental plans that replace the existing school information management system into the NEIS. The NEIS may sound like a cutting-edge system that will integrate entire educational data and be ready-made for the teachers to use as an one-stop search engine program. At least that was what the Education Ministry have declared on the educational Web sites and promoted in the media that it was an effective tool in the upcoming years.

The rosy explanations for NEIS were instantly overturned when the National Human Rights Committee held up teachers union's hand. The committee indicated the new program was violating most basic human rights. It was vulnerable under the dangers of disclosing a student's private information such as the full description on one's health and body, schools' comments on the individual's academic records and fields on administration affairs. These information are not subject to be kept in a semi-permanent digital file for an easier access to be ready at whatever use for central educational office, local educational centers or any teacher in the country.

As a result, the government decided that the implementation of the NEIS needed more study before throwing it in the arms of the young students and teachers who were anxiously waiting for a settlement that has been staggering long enough. Thankfully, Minister of Education Yoon Deok-hong made the right decision. But he is now in the midst of angry demands for resignation by the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association (KFTA), another educational organization mostly made up of schoolmasters of schools.

The KFTA's bark for Minister Yoon to resign makes no sense at all. First of all, it is confusing how the conservative teachers' association changed their views on the same system in a year. The public still remembers the KFTA's insistence for an overall suspension on the NEIS last year. It was only after the recent suicide of a schoolmaster in Boseong that fired KFTA to react as a counter attack of the teachers union.

The extreme rightist group of schoolmasters — as the existing media chose to distinctively indicate the teachers union as the immoderate and hostile group of teachers — also contend that abandoning the NEIS will be waste of 50 billion won and the effort which was poured into developing the system. Forget the old question of "Wasn't that the reason why you objected to the project last year?" Here is a new question for the superintendents and the KFTA: As educators, is money more important than the basic rights of your students?

The amount of cost is not an appropriate excuse to continue with an unprepared project with faults. Moreover, threatening the Education Ministry for their decision and menacing a collective leave until their demands are heard are series of childish actions for those that seem to know much about what is wrong and what is right.

The Argus asserts the followings: First, the existing media should stop writing favorable articles of the absurd voices of the superintendents in problem. Second, the KFTA should stop driving the words of irrational reproach. Lastly, Minister Yoon should not resign.

By Lee Min-a
Editorial Consultant

Shot On Spot



More than 200 people are marching on the Euji-ro with slogans expressing their discontent to President Roh. They walked up to Myungdong and held a rally.

Citizens march with anger

Recently, president Roh Moo-hyun is being going through some difficulties. Since he took office in February, he is meeting the hardest tests. "Mr. Roh! The new poodle of Mr. Bush!" Civic groups were shouting in one voice on May 24 at 2 p.m., in the Hunlyunwon park. They were actually the progressive groups who supported Mr. Roh during last year's presidential election.

Pan-Korean Committee on the girls killed by U.S. armored vehicle (PKC) and Korean People's Solidarity (KPS), which was established on May 21, about 40 civic groups like Korean Teachers and Education Workers Union (KTU), Hanchongryon, flocked and prepared for the foundation for 2 years. Also People's Solidarity for Unification (PSU) has participated for the criticism campaign.

"Mr. Roh is arresting many students of Hanchongryon, rather than reconsidering his diplomatic humiliation. A leader's duty is to make an independent state by anti-U.S.," said Jung Kwang-hun, the representative of permanent post of KPS at the address. About 4 hundred people, Lee

Yong-hun, the chairman of unification committee of Hanchongryon recited the struggle policy. Afterwards, about 2 hundred participants from Korean Government Employees' Union (KGEU) marched toward Myungdong. During the march, they took possession of two lanes of road with slogans of complaints.

There was a placard saying "Compromising with the right wing will cause crisis of public support," and people tried to explain and inform other citizens watching the procession. Also there were other mottoes saying that stop oppressions toward progressive civic groups such as KTU, Hanchongryon and so on.

At the end of the march, in front of the head office of Korea Exchange Bank, the participants arranged their mass meeting and broke up voluntarily. After looking at the parade, a citizen said, "I don't know what they are actually saying, but I think something is going wrong currently, so I agree with them. I want to participate when another chance comes."

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

Looking into the fantasy of MBA

Time to wake up from MBA fantasy

On May 12, Bank of Korea (BOK) decided to cut the overnight call rate. This is a short-term interest rate when banks charge each other on overnight loans. Since last May, central bank made first reduce from 4.25 percent to 4 percent. Park Seung, the president of BOK, said the economy is in a slump caused by decrease in consumption and investment.

In accordance with these situations, people crowd to one side like certifications. They follow the tendency to get sure ways for unsure economic realities. For example, Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), as well known, are meeting great popularities.

Master of Business Administration (MBA) is one of the most popular methods for students who want more stable and promising future. It is a degree in course, which curriculums are composed for university graduates studying practical affairs in business.

There are over 1,700 business schools, 90 thousand students in MBA course. Mostly, the applicants usually have 3 or 4 years of business careers and they are evaluated by Graduate Management Admissions Test (GMAT), TOEFL scores, essays, Grade Point Average (GPA). Also there are interviews and other examinations as well as these tests different from business schools. After the MBA course, graduates become professionals of each part of business, mostly high-ranking officials guaranteed large incomes.

What is MBA?

Decision of getting started in MBA is not so much an easy one. The average expense of MBA is about 20,000 dollars, high-ranked business schools are more expensive. For example, the registration fee of Harvard Business School costs 31,800 dollars (average in 2002) for each term. Most applicants' purpose is to be in better work place, therefore which school one attends is very important. In fact, if a student is admitted to one of the top 50 business

schools, it is sure for them to get employed, over 90 percent within 2 or 3 years.

It seems that, however, Korea's education market for MBA is overheated. According to Korea Overseas Study Association (KOSA), there are over 5 hundred counselling offices or institutes for students who are willing to study abroad. The scale of the market concerning with MBA, such as TOEFL, GMAT, Essay education institutes are over 25 billion won, still increasing and their business field are being subdivided.

In contrast, according to the statistics of JC MBA consulting company, 60 percent of MBA graduates come back to Korea. Only 30-40 percent of students find job in America, which is relatively a small number. Because of this situation, there are superfluous domestic manpower of MBA graduates. So their merits in payment are decreasing. JC MBA says that there are over 500 MBA graduates in each recruit on-line sites waiting for jobs.

Another attractive aspect is that MBA graduates of "top business schools" get high income. The average initial salary with bonus of business school in Stanford University is 108,840 dollars, but not for all students. Most business schools limit international students to 40% on average. As a result, when the international economy was booming like year of 2000, jobs were plentiful. MBA degree was akin to a golden ticket, worth a challenge, but it was the reality. Since the applicants did not have enough information and careful consideration, but the consulting institutes also tend to operate their business only for commercial purpose, rather than to meet one's life plan.

The bubble of MBA

Not knowing the real situations, students are inclined to challenge blindly. They tend to notice only for the after-graduate situation, for the outcome, not for the effort one should do. Getting a MBA degree requires approximately 2 years of studying, discussing with international students. Moreover, 20,000 dollars of expense is not



easy to solve for ordinary students. So the choice for MBA is a life-changing challenge.

Mr. Shin Hyun-gil, a professor of Business and Administration Department of Hufs, who has MBA degree says, "A person who was experienced in MBA, I think students need not to long for only overseas MBA. The biggest reason one should go abroad is to study in a different circumstance where one should use only English. So two years will be a perfect chance to raise your language skills." He also emphasized there are no difference between Korean business schools and American ones. One can master business skills also in Korean graduate schools of business and the curriculum of Korean schools have international competitiveness. Actually, competitiveness of so-called "top 10 business schools" is their power of alumni association. He suggested that students who are preparing for MBA degree, "There are no strong necessities to go for MBA if you don't feel strong need for language skills. MBA degree is made for American companies, so to get a MBA degree is being adapted to American business. Nothing special you can learn more about business administration. It is a course to extend your business experience which is

also possible in Korean graduate schools."

Change your view for MBA

According to JC MBA, 36 percent of entire applicants take a serious view of which business school admission one can get. But before thinking about which school to go, one should plan precisely about one's own life.

Before thinking the goal, students should consider thoroughly for themselves not just for large income. Beneath the dream of MBA, there are so many barriers like expenses, careers, grade records, and so on. To wake up from the dream, there is no way but to do the sufficient effort for dream. There is no shortcut way to success, just doing what should be done. In this regard, MBA can be no more than a fantasy for those who are not prepared. Besides, indeed, MBA admission officers do not rejoice at these students.

By Yeo Hee-soo
Reporter of National Section

NEIS dispute settled for now, but more conflicts wait ahead

The conflict between the Education Ministry and the Korean Teachers and Educational Worker's Union about the implication of the new National Education Information System (NEIS) are narrowed. The ministry accepted the teachers union's proposal and decided to suspend the implementation of the field of school's academic, health, and administration affairs among the 27 field of NEIS and review whether or not they carry it into effect.

NEIS is a database system that the Education Ministry, education offices of 16 cities and provinces and schools through the Internet. It is part of an e-government project and deals with 27 educational affairs systematically. It controls archives about the health records and council document of students from 12 years of schooling and their parents.

However, the teachers union had been opposing to the implementation NEIS

because of the possibility of violating human rights when private information are exposed.

The National Human Rights Commission of Korea took part in this problem. This organization recommended that the Education Ministry review the implementation of the NEIS in three mentioned areas, raising the possibility of violating human rights.

Some people set a high value on this decision of the ministry because it was a way

to correct errors on the long-range basis of education. On the other hand, the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association argued the ministry's decision was irresponsible, had no principle and no respect for governmental plans. The KFTA also decided for Deputy Prime Minister, Yoon Deok-hong, to resign from the post. The conflict between the educational groups and the political group are expected to continue.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus



HUFSans' opinion on legalizing banned activist group

Hanchongryon, familiar name but distant for HUFSans

Is Hanchongryon still an outsider of Korean society? Recently, social concerns focused on the matter of whether to legalize the so-called anti-state student group, Hanchongryon.

Hanchongryon, a succeeding organization of Jeondachup was organized in 1993, and means Korea Federation of University Student Councils. By now, 169 university student councils across the country became the affiliate members of the organization. After the big student activist demonstration at Yonsei University in 1996, the Supreme Court of Korea stipulated the group as outlaws for being pro-North Korea and violent in accordance with the National Security Law. So, anyone who is elected as a representative of a university that signed into work as Hanchongryon is automatically on the wanted list by the police. It is true and it is happening every year. About 180 students are on the wanted list so far, some even not sure why they are wanted.

Hanchongryon has been seeking for ways to be let out of the "outlaw list". One of them was to change an article about reunification on the official platform. It substituted the principle of federal unification, which is alleged to have the same opinion as North Korea, for the principle agreed in the joint statement issued by two Korean summits on June 15, 2000. The Lawyers for a Democratic Society also supported Hanchongryon and filed a suit against the Supreme Court's decision on Hanchongryon at the United Nations Human Rights

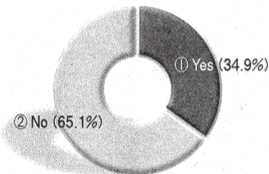
Commission, which UN agreed that it was violating the students' rights.

However, the Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office (SPO) was lukewarm toward the adjudication of the international organization. SPO considered that Hanchongryon did not change from the past except for erasing the passage that dealt federal unification.

But this year, President Roh Moo-hyun and his administration decided to overturn the situation. He announced that it was wrong to brand student activists as outlaws. In addition, he ordered Justice Minister Kang Kum-sil to give a careful consideration to legalization. Jung Jae-wook, the new

chairman of Hanchongryon suggested that it would seek to revise their pro-North Korean policies and anti-U.S. platforms as if responding to Roh's sympathetic approach.

It is time to legalize the banned university student group? Or is it still too dangerous as some conservative group insert? The Argus took a survey to collect HUFSans' opinions from May 12 to 15. A total of 407 people participated in this survey. According to the results, among 407 participants, 265 people, 65.1 percent of the answers, said "No" to the question about legalization. The rest 142 people, 34.9 percent, thought it should be legalized. Regarding the subject of the poll was on university students, the result was



A total of 407 HUFSans participated in the survey.

unexpectedly supporting the conservatives.

In the survey, Park Keun-goo (D-96) and Gil Sung-jin (G-96) commented, "Hanchongryon is trying to lead a new student movement, even revising its main principles. And ideological conflicts of Cold War era are over, so branding it illegal based on the old law of National Security Law is unreasonable."

But the majority argued that Hanchongryon didn't changed virtually yet. "It didn't show concrete changes enough to convince the people. And we need to think rationally instead of being tricked by the appeals of some wanted list problem," said Park Hyung-sub (J-97). As to prove Park's words, a demonstration led by Hanchongryon in Gwangju on May 18 made public opinion worse.

Some responded that Hanchongryon should strive to remove the distant air that students and elders get from the group. "Some members in the group are very arrogant to think that they are the only people who can lead the society," said Koo Yun-ho (T-99).

"Ordinary students are estranged from Hanchongryon. Therefore, it should offer some chances for ordinary students to participate and understand its movement," said Park Keun-goo (D-96).

By Park Min-shik
Associate Editor of National Section



On May 18, people observed the 23rd anniversary of uprising in Gwangju. A variety of events were held to commemorate it. The Argus sent a reporter there to cover it. The reporter delivers the live atmosphere from Gwangju.

...Ed.

On May 17, the reporter left for Gwangju. The sunny weather made the first visit to Gwangju pit-a-pat.

The first place arrived was the old 5 · 18 cemetery. What attracted reporter's attention was buried stone monument on bottom at entrance. It says that anniversary of Chun Doo-hwan and his wife visit to Gwangju. Actually, it was erected but citizen remembering his outrage against humanity pulled out and buried on bottom because visitors can step on it as revealing their anger. The reporter looked round graveyard listening to guide explanation.

Among them, the reporter could listen heartbreaking stories of Lee Han-yeol, Roh Soo-suk and Kang Kyung-dae. Next destination was new 5 · 18 National Cemetery. There were many things including graves, memorial tower and portraits. While seeing them, the officials were busy for preparing 23rd anniversary ceremony with the President Roh Moo-hyun.

The reporter moved to the Geumnamno for eve ceremony. The historic and popular street where the 5 · 18 democratic movement had happened was overcrowded with people. The ceremony was composed of 4 segments. When the reporter arrived at the street, the second segment "stage of great unity" was going on. And tug of war was about to take place. Spectators being divided two sides, east and west camps, were preparing the match. The presider said, "There has been a traditional belief that if west camp wins, the year would have a good harvest." Unexpectedly, east camp won the match. Then, the presider ordered to start match by saying "Oh, you have no sense!" Suddenly, some people to backup west camp jumped out from the audience, which made west camp won as their wish. Without distinction of age and sex, all the people enjoyed it together.

In the evening, the third part started. In this part, spectators could experience events including wearing clothes of citizen resistants during 5 · 18, fighting against armed military under simulating combat condition and so on. Also, cultural events were taking place on the stage. After mask dance, Japanese singers Kurosaka Kurotaro and Yaguchi Ganemi, winner of human right prize, sang several songs. "We are very happy to be here on meaningful day," they said. And then, indoor Korean traditional music orchestra named *Hwangtoje* played their songs such as "mom's hand" and "Ta hit." The orchestra was composed of university students majoring in Korean traditional music centering around Gwangju.

It was the fourth segment that reached the peak of atmosphere. Under the title of "Peace in our children's eyes," it began with children's performance belonging to the *Arumnara* Art Academy. With pretty and cute dance, they sang 4 songs:

said with a smile, "I didn't think over the meaning of lyrics seriously while singing. Now I like it."

Next segment was "Candlelight Vigil" to cherish the memory of two girls death (Sin Hyo-soon, Sim Mi-sun) in last summer. Right after introduction of the presider, people become silent as the two girls' mothers appeared on stage. Two local students gave them flower and gift. Lee Ok-ja, Mi-sun's mother, said with tears in her eyes, "I wish that similar accident will never be happened again." When Jeon Myong-ja, Hyo-soon's mother, finished by saying "Thank you for coming," encouraging response of "Cheer up!" was heard in the people. Behind stage, Kim Geun-tae, a member of National Assembly in Millennium Democratic Party, encouraged them. He said, "The unspeakable accident made me resent. Almost 1 year has passed. Although summit meeting with the U.S. was held, I had a pain in my heart because nothing

skipping breakfast rushed to *Joomukbob* (lumped rice). Sharing it was like going back to 1980. Volunteers from Red Cross distributed *Joomukbob* to passer-by. A volunteer Chae Soon-geun, an 52-year-old housewife, recalled urgent situation at that time. "I couldn't go outside. What is worse, sound of gun-shot at night was dreadful. I protected some students living together. Also, I distributed *Joomukbob* to armed citizens."

Another interesting event was to experience prison life. The reporter could understand tough life in small room less than 3 square meters. People took some pictures of assumed prisoner and left short remarks on visitor's book.

By the way, some Southeast Asians caught the sight. They were from Burma and were letting people know their movement for democracy in Burma. They were members of Korea branch of the National League for Democracy (NLD). NLD is a political party to democratize

Burma and it was organized officially in 1998. Its chief secretary was Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel peace prize winner in 1991. They said that present political situation in Burma is very similar to May of Gwangju. An NLD member Sharlin (28) said,

"Since the military seized the power in 1988, thousands of democracy and human rights activists have been arrested, tortured and imprisoned. The tragic circumstances demand me to fight. I will try to settle democracy in my country."

Time to leave Gwangju was coming. As covering is over, the reporter felt bittersweet. It was very meaningful experience. The people could realize that they would not be there if it were not for the seniors' passion for democracy. Even not to be shameful for them, the reporter promised to live enthusiastically.

On the street, some audience were watching a play satirizing Chun Doo-hwan. They laughed outright with sarcastic and ironic words, even slanders. The reporter could only shiver in fear of history.

By Park Min-shik

Associate Editor of National Section

Family-head system should be revised



Kim Yong-cheol

The writer is a lecturer of the Department of Law

Family-head system indicates the relation between *hoju*, the head of family and his family members. It prescribes the position in the family legally, like who will be the *hoju* and who will be the family members. It also makes *hoju* to take the central role of a family and the relation among family members. When one changes his social standing, he may also change which family he belongs.

For example, if one gets married, he can establish a new family registration, as a result, all people should be registered to a family. However, the meaning of family in *hoju* does not carry a friendly family relations just a group of members who are belonging to the *hoju*.

During the Korea and Chosun dynasty there was a similar system made to impose labor and taxes. Its function was similar to that of present resident registration system and *hoju* was like a householder at that time. However, the traditional meaning was deteriorated, by far with the actual common life in families, by the *Minjeokbub* and *Chosunhojeokryung* that Japanese imperialism adopted. The most crucial change was that *hoju* became a supervisor having absolute power on creating a hierarchy.

Meanwhile, in November of 99, UN Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) urged that family-head system should be abolished because it reflects paternalism and rather intensifies it.

The Korean government joined Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), but decided to leave choosing one's family name up to the family. The request for abolition of *hoju* system, which 114 civic groups have remarked, didn't even lay before the National Assembly.

There are problems indicated in the ideological and legal part of family-head system. First, it is an acquired idea, from Japan. Second, it causes paternalistic thoughts among people. Third, the succession of family-head position is unconstitutional. These are the ideological part.

The legal part is first, when the succeeding by *hoju* system the androcentric principles follow. Second, it is making one's spouse to register to husband's census record. Third, when children are born, they have to follow father's family name and census register.

A view for maintaining the family-head system is supported by some ideas. 1)

Removing family-head system is to eliminate our traditional family system. 2) *Hoju* has an important meaning that man instinctively succeeds to the family line.

On the other hand, these are the following ideas of the supporters arguing to eradicate family-head system. 1) It is violating the spirit of constitutional law which is stating the dignity of marriage and equality in both sexes. 2) The ranking which can succeed to the position of *hoju* is male-centered and reflects the social tendency to neglect women. When a *hoju* dies, the position is succeeded to an order of his son, daughter, spouse, women's mother-in-law.

For example, a son who is about 1 year old, can be a *hoju* of his grandmother who is about 70 years old. 3) Family-head system is disturbing human rights. When a spouse divorces her husband, and even marries again, her child should follow her former husband's family registration. So it is violating our human rights forcing us to give up one's freedom of will.

By 50 lawmakers' proposal, a revised bill about the civil law, which has deleted the regulations for spouses and her children following her husband's census record will be submitted to the National Assembly on May 27. If the National Assembly passes the bill, family-head system will be abolished. When we think of it, family-head system is not just limited in the relations among household members but affects the basis of family system which is essential in our society. So we should be cautious when amending these parts. What we should consider most is the spirit of constitutional law, the dignity of human and the equality of marriage.

Consequently, the idea to abolish *hoju* is holding a prominent position. The only question is how to decide on the new type of organizing each family or to modify the residents registration act. Before that, we need a common consent about the degree of change. We should be ready in cases of preventing marriage between relatives, confusions of changing family names frequently when we amend family-head system.



Following the track of 5 · 18 Uprising

"Geumnamno," "My companion," "Teacher, do you know the May in Gwangju?" and "Boomerang." In fact, a composer Ko Seung-ha made children's writings into songs, so it contained the way they looked at the society.

"Don't tense and afflict the weak friends. It gets back to you, as boomerang"

"Teacher, do you know the buried sisters and brothers in Mangwoldong? What happened in here under the blue sky?"

Their keen observation in the lyrics was enough to surprise. After performance, the reporter interviewed them behind stage. They were simple and innocent. Han Sol, a fifth grader in Sangak Elementary School,

advanced as well as the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

In the end, *Samulnori*, Korean folk performance played by 4 percussions, completed the eve ceremony. A participant Jang Min-ho gave his impression, "I came here alone but I should have come with my family. The candlelight vigil was most impressive. I felt that I must try to keep justice." The reporter finished whole schedule of the day by interviewing him.

After sleeping curled up at Chosun University Library, the reporter ran to Geumnamno. Because a lot of events were to be held there.

Around noon, National Worker's Culture festival was holding on the main stage. Its theme was "Objection to Neo-liberalism and the United States." Workers danced to *Minjunggong* (songs for affirmative action). Despite of hot weather, passion of people did not cool down.

Many events were going around Geumnamno. The hungry reporter for



Seeking for today's Marx



The 1st Marx Communeale, which is a biennale academic meeting, was held at Ewha-Samsung education assembly hall from May 23 to 25.

According to the purport of communeale, the purpose was to resist and criticize the actual absurdities in the present capitalism without any restraint of socialism. Many people agreed to this problem and made up a Marx Communeale committee for a meeting among progressive scholars to exchange academic essays, and joint to cultural rallies.

Kim Su-hang, the representative of permanent post of Marx Communeale said, "Through this biennale meeting, afterwards, the trial for revival of Marx's spirit and theory will get a meaning seeking for the right way in this contradictory society."

During two days, there were many lectures, discussions, also mixed with festivals. First day, Kim Sae-kyun, who is the executive chairman of the Marx Communeale committee, announced the opening of the meeting.

There was an opening performance under the slogan of "Let's play with Marx!" by "Salpan," a group for folk music. Also there were shown of a movie about mass struggle and movements and so on.

The second day, there were academic exchanges and lectures in each 4 halls. A discussion in which the subject was "The beginning of socialism and socialistic utopia" suggested by Choi Gab-su, and the discussion was progressed with Kang Sung-ho. Academic exchanges about feminism, realism, class struggles, Christian socialism were also held on other rooms.

The third day the program was proceeded with discussions on floor. At the end of the discussion, which subject was about the innovations of leftists' social movements, was a hot issue. After 3 days of biennale meeting, the closing address was held by joint representatives. Also the song of the "International" was sang together.

The subject of closing cultural festival was "Pleasant of revolution, youth of solidarity!" At the end, movie of 3 days record of Marx Communeale was shown. Famous bands including "Lazy bone" finished the whole festival by playing their music.

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

New festival attracts Seoulites

Seoul celebrated the one year anniversary of the World Cup games that brought the entire peninsula into excitement last year. From the City Hall Square to the carless streets around Gwanghwamun, citizens filled the area reserved for the "Hi Seoul Festival," which took place on May 24 and 25.

The festival started with "Hi Seoul Ball," a game that required the crowd to throw bean-filled packets toward gigantic balls held up in the air to catch the molded balls open. It gathered masses of people that came to have fun on the first day of the festival on the City Hall Square. Following was series of rock concerts in genres of Korean traditional percussions to Hip-Hop and techno music. The concert was named "Concert of Passion" and the audience went wild like the title implied.

During these concerts, many small and big cultural events were held in every corner of the event site and Deoksugung. Korean Traditional Music Festival, Experience with Animation, Jongmyo Royal Ancestral Rite, Silk Road Concert, Global Urban Celebration Concert, and so forth decorated the streets.

In addition to the various cultural events, contests and fairs, the Hi Seoul Cultural Marathon for Foreigners & Citizens' Parade passed through the Cheonggye Expressway.



At Dongdaemun Stadium, Cheongdo Cow-fighting Competition took place. For youth and the foreigners visiting Korea, there were plenty to see. "This festival is significant that many foreigners and native Koreans got to have fun together," said one of the participants with a surname Lee.

Seoul has been holding events for Seoulites' Day on October 28 every year to celebrate the founding of the capital. The celebration, however, has not been very successful, mainly due to the cold weather and the city's lack of experience in developing various programs. So the government is planning to develop the new "Hi Seoul Festival" into an international event for everyone to enjoy.

By Lee Jun-geol / The Argus

Candlelight vigil continues

The candlelight vigil still continues at Gwanghwamun. The vigil on May 24 was a continuous work prepared by the Pan-Korean Committee but this one was to publicize to the public of the upcoming demonstration on June 13.

The moderator of the May 24 rally stated often that people needed to put all efforts together to resist over arrogant American policies. While the moderator blamed President Roh Moo-hyun's visit to the U.S., some of the participants cheered in agreement.

Lee Seung-hyun, a fifth grader in elementary school, joined in the shouting crowd. "We are going to make the U.S. Army get out of Korea. And I will surely participate in the demonstration on June 13," said Lee, holding a candle in his hands.

The protesters held up an comical-looking effigy of President Bush. It was displayed on the road, catching public's eyes.

"This is my first time to the candlelight vigil. And I am glad I came," said a woman in sober manner. "I'm a little ashamed to be here so late. But I hope that Korea will become a strong country to receive the apologies from other powerful countries for the wrongdoings that some of them have done."

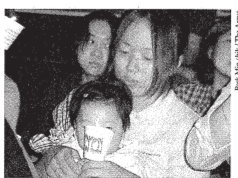
On the stage, leading the rally, a freshman

attending Doksung Women's University shouted, "It is sad that the death of two girls is fading out of people's memory. We shouldn't forget."

A woman who called herself "Hah-rin's mother" also commented. "When I was pregnant last year, I heard of the terrible accident. Since I think that my daughter needs to know what happened, I came here with her. And she already became a member of the June 13 vigil arrangement committee as one of the youngest member."

PKC plans to hold a large-scale rally on June 13 at the City Hall Square. It is currently gathering volunteers to support the rally. 31,076 people have volunteered to join the June 13 vigil arrangement committee, according to the data on May 23.

By Park Min-shik / The Argus



FOCUS - Spotlighting the first man in the world to discover restraint DNA for gastric cancer, Bae Suk-chul

First to discover restraint DNA

"Restraint DNA for gastric cancer first found!" all of the newspapers headline read these words on the day it was announced that Korean medical Ph.D Bae Suk-chul achieved this great task.

Bae Suk-chul is a professor for Chungbuk National University in the medical department. He graduated Seoul National University studied in Japan and France. His research team for biochemistry and a team of researchers of Japan have worked hard for years to discover a way to conquer the gastric cancer. Professor Bae played a leader role in the research and worked day and nights with his team. Finally the goal was achieved and here he found and incredible discovery that would go on the history books of medical research.

The secret of gastric cancer was even called the god's territory, it means that it was that difficult to find a path in solving the secret. Who would have thought that a miracle was happening in a local university's old, small research room without any support? But despite that the room is heard to be always full with busy hard working researchers.

Professor Bae even sold his own house to onto with the research since there was no such support from anywhere. It took him 6 years to be successful in the research and his never giving-up mind made it possible for him to find the key to conquering cancer.

The thesis on restraint DNA he found for gastric cancer which is called "RUNX3" was reported in the "Cell" magazine with most authority in the field of life science. Until now there was almost no Korean scientist's thesis to be introduced in this magazine.

His thesis not only put out the cause of the gastric cancer, but also told the possibility of how to treat and cure the disease. This was the reason why the medical world was so impressed and awed by the research Professor Bae achieved.

In an interview with some newspapers and magazines he told, "I think it was March 5. The time was about almost midnight. A fax



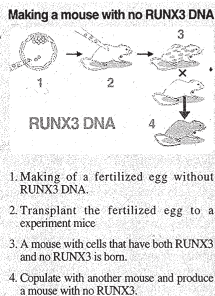
Bae Suk-chul posing for a picture in his laboratory.

arrived from "Cell" and the first line read "accept," I thought I was going to choke. It was the best moment of my life." He described his feelings very emotionally.

In 1991 he got his doctorate degree in the department of medicine at Seoul National University. His major was finding new DNAs. From 1991 to 1995 he studied at the research lab in Kyoto University in Japan and at Leon cancer research center in France. His studies in these places made him a well trained human of DNA.

He explains that there are 23 pairs of chromosome in the nucleus of the cell. In the chromosome there are two lines that is twined to each other which is the DNA. This DNA is the secret code with the information of our heredity. Professor Bae's major was to decode these 40,000 DNAs. The restraint DNA for gastric cancer was also found coincidentally while decoding the DNAs.

Taking out a DNA from a cell and lining out the double helical formation the line leads to about 183cms. For about 7 years after he was hired at Chungbuk University he kept on going with searching the DNA. He especially held on to RUNX3 a DNA around the number one cell. The ability of



the RUNX1(the origin DNA for leukemia) and RUNX2(the DNA in relation to the creation of the bones) was already cleared up, but RUNX3 which formation is somewhat similar with these two is the one that was under the curtains with its secret.

After a real hard work and with his devotion to the research he finally found out the secret to explaining the DNA. Finding enough proof that RUNX3 was the DNA for digestion organ he wanted to go on more deeply with the research wanting to do an experiment on rats. But there was problem there wasn't any equipments ready for the research he was going to do at his research lab in Chungbuk University. So he found professor Ito of Kyoto University he worked for while he was in Japan and asked for help. Fortunately his wishes were accepted and he went on to Japan to continue his research. This was the start of a joint research of Korea and Japan.

But before the research even began there was a problem. Professor Bae's mother came in bad condition. So the research was delayed for about a month, but as soon as his mother recovered he went on to his research only having two months of time.

From then he worked like crazy. The researchers in Japan was really surprised by his hard work and devotion into the work. But the work was not that easy for him to solve.

One day he felt his limits and he was in loss. But as good things come by chance the mouse he was about to throw away came out with the result he was waiting for. His comment at the time was "It was a flower that blossomed from a pile of wastes." It was the greatest time of his life.

Now he does not have to go to Japan for the research. He put in his own money to buy the expensive equipments selling the house he owned. He tells that he worked day and night to get some support from the government but was always turned down. This was the problem of the people that had a prejudice of local universities. After his thesis was introduced in the "Cell" there were supporting calls from everywhere. And he really thanks the people who put in their own money to help his research.

There was even an offer to pay all the expenses and further support from the multinational medicine company Novartis. The company was the one who made "Gleevec" the medicine for leukemia.

Professor Ito who worked with Professor Bae went on to Singapore to the world's best Cancer research center. Professor Bae was also scolded but he turned down both offers.

He told "There are 40,000 gastric cancer patients in the country. The desire to terminate the gastric cancer here in my country who is most damaged by the disease is a logical conclusion to my decision." From this comment the writer thinks that this man is a real role model for all people and that he is a great medical man. Everyone is probably all proud that this man is Korean.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

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Truyen Ky Man Luc



"Truyen Ky Man Luc" is a work of Nguyen Da a Vietnam author of the early sixteenth century. This novel is usually known as the first novel of Vietnam. In the beginning of the book, it tells that the novel was influenced by the Chinese myth "Tien dang tan thoi." There is a strange coincidence here, because Korea's first novel "Kim Ngao Tan Thoi" by Kim Si-seub was also somewhat related to Tien dang tan thoi. Therefore this novel had been spotlighted in Korea, China, and Vietnam's academic field. The writer and some other researchers studied the difference about the novels of the three countries. I am here to take the chance to introduce this novel.

"Kim Ngao Tan Thoi," "Tien dang tan thoi," and "Truyen Ky Man Luc" can all

be understood as a non-fiction literature with some imagination only if we see them as a literary genre. Since all three of them are related to each other, there is some similarity in it's writing and some small subject. However, since they are related from "strange stories coming down mouth to mouth," the history and cultural characters are shown clearly than any other literary genre.

If we look at the "Truyen Ky Man Luc", there is 5 love stories between a man and a woman out of 20 stories. Its percentage is lower than Korea's "Kim Ngao Tan Thoi" (2 stories out of 5 stories) and China's "Tien dang tan thoi" which has 8 love stories out of 21 stories. Despite of this low rate of love stories, many stories about meeting people from the outside world or terminating ghosts are in the book. Even the stories about love tell stories like sublimating sad love ones with patriotism while war with China. Also there are stories of women killing themselves because of a husband addicted to gambling who sells his own wife to a Chinese merchant or because of a husband with a lot of suspicion. As we can see, these stories focus on giving a lesson to the people reading the book. Even in the stories about heaven and terminating ghosts, they show and guide the people who believe in ghosts and respecting the shrine to right way or showing people what could happen in their after life and making them live in a right way in the present life.

If we look at the books in this way China's "Tien dang tan thoi" is a non-fiction novel which has a high scent of beauty. However, "Kim Ngao Tan Thoi" of Korea took some subjects from the Chinese stories but the book shows the greatness creating motif of Kim Si-seub who lived the most miserable life of the three authors.

Vietnam's "Truyen Ky Man Luc" inspires the patriotism in the stories as their long history shows endless invasion attacks from China. We can see that the book clearly shows their aboriginal belief, topographical and cultural individuality of Vietnam. Korea and Vietnam both had affects from China's "Tien dang tan thoi," but "Truyen Ky Man Luc" can be highly praised of it's originality that expresses Vietnam's topographical, argonomical individuality.

By Jeon Hye-kyung

Professor of the Department of Vietnamese

Looking into the conference on theory and practice of interpretation and translation education

International Conference on interpretation and translation held

The 3rd International Conference on Translation and Interpretation Studies was held at Aekyung Hall of Hufs on May 23. There were nine sessions and panel discussion. The theme was "Theory and Practice of Interpretation and Translation Education" and it went with simultaneous interpretation. About 300 students and 9 speakers including 3 foreigners attended on that day.

Ulrich Kautz, one of the lecturers from Germany, focused on the profile of a model translator and interpreter. He also mentioned about social position of translators and

interpreters around the world. In addition, he told about the systems and circumstances in Germany and the reason why many alumnus of University of Mainz, a well-known university in translation and interpretation in the world, hesitated to be an interpreter or a translator. He stressed the importance of better social position and pointed out low payment.

Another lecturer from Hong Kong, Gilbert Fong, introduced subtlety and the teaching translation. He showed a movie and emphasized the necessity of screen teaching. "Korea movies, songs, dramas and programs

are very popular in China. And I am sure that there would be increasing demand of dubbing from Korean into Chinese, not to mention academic exchange. And the most important thing is not translate word for word or phrase for phrase but focus on delivering the right meaning," he said in panel discussion.

One of the audience Yang Hee-jin, a student majoring in Korean and Chinese at Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation, said, "It was a special experience to me, actually. There are very few chances for me to participate in a lecture

that goes on with simultaneous interpretation. And the sessions were nice, and I was impressed by the lectures, especially, the ones foreign speakers gave to us. I could see they prepared very much for it. And I had a lot of fun with the screen teaching lecture."

Though the whole schedule was somewhat tight, participants enjoyed simultaneous interpretation and various viewpoints on training translation and interpretation.

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus



Taste the world

One anthropologist once said, "If you know what you are eating then you know who you are." This explains food is not just something we only eat, but it is now a essential part of our culture. The 2003 Seoul International Food Expo was held at COEX in the Indian hall. The expo was opened from May 14 to 18. The subject of the expo was "Taste the World."

First the exhibition had lots of things to see for people. The event was of six parts. The World Pavilion, Korea Pavilion, exhibition hall, contests, classes and fun events and performances.

The Korean Pavilion part was very interesting because people who were visiting had the chance to see the rare traditional food. It was a time for people to feel awe of our own food.

The food that really had the attention of people was the traditional food of 12 subdivisions of the seasons our ancestors ate. This was in the food and culture part of the event. Introducing the food our ancestors enjoyed was an interesting part especially the way they showed the food in a spatial and unique way. The food were as one part of the nature because of the beautiful interior they did around the food.

On July 7th when Gyeon-woo and Jik-nyeo meet, it is when farming is not busy so wheat flower noodles, steamed rice cake, and traditional fruit punch is served as a delicious summer table. The display of these foodwere beautiful and mouth watering.

The visitors watched the traditional wedding table, liquor table with lot of interest. Also food made of rice were an eye attractor too.

The team culinary competition was somewhat a little bit less interesting than last year according to the officials of the expo. Because of the SARS wave that blew all over Asia many teams who promised to enter the contest did not participate. Only 4 teams Korea, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Indonesia were the ones that participated. So the competition contest was somewhat a



disappointment to the visitors that wanted to see more various kinds of food representing each country. However, if this could be a solace for the people who felt inconvenient, the culinary that were presented this year was all thumbs up than last year's displays according to the judges of the culinary competition.

Also the carving competition was very interesting. One visitor commented "The carving work were all beautiful. I felt today that food can be of joy to people other than just eating. The work was just fascinating." 30 teams came out for the competition and showed very high quality works.

The fun of the expo didn't end here. More events were ready for the visitors that came to the expo, such as "Nanta" which originates from drumming kitchen ware, cocktail shows, folk performances of various countries, and an event that normal people could participate in. But there were some parts of the expo that were not interesting or successful. For example, the expo did not come up to it's name. There were not many overseas countries that participated in the expo and also the culinary competition was held with not even half of the countries that were supposed to be competing because of the SARS. However it gave people the chance to experience the world trend of food and culture. Hopefully next year the people going to the expo will experience a more exciting and useful events.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Looking into the mysteries of universe: black hole, white hole and wormhole

Wormhole can make time travel possible

A wormhole we are about to talk about is not a wriggly-something that you might have imagined by hearing it for a brief second. Instead of a housing for slimy little creatures, it is a name for unmeasurable mass of heavenly body in space. It is also studied as the pathway for time travel.

In the outer space, there is a monster that swallows anything that approaches in the vicinities of its huge body. It is impossible to slip out of this monster's strong grip once caught in the swampy trap. People call this monster the black hole. Namely, a black hole is a celestial body of extremely intense gravity from which nothing, not even light, can escape. Therefore, it appears totally black and is difficult to observe on account of the fact that they emit no light. Then how do people know that a black hole exists in the universe? Stars radiate X-rays if a star enters vicinity of black hole. From this evidence, people can be convinced of a black hole through a hubble space telescope.

Generally, a black hole is formed by the death of a massive star. When such a star exhausts all of its nuclear fuels saved in the core of the star, it becomes unstable and collapse inward, causing a perfect environment for a black hole to form. This kind of sequence might worry some quick-witted readers that the only things left in the universe at the end would be black holes, as

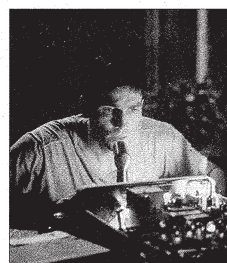
more stars fizzle out and continuously absorb other materials in the space. Such hypothesis is not beyond the possibility since the future of the universe cannot be predicted exactly.

Here are more details on the reasons why nothing cannot escape from the black hole. A material needs velocity more than some extent if it escape from a deep hole. Otherwise, the material again will fall down on the ground because energy is exhausted on the way. The lowest velocity which can get out of a hole is called the "escape speed". The "escape speed" exceeds the speed of light, if the depth of a hole become deeper. However, nothing cannot excel the speed of light, yet.

Contrary to a black hole, a white hole emits everything that approaches its vicinity. But so far, people are unaware of the principle of the formation of white holes. And a wormhole that would link one location or time with another in the universe. In other words, wormhole is a tunnel that connects two areas in space.

Then, can wormholes be the way for time travel? A wormhole exists in a path that is shorter in distance or duration. That is, we might be able to have the chance to travel back in time through the wormhole. At least, it became true in the movie "Frequency."

"Frequency" is a story about a father and son who take on time traveling to set things



John is trying to contact his father through a radio who died thirty years ago.

right. John, a hero in the movie, has dreamed of being able to stop the tragedy of a certain day because fire took the life of his father, Frank, who was a fire-fighter in 1969. One day, John reaches out to Frank across parallel universes by a radio. And John saves his father from dying in the fire.

If it is possible, it would be through the physiology of wormholes. But there will be several serious problems lying ahead. First, white holes and wormholes are very

unstable. Besides, their life spans are extremely short. Even a white hole can change into a black hole if its energy increase rapidly at one point of time. Therefore, no one can predict the moment which a white hole and wormhole appear or disappear in space. Another problem is just the fact that humans cannot stand its gravitation when a person enters a worm hole. He will be broken into pieces as soon as he enters the worm hole.

However, time travel is based on special theory of relativity by physicist Albert Einstein. Time runs slowly near large mass. For example, clocks inside a plane high above the ground ticks faster than those on the ground level. Because the Earth's mass is smaller in the plane. Also, time enable us to run slowly by using the speed of light. Therefore, a person who travel by rocket might not grow older and can meet men of the future world.

So far it is only a dream to travel between times. But some people are still not giving up the hope that we might shake hands with Socrates, Napoleon and Nobel and talk to them about the future world through time travelling.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Inside Museum - Introducing the War Memorial of Korea, giving viewers the indirect experience through records

Museum to preserve war relics

Visitors can spot the Statue of Brothers as soon as they enter the War Memorial of Korea. This statue symbolizes the suffering of the Korean people during the Korean War. The Statue of Brothers is, in fact, based on a true story. The outside of the statue represents the dramatic reunion between the elder brother who was an army officer of South Korea and his younger brother who was a soldier of the North Korean army in the battlefield. Ultimately, this statue reminds us of the sorrow of those approximately ten million who were separated by the different ideologies of the North and the South. There is also a large dome underneath the Statue of Brothers. Inside the dome, a mosaic picture portrays the spirit of the Korean people. On the floor of the dome, there is a map-engraved allies which assisted the Republic of Korea in the Korean war.

A list of the soldiers that died in the war is posted in front of the entrance of the Sanctuary of National Defense with a sentence, "Let's pray for the cherished memories of the souls of all the defenders of the Republic of Korea." It reminds visitors of the patriotic spirit of their ancestors who sacrificed themselves during the country's darkest hours.

The War Memorial of Korea consists of eight exhibition rooms: The Memorial Hall, The War History Room, The Korean War Room, The Expeditionary Forces Room, The ROK Armed Forces Room, The Defense Industry Room, The Large Equipment Room and The Outdoor Exhibition Room.

The Memorial Hall leads visitors to ruminate about the great spirit and



The Statue of Brothers shown at the entrance of the museum.

achievements of national heroes since the Chosun dynasty, who protected the nation from many foreign invasions. Visitors can find statues of thirty-five war heroes such as Yi Sun-shin, Kim Jwa-jin, Yun Bong-gil and An Jung-geun and so on when they enter there. "The Roll of Honor Illuminated" that commemorates the martyred patriots is inscribed on the floor. The pictures of Guardian spirits of national defense are in the ceiling for the viewers to spot once they raise their heads.

Then, let's look around the War History Room. First, the exact model of Kobukson (a turtle-shaped battleship) that was built by admiral Yi Sun-shin during Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592 attracts viewer's attention. Also a set of scaling ladders that was used to attack the enemy's fortresses

make a grand impression on visitors. The War History Room classifies its contents by the prehistoric age, the three kingdoms era, the Koryo Dynasty, the Chosun Dynasty, the Taehan Empire, and the Japanese colonial periods. The room displays old military records, arms and historical relics at those periods.

The Korean War Room displayed photographs, dioramas, and records showing the entire story of the Korean war. The room offers an indirect experience of the Korean war to the post-war generations of Koreans and non-Koreans.

The museum is very nice. People can easily understand the Korean history owing to the explanations written in English. It was noticed that the museum did not judge Japan as the critical counterpart but gave accurate

information on the relationship between the two countries, said a foreigner who was touring around the museum.

The ROK Armed Forces Room shows the development from the initial period to the modernized state of the Army, Air Forces, and Marine corps. Viewers can see a variety of weapons, uniforms, and the ways of how the soldiers were training. The Large Military Equipment Room and the Outdoor Exhibition Room displays a wide range of large-scale armaments including fighters, tanks, guns, and vehicles used in the Korean War. These rooms also display all kinds of large military equipment since the Korean war and weapons such as missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, rifles and munitions produced by the Korean Defense Industry.

Then, lastly the Expeditionary Forces Room explains the courses of Korean troops being sent abroad for participation in wars such as the Vietnam War, Gulf War and the battles in Somalia, West Sahara, and Angola Peace-Keeping Operations. The Expeditionary Forces Room displays records related to the activities and achievements in those days. There are several dioramas in the room. Vietnamese army tunnels which vividly show the figure of underground caves during Vietnam War are arranged in a natural looking setting.

Visiting the War Memorial of Korea is a golden opportunity which you can indirectly experience the war materials of the time. How about having a good time in the museum?

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

King in the summer sky



Do you know "the scorpion"? It's a very fearful insect, which lives in the desert. This horrible insect lives in the sky as a constellation. In this month, the Argus introduce to you "the scorpion" that is the summertime constellation.

According to the Greek myth, this scorpion constellation is told that Apollo turned it out for killing the Orion, the Great Hunter. When the scorpion constellation comes up, the Orion constellation goes down in the west. This fact arises out of the Greek myth. The scorpion, however, will kill the Orion. Because the scorpion rises ahead of the Orion and always goes down before it.

About June when summer starts, in the southeast sky, second and third magnitude stars come under a forefoot of the scorpion firstly. Continuously, about three stars go up centering on Antares which is the first magnitude star. Many stars just like jewelry that is hanging at a long chain rise in line at the back of them. This beautiful constellation was named "the scorpion" the fearful poisonous insect which lives in the desert.

In the middle of this constellation, you can see the first magnitude star, which is the brightest. You can also see the second and third magnitude star looking just like the letter "S" that is located beneath of the first magnitude star. Stars which are located in front of the first magnitude star dangles in a line. And these stars are the ones that makes

people realize they are looking at the scorpion.

Antares, the brightest star in this constellation, is located on the trunk of the scorpion. And the second magnitude star, and third magnitude star, star come under the head and the front paw of the scorpion with lying in single file in the fore part of the scorpion. Shaula, is located on the very end of the word "S." It is a poison sting of the scorpion in accordance with the name, Shaula.

At this point, you may have the question why "Antares" means the rival of the Mars. The glowing of this star is very similar to Mars. Because this star is close to the ecliptic, the Mars pass nearby this star once in every two years. Therefore people think that the Mars snatch the red-energy from the Antares. So, this star was named Antares, rival of the Mars.

The scorpion constellation is easy to find. Because the constellation has a unique figure of the scorpion with gathering bright stars. You can find it at the south of the Serpent Bearer constellation. When looking at the summer sky be careful not to confuse the part of the tail with stars of the Archer constellation. You have to confirm the Shaula, which is the second magnitude star and locate the end of the word "S."

Some people say that the scorpion constellation is a fishhook constellation. Because this constellation seems to be a fishing rod, which is dangled to sea. Though it makes us feel constrained due to its location near the horizon. This summer, the reporter wish that you get a good catch of a nice remembrance with these beautiful stars, the scorpion constellation, which is located on the south sky.

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Mini interview

Museum allows youth to realize importance of peace



Ha Tae-chul

Administrator of the Exhibition

Reporter: What is the purpose of constructing the War Memorial of

Korea?

Ha Tae-chul: The War Memorial of Korea was opened on June 10, 1994. It was built for the need to collect and preserve historical war relics and records from the many wars fought to defend the country from foreign invasions. This museum allows the generation who have forgotten the memory of war or those who do not have experience in wars to give lessons such as the importance of peace.

R: What kind of event will the War Memorial of Korea open in future?

H: The year's regular event is held once or twice a year. Fifty years have passed since an armistice agreement was signed on July 27, 1953. So a monument to symbolize the Korean war is expected to be built in the

War Memorial of Korea on July 27, 2003. Many warriors who took part in the war and the Minister of Defense would be invited in the launching ceremony of the monument. And photographic exhibition of the Korean war is scheduled to open from July to December this year. This exhibition is an event to commemorate the 50th anniversary of an armistice agreement.

R: Can you explain about the performance at the War Memorial of Korea?

H: The performance of a military honor guard is held at the peace hall at 2 o'clock every Friday. Visitors can listen to military music and watch the traditional fencing show. Many foreigners visit to see the performance every Friday.

R: What is the purpose of planning the exhibition of demilitarized zone (DMZ) last year?

H: The demilitarized zone is a place that reminds Korean people the great suffering of the divided Korea. It forbids the public to enter for 50 years after the Korean war. People have been concerning about the DMZ taking restoration of railroad linking Seoul and Sinuiju. Our exhibition of the DMZ provide visitors with indirect experience about DMZ. And I think that the DMZ can be a stepping stone for peaceful unification.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Science Highlights

Crash Analysis of an automobile

We, in everyday life, utilize some of the most convenient, but sometimes precarious, creatures: automobiles. They are indispensable in our lives, but a lot of attention must be paid in order to prevent tragic occasions. However, to minimize the damage in the worst case, it is very important to simulate the crash of an automobile and to analyze the incident. This research is carried out across the globe, including at KAIST. Professor Hoon Huh is in charge of this laboratory.

Why is a "crash analysis" important?

Crash analysis is important in its effectiveness in our everyday lives. It can prevent extreme damage and enhance the general standard of living of human beings. A car crash is so common that it is quite imperative to provide means of minimizing the damage if an accident cannot be prevented.

There are many regulations set to safeguard the passengers of an automobile, but such regulations vary from country to country. There are two types of assessment programs, namely New Car Assessment Programs (NCAP) and Side Impact New Car Assessment Programs (SINCAP). The former is to assess the safety of passengers when a car receives an impact from the front, and the latter is to evaluate the safety when a car receives an impact from the side. In these regulations, two factors are considered to be significant: the penetration of the chassis of an auto-body and the acceleration of the human body and structures such as chairs during the impact.

How is the research carried out?

There are several ways to carry out the research, but using a computer simulation is an indispensable part of the investigation. There are certain steps taken when manufacturing an automobile: Product design -> Process design -> Manufacturing. In product design, an automobile is designed in an ideal sense, and then in process design, it is re-designed in a more realistic way. However, because cars are made via mechanical means, deviation from the design is inevitable. Therefore, in the

viewpoint of crash analysis, taking the best-manufactured car in the test may not necessarily denote satisfaction in design. We, in this case, resort to a computer simulation that takes into account various conditions of the auto-body.

In simulation, accurate input must be keyed in order to obtain accurate output. To enter the accurate input, we take into account several considerations. First of all, what's called work hardening is taken into account. This is an innate characteristic of the deformed metal structures that should be taken into account in the simulation. Because metal is deformed, there must also be some defect in the chassis. Such effects must be taken into account. Because the car crash occurs at a certain velocity, the deformation process occurs at high velocity. Therefore, in analysis, dynamic material properties must be taken into account to attain reasonably accurate results in the simulation. In addition, assembly conditions, such as spot welding conditions, must also be taken into account.

In simulations, with accurate input that takes into consideration the above factors, the output received will reveal great preciseness. In the past, simulations were not as accurate as real tests because such factors as the above were missing in the input. But nowadays, the output is considerably more accurate when assessing a car, and a computer simulation must be included to pass the NCAP and the SINCAP.

What else, apart from simulation?

Nowadays, cars are thought to be one of the biggest causes of air pollution. However, creating a better engine has come to the saturation point. Therefore, we are building cars with lightweight materials. Although using lightweight materials reduces the amount of air pollution due to NOx, it poses a great problem in safety. Therefore, we try to investigate the use of high-strength steel: we try to find out which high-strength steel is most suitable for our purpose.

By Cho Taeg-sang

The Kaist Herald Junior Reporter

Academic Café

Walking is simple, but most efficient exercise

People can enjoy walking regardless of their age and physical strength. Unlike other sports people can think while walking contrary to any other type of activity. With walking they gain the health benefits that reduces risk of heart disease, diabetes, colon cancer. Walking with another person provides a time to share thoughts which bring the walkers together. When we take a walk we leave many distractions behind and have a time to focus on each other and that, which is between us.

There is the Korea Walking Science Association (K.W.S.A.) which makes it possible for us to attend at walking with many people. The association was established on April 1, 1998. It was built for the need to contribute national promotion of health through walking which anyone can easily attend. Actually, so far the government is only focused on elite physical education. The K.W.S.A. is going far toward solving the problem.

The Korea International walking festival has been held in October in Wonju Kangwon Province and in April in Seogwipo Jeju-do Province every year. The K.W.S.A. holds scientific mass meeting there during the Korea International walking festival. And it publishes a learned journal about walking.

Then, what is the first walking festival? The first walking is derived from a military

march from Arnhem to Breda in Netherlands. The purpose of that this is a good way to reduce the back from getting bent earlier than it is expected. They added that keeping proper instructions (which are easy) when walking would do a lot of good.

Then, do you know how to walk effectively? You must use walking technique as it is when you walk. For example, you should not overstride. Overstriding means that you take longer steps to increase speed. This is harmful and is inefficient. Take more, smaller steps rather than lengthening your stride.

Find out about the many health benefits of walking. Walking is good medicine to reduce many risks and give a healthier life, including lowering high blood pressure and reducing the risks such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, and diabetes and other killer diseases. People who walk every day live longer and get mental health and spiritual benefits. For instance, new results from the Nurse's Health Study shows that vigorous exercise for 7 hours a week - such as brisk walking - was associated with 20% less incidence of breast cancer. Walking even helps the back from getting in bad

condition, like back pains and back bends. The work of the association tells that this is a good way to reduce the back from getting bent earlier than it is expected. They added that keeping proper instructions (which are easy) when walking would do a lot of good.

Even the world's most famous people cured their diseases with walking. For example America's President Eisenhower cured his heart disease just by walking efficiently. Roosevelt fixed his severe asthma with only walking.

The benefits of walking is endless. We often forget what walking means to us since it is a natural ability people have. But this usual movement is the most important in keeping our health.

The Korean Walking Science Association tries to benefit in spreading out

Walking should become an everyday exercise.



more information of walking to make people know the advantages of right walking. Eventually they tell that walking both benefits in health and social life as it retains the health of the person. Find about what useful information the association has ready for people and what their works are. As mentioned above in this column there are also events that anybody could participate easily. The association proudly tells that walking is the best way for everybody. The president of the association quotes, "Walking is science." Let's keep in mind of what really helps us to lead an abundant life.

By Heo Jae-sung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Special contribution on Brain Korea 21 Project, Professor Park Chul.

Welcome to The Cervantes project 21



By Park Chul

Professor of the Department of Spanish & BK 21 Project

In 2005, the publication of the first part of Cervantes' "Don Quijote de la Mancha" will be celebrated its 400th anniversary and various countries are preparing a variety of commemorative events. At this point of time, an efficient conduct of the project for the proper understanding and reception of "Don Quijote", selected as the best existing fiction of the world, will make a great contribution not only to solidify the foundation knowledge for the new century XXI in Korea but also to activate a cultural exchange and enhance mutual understanding with the Occident including about 20 Latin American countries.

Many people say that a short cut to comprehend the world culture will be an understanding about world-wide literature. In this point of view, the most simplified method to understand the Spanish America and going one step forward to know the occidental culture will be a reading of the immortal work of Cervantes's "Don Quijote". This work of Cervantes, who is called as a father of a modern novel and a leading role of the coming into being of modern literature, is rated as the high-water mark of European literature with some of Shakespeare's. At the same time, as T.S. Eliot said that people could not understand

the European history without knowing "Don Quijote", this Cervantes's work is settled down as a classic to understand the occidental culture. Furthermore, "Don Quijote" is an classic to read indispensably not only for European authors but also for north American and Latin American authors and, entering into the century XX, headed by William Faulkner who said.

"I read every year Don Quijote as I read Bible every day" so many principal contemporary authors like Kafka, James Joyce, and Virginia Woolf were influenced by it. Particularly, some contemporary authors like Jorge Luis Borges, Argentine author considered as a precursor of postmodern literature, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, a Nobel prize winner for literature and author of "One Hundred Years of Solitude" and Umberto Eco of "The Name of the Rose" was under the important and absolute influence of it.

Fyodor Dostoevsky said that the novel "Don Quijote" was a work most closing to the "beauty", one of the various forms of literature and the humor melted into this Spanish author's work, what even excite compassion for readers, was the path to reach a stage of beauty.

But, comparing with this occidental situation, the understanding of "Don Quijote" in Korea is too pitiful and humiliating for words. Beginning with the common people to students who major in Spanish, almost people regard it as a comedy or a bad second of a comic and Don Quijote as a crazy knight with none of the sense for the real. In spite of them, in fact the "Don Quijote" is a important literary work that made a stroke in the world literature history and divided into two parts (part I published in 1605 and part II in 1615) whose volume arrives to more than one thousand pages.

Unfortunately, our attitude on receiving a foreign literature has not changed hardly since the liberation of Korea. We have followed recklessly the occidental modernity as well as we have read only literary works of the First World like England, USA, France and Germany. In the end, the result was that we've got a squint eye for the overall occidental culture including their literature. So a new

important assignment, that is divert the public attention to the marginal literature breaking ourselves of a old existing habit, is coming to the front of us indispensably for the future desirable globalization.

That's a why that our BK21 team of Spanish department has selected the Cervantes's literature as a theme for make a study and place the focus on it. Therefore, for the first step, we will research for the modernity and the profound humanism discovered in Cervantes's literature with the object of right understanding about how the occidental literature has progressed and which tendencies have been in it all through last 400 years. And after all, we will use this chance to do pursuit traces of how the Korean literature has received "Don Quijote" in the process of receiving the modern literature and, being based on this investigation, we will present a vision for the 21 century's Korean literature.

Although has passed about 100 years since presented for the first time an article of homage to "Don Quijote" by Namseon Choi in 1914, there is none of "Don Quijote" completely translated in Korea. Moreover, in spite of that in occidental world there is an unwritten rule saying that nobody who doesn't read "Don Quijote" can be an author of fiction, in Korean literary world cannot even understand rightly the Cervantes's literature. In this situation, our research team will realize an

profound study about "Don Quijote" and "Exemplary Novel" of Cervantes for the first time in our country lending assistant to Korean literature. In particular, we will not satisfy only with a simple study for study itself but also have an ambition for complete translation of "Don Quijote" and its publication, being contemporary with the close of our investigation for three years in 2005, 400th anniversary of the presentation of "Don Quijote" Part I.

Going a step further, based on the result of our study, we will explore ways toward Korean literature's launching into the world. It means, we have an understanding of that the consistent exportation of the cultural industry and the expansion of its lowest stratum are very important and we will select "knowing the Korean literature" to the general worldwide public as the best way for it. So we expect that the result of our study will contribute not only for making hard the base of knowledge but also acquiring globalization of the Korean literature.

Visit to website

www.cervantes.or.kr



The above photograph shows the statue of Miguel de Cervantes' Don Quijote.

Current issue in Spain

Government action on domestic violence

The murder by her husband of a woman candidate in elections that take place across Spain in this May, cast a shadow over the last day of campaigning and served as a reminder of Spain's increasing problem of domestic violence.

The body of Patricia Maurel Conte, who was standing on behalf of the ruling centre-right People's Party for the mayoralty in the village of Puebla de Híjar in the northeastern province of Teruel, was found riddled with pellets in a wheatfield. She had been shot 11 times.

Two of the shots fired from a shotgun by José Salvador Calvo, 34, hit his wife in the head. He also shot her in the chest and the back, in the wheatfield that was next to their house. He then drove more than a 100 miles to a hospital in the provincial capital, Teruel, where doctors called the police to arrest him.

Sources at the San Jose Eacute; hospital said that the man arrived in a bloodsoaked shirt, claiming that he was injured. He admitted that he had murdered his wife and told doctors that he was on his way to give himself up at the town's prison.

Patricia Maurel Conte was 29 and the mother of three children? two sons, aged nine and seven, and one daughter, aged three.

Neighbours said that they did not notice that anything was wrong, but a few hours before she was killed she had reported her husband to the local civil guard station for threatening her.

Manuel Blasco, the Mayor of Teruel and president of the People's Party (PP) in the province, said that the murder had been a crime of brutality and burning passion, involving jealousy.

The ruling People's Party and opposition parties in the province immediately announced an end to campaigning. The festive rallies that normally close the two-week campaign season instead were taking place in a solemn mood, converted by the murder into protests against domestic violence.

Juan Alberto Belloch, Socialist candidate for the mayoralty of Zaragoza, said: "It's a tragedy which reveals the extent to which violence of this kind is a problem for society, crossing class, territory, age and profession."

According to official figures, she was the 26th woman to be murdered by a husband or former husband this year. But some women's groups say that the real figure for this year can be as high as 35.

National outcry followed after another thirty-five-year-old woman was stabbed to death by her husband.

Just a few hours later, the Spanish Government announced emergency measures to defeat domestic violence and the Spanish parliament will approve with cross-party support, a law to protect the victims of domestic violence.

The measures include more help for victims, quicker trials and a special task force to consider tougher sentences.

Last month a 60-year-old woman was doused with petrol and burnt alive by her husband after she had condemned him on television for repeatedly abusing her.

This abominable killing triggered widespread protests over the level of domestic violence in Spain, where last year more than sixty women were killed by their partners.

A national campaign has been launched to end women's "culture of resignation and silence" by raising awareness, sensitising the public to domestic violence and providing more places for abused women and affected children.

The Spanish media has been carrying disturbing reports of fresh attacks against women who are either married or living with long term partners almost daily.

More than 60 women died in the violent confrontations with their partners last year and 1,900 others reported being attacked or violated by husbands or boyfriends.

Women's organisations in Spain insist that macho attitudes of many men are the underlying reason behind the violence.

The issue has gained increasing attention in Spain since the transition from dictatorship to democracy in the mid-1970s.

However, there is still a long way to go.

By Lee Myoung-hyun

The columnist of The Argus

Finding out Spanish Educational system, primary education to university education

Educación el arte de vivir y triunfar (To educate art of living and triumph)

According to the 1978 Constitution, Spanish territory is organised into Municipalities, Provinces, Autonomous Communities and the State.

The seventeen Autonomous Communities can assume certain powers, including responsibility in educational matters.

Spain does not have an official state religion. Public authorities take into account all the religious beliefs in Spanish society and maintain co-operative links with the Catholic Church and other religions. Nevertheless, the Spanish State recognises the fundamental right to Catholic religious education and undertakes to guarantee that this right is exercised.

In Spain, primary education (educación primaria) lasts six years and is divided into three two-year cycles, corresponding to ages 6 to 8 years, 8 to 10 years and 10 to 12 years respectively. The aim of primary education is to provide all children with a common education which allows them to acquire basic cultural skills and knowledge relating to oral expression, reading, writing and arithmetic, and progressive independence within their environment.

Primary education institutions should have at least one class (with a maximum of 25 pupils) for each school year and offer the three above-mentioned cycles.

Pupils are generally assigned to classes by age and remain in the same group throughout primary school. In rural schools, for practical reasons, classes include pupils of different ages.

Secondary education is compulsory in Spain, to the age of 16 and the secondary education has been recognised as follows:

- Compulsory secondary education for 12- to 16-year-olds; - Bachillerato (post compulsory) for 16- to 18-year-olds; - Intermediate Vocational Training for 16- to 18-year-olds.

Compulsory secondary education (Educación Secundaria Obligatoria - ESO) is divided into two two-year cycles, corresponding to ages 12 to 14 and 14 to 16. Access to this stage is automatic upon completion of primary education. Its purpose

is two-fold: to complete compulsory study and provide access to employment; and to prepare for post-secondary education. It will be provided by secondary schools which will have to accommodate a minimum of one class for each school year.

The maximum number of pupils for each class unit, into which pupils are grouped by age, will be 30. In addition to teaching this stage of education, such schools may also teach the Bachillerato and Vocational Training.

Pupil assessment is continuous and integrated, but separated into the various areas or subjects. Both in the MEC territory, as well as in most of the Autonomous Communities, assessment must be carried out collectively by the team of teachers which is responsible for the same group of pupils, with the coordination of the tutor and advice from the Guidance Department (Departamento de Orientación).

At the beginning of the ESO, teachers will make an initial assessment of every pupil. Teachers will hold at least three assessment meetings during the year. Assessment results will be expressed on the following qualification scale: Insuficiente (not sufficient), Suficiente (sufficient), Bien (good), Notable (very good) and Sobresaliente (excellent).

Pupils are promoted automatically from one year to the next, but in exceptional cases, those who do not achieve the aims of the cycle may be made to repeat a year, at the end of the first cycle or after any of the second cycle years, so they may remain for two additional years in compulsory secondary education. Pupils who have attained the required objectives at the end of compulsory secondary education will receive a certificate of secondary education (Graduado en Educación Secundaria). This qualification will enable the pupil to gain access to the Bachillerato and intermediate level specific vocational training.

Then, the Bachillerato lasts for two years (16 to 18 years of age). Its aim is to foster intellectual and emotional maturity, as well as to provide the knowledge and skills which

allow pupils to fulfil their social functions responsibly and competently ("terminal value") and qualify them to enter higher level vocational training or university. To be accepted for the new Bachillerato, pupils must hold the certificate of secondary education (Graduado en Educación Secundaria).

The Bachillerato will be offered by secondary schools or exceptionally in schools exclusively for the Bachillerato, providing a minimum of four classes.

Schools will need to offer at least two Bachillerato option streams (modalidades), and conditions regarding facilities and premises will vary according to the option streams available. The maximum number of pupils for each teacher/class will be 35.

Only pupils who have passed in all subjects will receive the Bachillerato certificate, entitling them to access to higher level vocational training or university studies (in the latter case, after having passed a university entrance examination - Pruebas de Aptitud para el Acceso a la Universidad - PAAU, commonly known as selectividad). There is no final examination for the Bachillerato.

The Spanish university system dates back to the Middle Ages and boasts its long history and tradition. The oldest among Spanish Universities is Salamanca, founded in 1218. The present system is actually a descendant of the 19th century liberal university, inspired by the centralised model. However, it has recently advanced towards self-governing and decentralised system.

The Constitution and the 1983 Law on University Reform (Ley de Reforma Universitaria-LRU) confer upon universities specific authority to carry out their teaching and research mandate, endowing them with legal status and administrative powers. Following the 1983 law on university education (LRU), the process to reform university qualifications and curricula began.

Universities now approve their own curricula, following the general guidelines laid down by the MEC for each university qualification.

A fundamental element of this reform is the gradual increase in the supply of university courses, especially those in the first cycle. Similarly, the creation of new state and private universities has been established. There are 48 universities, 41 state run and seven under the responsibility of the Roman Catholic Church or a private organisation.

University Education is provided in University Faculties (Facultades Universitarias), Higher Technical Colleges (Escuelas Técnicas Superiores), University Schools (Escuelas Universitarias) and University Colleges (Colegios Universitarios).

Access to the university faculties, higher technical colleges and university colleges requires an overall positive assessment in the COU and a pass mark in the PAAU (Pruebas de Aptitud para el Acceso a la Universidad - university entrance examination). In order to gain access to university schools, it is necessary to have passed COU, FPPI or the new Bachillerato.

Since 1993, the PAAU has comprised two tests, one based on common COU subjects to assess pupils' general education, and the other based on compulsory and optional subjects included in the chosen options. The overall (average) mark together with the average overall mark during BUP and COU courses determines the final mark for the PAAU. The PAAU is carried out by the higher education institutions themselves.

Once an applicant fulfils the academic requirements, admission procedures for university institutions depend on the particular institution. Access to these institutions depends on capacity and, where there is excess demand for places, a system of priorities exists. These may be based on factors such as the examination session (convocatoria) in which the PAAU was passed, the marks obtained in tests, the option or option stream studied in COU or in the new Bachillerato, the average mark obtained at BUP and COU or, as the case may be, in the new Bachillerato or in FPPI, etc.

Each year, the University Council, a national body, determines the number of available places in each higher education establishment. 70% of study courses are subject to numerous clausulas (1991/92). The student applies directly to the institution at which he/she is interested in enrolling.

The fees of each university are set by the Autonomous Communities in which the university is located or by the State in those Communities where the authorities have not taken on those powers.

There is a scholarship system administered by the Ministry of Education and Science in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities and the universities themselves.

The university academic year begins in the first week of October and ends in the first week of June, with an average of 20 to 30 hours of classes a week, including practical sessions. The legal academic year establishes 220 days as the teaching period for each course, with holiday periods at Christmas and at Easter.

University education prior to the reform involves two types of study courses: those of one cycle (lasting three years) and those of three cycles (the first being of three years, the second of two and the third corresponding to a Doctorate (Doctorado)). Following the reform, these courses will be structured into studies comprising only the first cycle, studies of two cycles without an intermediate qualification, studies of two cycles with an intermediate qualification, and studies of the third cycle.

All three university cycles may be studied at university faculties or at higher technical colleges. The courses at these institutions last at least two cycles, the first for three years, the second for two or three years.

On successful completion of the first two cycles, the qualification of Licenciado (Master's Degree) is awarded in the faculties, whilst at technical colleges the corresponding qualification is Arquitecto or Ingeniero. At both types of institution, after passing a third two-year cycle and preparing a doctoral thesis, the qualification of Doctor

is awarded. Only first cycle studies lasting three years are offered at university schools, which lead to the qualification of Diplomado, Arquitecto Técnico (Technical Architect) or Ingeniero Técnico (Technical Engineer).

University colleges offer the first cycle of university studies. Once they have completed this, students may continue the second cycle at the university faculties to which the college is attached.

All of the university institutions mentioned above also provide postgraduate courses oriented towards the professional application of the knowledge acquired, which enable qualifications specific to each university to be obtained.

The UNED (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia - The National Distance-Learning University), which is both state run and nationwide, offers university education by correspondence. In addition to the official programmes of university studies, the UNED also includes Open Distance-Learning Programmes (Programas de Enseñanza Abierta a Distancia), structured in short courses which do not require prior qualifications.

Each student has the option of sitting a minimum of four and a maximum of six examination sessions (convocatorias de examen) in order to obtain passes in the subjects studied, usually on an annual basis. Students may attend two examination sessions during each academic year, an ordinary session in June and an extraordinary session in September. Some subjects are studied in courses lasting four months from the beginning of the academic year; examinations for these may be taken in February.

First-year students who fail all examinations cannot continue their studies any more and therefore, competition is quite fierce.

By Lee Myoung-hyun

The columnist of The Argus

Looking into the preparation, and the cultural events for advertisement of the 22nd Universiade 2003 Daegu, Korea

Youth festival invites the world

The Universiade, sports festival for world university students, will be held in August. To get a more balanced view on the world you should know and participate in this global festival. Associate Editor of Culture Section, Kim Min-suk, reported this article. ...Ed

The 22nd Universiade 2003 Daegu, a sports festival for the youth over the whole world, is near at hand. It will be held from August 21 to 31 over Daegu and Gyeongsangbuk-do province. Thousands of student athletes from 170 countries will compete in the 13 events consisting of 10 compulsory events: athletic, basketball, fencing, swimming, diving, water polo, tennis, volleyball, football, and artistic and rhythmic gymnastics. Taekwondo, judo and archery, all sports at which South Korea excels, have been selected as guest sports by the hosts for the upcoming Universiade—for a total of 183 gold medals as well as the international honor that goes with knowing you are the best. The estimated number of participants—including officials, athletes and media staff—will be nearly 11,000; the number of original athletes will be about 8,000. As these numbers show, it will be the biggest Universiade since the first games with the name Universiade have been held in since Turin, Italy, in 1959.

Particularly, the participation of Iraq, which has just started to overcome the pain of war, is meaningful despite of its small number of participants. Countries which have never before attended the Universiade—such as Bahrain, Aruba, Gibuti, Ceintinebid—have announced their plans to participate—and Israel, Palestine, East Timore, and Afghanistan look to attend, bringing with it the hope that the Daegu Universiade will be a turning point for peace between these countries. However, the most important thing to the Korean and the Daegu Universiade Organizing Committee (DUOC) will be the participation of North Korea (NK). Korea and NK discussed officially about the NK's sports team and cheer squad size at the last conference by the ministers of both nations, held from April 27 to 30 in Pyongyang, and both announced that NK will participate at this Universiade under the convenience of Korea.

Preparations

Daegu wanted to hold this global festival for two reasons. First, it could be a project to revitalize local economy and a good chance to export many local products. Second is the hope that the citizens of this region will become more open-minded to the world. Considering the conservative tendency of these area where the festival held, it could be the most important reason. However, the invitation of Daegu Universiade was actually under adversity. Daegu already sent an application for invitation to Federation Internationale du Sport Universitaire, International University Sports Federation (FISU) in December of 1998, but it failed due to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) situation in Korea. Ultimately, in June of 2000,

Interview



Kim Sang-jun
Deputy Secretary
General of Planning
& Coordination
Office

What were the problems of campaigning throughout the nation?

Because the Daegu subway disaster occurred about 180 days before the opening of the Universiade, we tried not to do big commercial ads on air and focused on giving out advertisements on paper, setting up facilities to attract people. So the advertising wasn't weak. We just tried not to make a big fuss to cherish the loss of the people in the accident. Yet we are planning things so people all over the nation can be a participant of this big event.

How much effect do you think the Universiade will have on the economy?

The city of Daegu is investing 444 billion won, and the estimated amount is that there will be of 738 billion won

induced in production rates, and adding to all that there be about 900 billion won induced in both produce and income effects. The pure income of the contest is expected to be about 40 billion won and tourism income is estimated to be 116 billion won, so the total amount comes to be about 160 billion won.

The participating citizens is very low because of the subway accident and SARS...

Daegu is not much of a big city which is surrounded by a basin and has too many four way streets in the downtown part of the city. The nature of the people at Daegu is somewhat conservative so I hope the young spirit of the Universiade will be a chance to make the city turn around to be a more open place.

Can you comment for the university students?

The Universiade is a worldwide festival for university students. So I hope the university students of our country participate in cheering for our contestants and participating firsthand. This will be a way to spread about the excellence of our university students and play a social diplomatic part.

Daegu got a permission for the 22nd Summer Universiade and launched the DUOC in May of 2001. They also started to build the athlete's village. Now, the progress of this construction is about 95% completed on the 161.839 m² land area and will be finished by June 30.

Actually, the athletes' village is one of pride for the officers who work for the Universiade. One of the chief workers Jang Jan-ho at the construction site said, "As a citizen of Daegu, I am very proud to build this athletes' apartment with my contemporary. I am sure that it will be one of patriotic pride during the sports festival." According to the officials, these apartments will be given to the owners who have already bought it after the festival.

This accommodation is composed of 24 apartment buildings with a total of 1,935 units. One of the most interesting place in the athlete's village is the Religious Center. A person in charge of this Construction, Jung Moon-sun said "This center will be divided into 4 areas: Christianity, Buddhism, Roman Catholic and Islam. During the events of sports this spot will be a place to find peace for the religious participants." However, NK's athletes will not dwell in this area for security reasons. The residence for NK's participants will soon be settled by a working-level conference of the both nations in the Korean peninsula. According to the official, Pohang or Kyungju is now considered as a loading place for the NK's athletes.

The main stadium of the 22nd Universiade, The Daegu World Cup Stadium is also under construction to fit the international standard. However, it is still equipped with world level facilities and has a seating capacity of 65,857; the biggest among oriental nations. Actually, it was built for the purpose of hosting the 22nd Universiade Daegu and has already exemplified its international name during the great outcry of the summer of World Cup 2002.

9500 required volunteers for a smooth sports festival in 26 sections were invited from the August 21 to September 30 2002; D-365 day. During these 41 days 16,412 students volunteered for this world-wide Universities festival, including 420 capital region's students containing 289 Seoul region's students. One of the volunteers in our school Kim Min-a (BA-02) said "It will be a successful event when the university students in Korea—the real host in this global festival—participate and show interest in the Daegu Universiade and because of that I volunteered to be a volunteer worker in this festival."

Art festival in Daegu

With the sports festival came just around the corner, it is no wonder that sports lovers are eagerly awaiting the Daegu Universiade, but even people who are not sports fans should find something to get excited about with a wide range of cultural events planned to complement the event. Daegu had been already turned into an art city from May 10 to 16, with the exhibition halls at EXCO and galleries displaying art works by about 200 local and foreign artists, along with the Universiade posters at the Daegu Arts Expo 2003.

City of Art, Daegu, held an art fair as a 100 day countdown to the Universiade. Under the slogan of "Buy Art"—everyone who wanted to buy a picture could buy it at the marked price on the spot,—70 art galleries over the whole nation have participated. During the 7 days nearly 12,000 people visited and bought officially 57 piece of work. "Informally, I suppose that about 100 work of art were sold out during this week" said Park Jun-gi, the director of the Art Expo. He also said "It was a successful event and advertised the Universiade but it also gave Daegu a chance to be the nation's core city of art. Therefore, as citizens of Daegu, we should start to improve our cultural mind despite of the present bad condition of the Korean economy."

During the week, 9 galleries in the downtown of Daegu and 15 galleries located in Bonsan-dong held a festival of handicraft art to celebrate the D-100 of Universiade. However, one of the artists who displayed his works at the Daerindang gallery, located in Bongsan Cultural Street, Park Byung-sik said "I hope that the Universiade will be successfully held by such a cultural festival but the artistic color of Bongsan-dong has been forgotten by the people in Daegu for a long time. And, because of that very few people find this area despite the art festival." Actually, Bongsan-dong's cultural festival did not get people's interest like the Art Expo. Kim Young-sea, one of the participants in Art Expo also agreed on this point. "Frankly speaking, as long as the hosts of such kinds of cultural festivals in Daegu do not advertise it very hard, it will always fail."



Kim Min-a / The Argus

The beginning of the Contemporary Art period was the 1960's. What did we call art before that time period? We call it Modern Arts. It is difficult to tell exactly when the modern art was born in the 1960's. It was probably born sometime between 1960 and 1969. In the 1960's, Pop Art, Nouveau Realisme, Op Art, Cinetique Art, Minimal Art, Happening and so forth gained attention. In the late 1960's Art Conceptual, Anti-form, Arte Povera, Earth Art (Land Art), Body Art, Support-Surface and so forth emerged. In addition to those, many diverse artistic forms were created including both the synthetic and the natural materials as well as the body of the artists themselves. The speed of the emergence of art became faster and ubiquitous.

In February of 1913, Amory Show, which was an enormous exhibition that introduced European modern arts in New York, was held. This exhibition played a big role in introducing the new artistic movement of Europe to the New World. The displayed works included those created by the key artistic figures of the Paris gallery.

The public arousal centered on Marcel Duchamp and his work, "Nude Descending a Staircase." It was 1913 and although the people of the New World accepted impressionism, they could not accept anything beyond that. Even the works of Paul Cezanne and Henri Matisse were hard to accept. It was definitely more difficult for them to accept Duchamp's "nude" works, and the public became disgusted at them.

Marcel Duchamp, despite the scandal,

became a popular artistic figure in the New World. Even though the public mocked and jeered at Duchamp's works, they all flocked to Duchamp's exhibitions annually. The people usually came to see his works out of curiosity rather than for the joy of looking at them. Duchamp, who became extremely famous, shocked the people once more with this work, "Fountain."

"Fountain" was displayed at New York



Independent Exhibition in 1917, but it was rejected because it was considered immoral. Duchamp said, "I put a new title to an everyday object and made it an artistic work, so that it cannot be used." He added that he was looking at an object from another point view.

In 1919, Marcel Duchamp added mustache to Mona Lisa's face and created a revised ready-made work. He drew mustache on a replica figure of Mona Lisa and titled it L.E.O.O.Q. When this title is written out and translated into French, it indicates that Mona Lisa is smiling because she is thinking about obscene and lewd

things. From this we can understand Duchamp's cynical and nihilistic view of the world.

Mona Lisa is a masterpiece that virtually everyone knows. The character in the painting, regardless of her value, has a meaning. This is a painting that represents the art of the past and the present. However, when Duchamp added mustache to the figure, the whole meaning of the painting

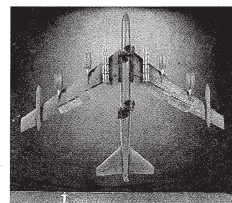
Anyway we must understand ready-made and what it means to use. Duchamp did not consider artists as separate beings from the people. He considered them to be the same. He once stated, "Frankly, I do not believe in the creative aspect of the artists. Artists are identical to any ordinary man and nothing more or less. His interest is in creating something new but this can be done by those who are not the artists." The urinal that was rejected in 1917 became the key work at Retrospective Exhibition in Centre Georges Pompidou, in Paris, 60 years later. Many people agreed on his work being artistic. Long ago, Duchamp claimed, "We as artists can get people to believe in anything. What happened now proves the idea." His judgment was right. The public accepted his work as being artistic.

Sometimes art works are not completed by the hands of the artists. It is completed when the public analyzes and assesses it. He said, "I consider the people who create art works as being important but that goes the same to the people who look at the art works. When we look at modern art works, we are looking at things that need to be completed. We are invited to complete them."

Marcel Duchamp dies in 1968 at the age of 81.

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

Hidden treasures on display



The "2003 New Acquisitions" is held at Seoul Museum of Art (SMA) from April 30 to June 26. In this exhibition, the SMA will show the public the works of art that SMA obtained throughout the previous year. Faithfully adhering to its purpose, collecting and preserving the precious art works.

Most of new acquisitions are exhibited on the first floor. When entering first exhibition room, one would be overwhelmed by the work of Hwang In-kie, the "Banginwangjesekdo," which is a dazzled work by crystals. The background of the work is black and everything else is expressed with crystals. This is almost the same as "Inwangjesekdo" by Jung Sun. The difference between them is the way the artists expressed the scenery. All but black

Indian ink was used while the rest was left alone as a blank on "Inwangjesekdo." It was to emphasize the impression of calm and stillness. On the other hand, on "Banginwangjesekdo," graphite makes up the black area as the crystals cover up the white space. So it shows off its brilliance, luxuriousness and dynamic powers.

Above all, "Comparison of Size B52 : bin Laden" is probably the most appealing feature with the size and the special cubic effect. This work was made by Ju Jae-whan who won the "UNESCO special award" in 2002 Gwangju Biennale exhibition. His work compares bin Laden to flight B-52, which was used in Afghanistan war by the U.S.. Comparing small body to a great object, it stimulates to recognize political and social absurdity in modern society.

Visitors can appreciate "Study of the Mountain in Front" by Yu Kun-tack, Kim In-soo's drawings including "Self-portrait," and feel the beauty of empty space with "Untitled" by Kim Bo-hee.

"SMIA" is also holding the "The Soul of Chun Kyung-ja" as a reopening of the previous 2002 exhibition celebrating the works donated by one of the influential Korean artist, Chun Kyung-ja.

It is closed to the public every Monday. And you can visit SMA from 10 a.m to 9 p.m..

By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Looking deeply into the gigantic opera "Turandot" by Zhang Yi Mou

Commercial success does not say all

"What strikes your mind when you hear the word, opera?" Answers can be narrowed down to: classified audience, different language and the opera house. Producers of opera asked themselves, "why not opera be more open to general public and be played outside of the opera house?" This simple thought came to the real world. Opera Turandot broke the old rules and played its feature in the open fields on a gigantic stage.

The result was a jackpot. It brought people more closer to the opera. Anyway, this well-known opera, produced by Zhang Yi Mou was held at Seoul World Cup Stadium on May 8 to 11 following the great success of 1996 in Italy and 1998 in Beijing.

Tips about the composer, Puccini

Turandot is an opera that was made by Giacomo Puccini. This great Italian composer died in working on Turandot and could not see the success of his greatest work. However, not to mention, his influence on opera is remarkable. Every piece of work he composed was a masterpiece to opera-lovers. He made "Turandot," "Tosca," "Butterfly Madam," and other outstanding features.

Synopsis

Turandot consists of 3 acts. In act one, an officer promulgates that princess "Turandot" can not get married unless the proposing prince solves the three riddles. After that, the prince of Persia gets killed. By the moment of hanging, "Calaf," the prince of Tatar happens to look her face and suddenly falls in love.

However, he was in a bad situation. His father, "Timur" was expelled out of his kingdom because of his losing the war. He had only a female slave "Rue."

In defiance of Rue and Timur's



remonstrance, he rings the gong to challenge the riddle despite of the great threat of death. In this part, Rue sings the famous aria "Sigione, ascolta" which means "listen to me prince."

In the act two, overcoming the sneers of the people around him, he finally makes it. Yet, Turandot denies his victory. The reason for her cold mind is that her late princess was violated by the foreigner and that made her not to trust them. Calaf was also a foreigner that she could not trust. For that account, Calaf makes a radical proposal. If Turandot figures out his name, he will die as she wanted and if not, she has to marry him.

In the third act, while Turandot tries to find out his name, Rue dies keeping Calaf's name in secret since she loved him. In this act, the most distinguished aria of Calaf, the "Nessun dorma" which means "The sleepless night of princess" is sung. Anyway, it turns out to be his victory. In the end, Turandot realizes that she has fallen in love and cries out to the emperor. "His name is love!"

Turandot was successful! No, it was not!

Audiences would be dazzled by the stage at the first sight. The height of the set is 45m and it is 150m wide. What is more? Fancy, colorful traditional costumes from China and many floral lamps were there to make people say "Wow!" As it is seen, just the numbers will make people feel kind of small. That means the huge stage can be seen spectacle and sumptuous. As a matter of fact, one of opera's main functions is reciprocal understanding between performers and the audience. However, in that point of view, the emotional gap between them could be wide.

Another thing that made this opera successful would be the place that is out of the opera house. This brought many people to see the opera more comfortably and could accommodate more people. More people having the chance to see the opera, the basic level of culture among Korean could be elevated. This is very welcomed effect. On the other hand, performing outside caused

the defect, the sound part. As expected, the sound could not cover the wide space of the stadium. Lack of technology and experience were painful. Good news is that development of the sound technology which makes people could hear from the back of their chair for example will make these defects disappear.

Contrary to the magnificence, it does not fit for the commemoration of the World Cup Korean-Japan. This giant opera has nothing to do with Korea as well as Japan. In choosing the work, officials had to think twice that the purpose of the performance was not just the size to amuse the public. Perhaps, joint opera between two countries or just the 100% Korean musical like "Blue Saigon" would more fit to the big idea of this event.

Juicy digression

In Korea, Rue received more cheers than the Turandot, the main character. Why did Korean love Rue? Maybe this tragic actress had the character of Korean melodrama that Korean go crazy about. Maybe not. Then it would be the discrepancy in ability between the performers - two vocalists sing as Turandot in this opera.

Like two sides of a coin, everything has a good side and a bad side. In terms of the cross-over of the musical and opera and the opera going astray are being reconsidered. Bringing this logic, Italy and Spain and other countries are getting themselves more fixed to the original opera which plays in the opera house. One might say it is Renaissance of the performance scene. Today, the borderline of each genre is suddenly vanishing. But one thing true is that high quality lasts forever.

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Hot under collar

Two women killed themselves by drinking poison. It was found that they died because they were disappointed at the result of plastic surgery. What made them attach so much on to their appearance? Can they be the plastic surgeons, the clinic for obesity and industries for dieting products that allure women that the beauty of a woman depends on how much time and money they spend? When we look closer, we can find ourselves adjusting to the world of standards that men have made. The standard of beauty was made by the second half of the world who claim to be superior than women.

Guess who the writer is talking about. They are not beautiful. They are even fat. They are far behind the world, charming, referred to men's viewpoint. Who are they? They are candidates of "Anti-Miss Korea." These anti activists held a show on May 10 to oppose what the conventional beauty pageant was doing to women: measuring them on a commercial scale as well as distorting a female being according to men's taste.

Back Ji-young, a pretty Korean pop singer also participated as a candidate. Her appearance, however, has a special meaning in that she went through a hard time since the scandal she went through with the candid camera of her private life several years ago. The society was shocked to hear that she had been forced to record herself in a video to succeed as a singer. It can be explained how much she was lacerated by the irrational entertainment society that men dominated.

This was the 5th year of the unique beauty contest and every May had been a fight between supporters of "Miss Korea" and "Anti Miss Korea." However, this time their fight went farther than before. Anti activists stopped the parade of Miss Korea candidates from reverence worship at the 5.18 Mangwoldong graveyard. The activists insisted that it was nonsense to praise the late patriots who fought for democracy without admitting the blind point of Miss Korea contest. A pure motivation might have brought them to the site of symbolizing freedom but they were still in bondage of a contest and society for men.

Another crude example of women in bonds of the society is the number of nude magazines on female celebrities that are pouring out lately. It is a simple example how women are just treated as a way of earning money. Harsh to say, but some say that some women want to show off their bodies. But we have to remember for who and what caused such phenomenon.

It is mountain upon mountain for woman to live free from the men. However, they need to protest to achieve pure standard of beauty and their rights, even if it takes an event like Anti-Miss Korea to get public's attention.

We see some struggling to gain their rights these days. Abolition of the *Hojuje*, Family-Head System has been widely broadcasted and it has been a hot issue in our daily lives. Without thinking what is right and what is wrong, it is a part of their efforts to make some changes in the men-dominating society.

Women are not fighting just for their rights. They are now fighting for the justice and rights of the human beings that take up the other half of the world. In that account, anti-Miss Korea festival symbolized freedom and peace this time. Their slogan was "Oh! Peace Korea." The slogan meant they knew that their cries were for a festival of freedom and peace profoundly, not only suggesting the need for women to be brave. I'm not kidding when some men should be aware this: women are not just the women as many are apt to think.

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Diverse Tunes

Music of harmony, Gamelan

Small glittering crystals appear in an immaculate sky, pour down as a rain of hundreds of metal leaves, finish their fall as heavy bronze pebbles onto a resplendent ocean.

Loved by the people, music is as much a part of the environment as rivers, trees and the sun. It is difficult to recognize where music ends, and Indonesian life begins. One can easily come across people playing gamelan and hear gamelan almost everywhere in different parts of Indonesia, such as Bali and Java islands.

The word "gamelan," derived from a Javanese term for striking a percussion instrument, refers collectively to a set of musical instruments - mainly composed of percussions: gongs, metallophones, xylophones, drums, cymbals and flutes - and, by extension, to the musical composition played by them.

Gamelan started and developed in Java several thousand years ago as music for the Royal Court, spreading eventually to Bali, where it evolved into a much faster, dance-oriented style, and has, this last century, travelled across the globe, now being

practiced and studied in numbers of institutes in Europe and America.

Made of iron, bronze or even bamboo, the texture is organized according to the size of each instrument - the smaller an instrument is, the more frequently it plays.

Drummers leads and keeps time, speeding and slowing the players as required, but the hole group of players enjoy a strange symbiosis.

With displaced accents, increase and decrease of volume, suddenly changing beats, blows and strokes, complementary and highly synchronized rhythms, nested and infinite cycles, it gives the impression that gamelan music is improvised like jazz. However, it is, in fact, not true. If an orchestra musician started hammering out one's own tune, one would be immediately expelled from the troupe. This music is the work of communities and not of personalities. No player is distinguished from the others or has a more important role than the rest. Anonymity is natural in a music that demands to be many for playing it.

What might be called octaves are not exact octaves and may sound off-pitch. All the

instruments have fixed pitches, with the exception of the wistful, viola-like *rebab* and wailing flute-like *suling*.

Gong-like instrument is tuned to its neighbor, making the whole gamelan a self-contained, coherent musical unit, played as a single instrument rather than a collection. Each of them is tuned to its partner in a slightly higher tone, producing the shimmering and tremolo. Played together, they produce rich, throbbing sound.

There are five or seven tones in Balinese music, just as in Java. The instruments are tuned when they are made to either the pentatonic (five-tone) *pelog* scale or the septatonic (seven-tone) *slendro* scale.

A Balinese gamelan piece usually consists of four or five movements, each divided into four phases: a solo to introduce the piece, the introductory theme, followed by central body and then the clashing thunderous finale.

Drama, dance, birth, wedding, death, exorcism, harvest, leisure, reception are as many occasions of playing gamelan. A gamelan is played in a temple, in a palace, in a village common hall, in the shade of a banyan, along a lane or at the beach during a



procession and also, today, in theaters, schools and studios. For Hindus regard death as another start of a new life, it is something to celebrate not to be grieved, which accounts for the reason behind gamelan played in funeral.

All in all, it would not be an exaggeration to say that gamelan has been woven into the fabric of daily existence of Indonesian people. Its music is of an absurd but true beauty, an encounter among the rarest on earth.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section



Beverage Report

Global drink, coke

Summer, the hot season is getting closer. If summer begins, people might want to drink cold coke. There is a one funny story about the origin of coke. Firstly, the coke was not a drink but a peptic. Coca-Cola is the first coke drink. In 1886, Dr. John S. Pemberton, who managed a pharmacy in Atlanta, invented Coke-Cola. The first coke was a mixture of several kinds of medicines in soda.

The name "Coca-Cola" originates from the names of two ingredients found in the syrup. They are cocaine from the coca leaf, and caffeine from the kola nut. Since cocaine is one of the major narcotics, a leaf of coca was not legally allowed to be used for making coke as its production had been increased immensely.

There is a representative recipe for making a coke. First, syrup is made from a melted sugar, water and other ingredients such as acidulant, spices and coloring material and many more. Next, certain amount of syrup is put into a bottle and kept in the water, which was melted carbon dioxide through pressuring. Last, a cork is squeezed into the bottle. The carbon dioxide gives us refreshing feeling, at the same time, stimulates appetite.

A difference between coke and other soft drink is that coke contains caffeine and that acidulant of coke is phosphoric acid. Also, coke has dark because a lot of caramels are included.

The coke for sale in Korea is manufactured by a combination of sugar, caramel and the original sum, which is imported from the U.S. There are "Coca-Cola" and "Pepsi-Cola". In terms of the taste, they are somewhat different. Pepsi-Cola has more sweet and soft taste rather than Coca-Cola. Also, Coca-Cola has more tangy and strong taste rather than Pepsi-Cola. In addition, some country has their unique coke. For example, Korea has "815-Cola." It is pure Korean. It is made by only Korean technique. Besides, it tastes peculiarly tender, which fits the Korean



taste. Also, "Inca-Cola" comes out in Peru. Inca-coke has some special features. It has fruit taste, which is produced in the Andes and is less sweeter than other cokes. Also, its color is yellow.

Recently, there are many kinds of beverage, which was produced for selling. However, there is no beverage, which is as loved as coke. Coke has cooling color just by looking at it, refreshing sound when you pour it into a glass and enjoy tangy taste. Definitely, coke should be attractive goods. Coke has the advantage of going very well with fatty food like pizza, hamburger and fried chicken.

Coke, however, is not good for the health. Firstly, coke has phosphorus. Minerals in our body keep the balance when calcium and phosphorus are included in same proportion. However, if it is drunk too much, it goes without saying that it interrupts the intake of calcium, moreover, it melts down calcium in our body. Also, there are about 50mg caffeine in a glass of coke. Caffeine stimulates aggressive hormone, so it makes inattentive and aggressive children.

In spite of these scientifically proven medical drawbacks, coke is the most popular beverage. "Being short rather than exceed." If you think of your health, you should drink coke properly.

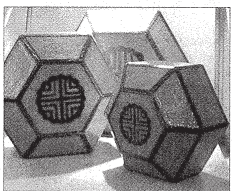
By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Beauty Korea

Spirit dissolved in every piece of paper



On the stage of a latest fashion show, models are walking wearing clothes. However, those clothes do not seem like the ordinary ones. People wondered what they are made of. After knowing that, people were surprised. The clothes were made of papers. This fashion show quite proved the proposition - "Hanji," the Korean paper is more durable than any other papers in the world. As it is seen above, Korean paper, "Hanji" is used in everywhere including original functions like writing or painting on

it. To list some, people use Korean papers in packing, making curtains and decorating boxes and other related art works.

In school, most people heard that the paper was made by Chinese, "Cheleum" in A.D. 105. Since China instructed this paper making to Korea, Korea has been making papers better than any other countries. The first paper of Korea that has been found is "Mugungkwanghedarankiyung." It was made almost 800 years ago. In the period of Three States, the papers were used in upper classes. That means the usage was limited so that they did not have a chance to advance the quality. A sudden rise in paper making skill was made in Koryo dynasty. At that time, the government made the policy and supported the paper makers. What is more? The Chinese emperor who uses only the best product used the Koryo papers instead of Chinese ones. Accumulating the special methods, Chosun dynasty is called "the completion period of paper making." Ever since that time, Korea is being one of the top paper making countries in the world.

It goes without saying that, Hanji, Korean paper is a paper and so is Chinese paper. However, actually, it is not the same. The process of making is different. Before getting to know the method, people should know that Korean papers are made of wood called "Dak" and a sticky substance like a glue, "Dakpul." First thing in making the Hanji is to harvest the Daks and tear off the outer part and boil them. After Boiling, the most important step is waiting. It is picking out the particles that are still left. This takes the longest time in the process and this determines the paper's quality bad or good. Finishing picking up those defects, thrash them and stir them with Dakpul. This thrashing step is important as well. The reason is that superabundance of its pattern depends on how many times this paper is barked. Next step is scooping up the paper. This step is different from China. China does not thrash the paper and scoop them.

Through these steps, Korean paper is born. As it is seen, there is no extra chemical substance added. Therefore, it is very pro-

environmental and the texture is very fine so that it lasts very long. It shows how well Korean ancestors lived together with the nature. And compared to western papers, its maintenance time is 1000 years, but western ones is about 200 years. In addition, Korean paper has a special final processing that makes the paper polished. These distinguished marks are not made easily. They are the results of great efforts and spirit. Every single step is made with endurance and the spirits of craftsman. It would be the duty of Korean to enhance this craftsman's deliberate spirit not only just handing it down. Moreover, in this market-ruling era, Korean papers should have higher market value. In order to do that, cutting the price and more transparent distribution channel should be preceded to have international competitiveness.

By Cho Hyun-min

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Taking a glance at the rising trend, tattoo, and its increasing popularity

Tattoo sublimates to a form of art

On the verge of turning to a steaming summer when people throw away thick clothes and boastfully walk around with skin exposed, increasing number of young generation is getting a tattoo in preparation for the season. Last year's grand event, World Cup 2002 played a vital role in popularizing body painting including tattoo, now becoming one of the most representative vogue among so called "N Generation," despite an age-old prejudice which used to be deeply rooted in Korean society.

Upon entering college, people encounter freedom which they were unable to taste due to the strict regulation imposed upon them. One of those is the choice of what a person does to his or her body. These days, tattoo emerged as a popular choice that more and more people choose to have.

To get them, people are willing to sacrifice their body to the stinging rhythm of a needle, repeatedly piercing their skin. The recipient must also endure blood and scabbing for earning the increasingly popular distinction of being the owner of a tattoo.

What is tattoo?

The word "tattoo" is derived from the Polynesian verb "tatu" for marking or touching something. It was meant to refer to the striking of the needle into the skin. The earliest known tattooed person is the infamous "Iceman" found in the Otzal Alps, located in Italy - he had lived about 5,300 years ago. Ancient cultures used tattoos to ward off sickness or bad luck. The Egyptians were the first to use needles to tattoo the body. It spread through Greece, and Arabia, and by 2000 B.C. the tattoo had arrived in Asia, but only recently has it become a fashion statement.

Tattoo no longer taboo

Why couldn't this several-centuries-old



cross-cultural practice sublimates to art? A couple of aspects may account for the reasons behind it.

Most profoundly, as Confucianism had been woven into the fabric of daily lives of Koreans, people treasured their body and harming it was considered as a sin. Exposing their body in public was also morally restricted.

In addition, owing to the fact that tattoo was used to identify and to punish criminals in the past, the negative image has not yet been died out completely. Later in its progression, tattoo became a common symbol of those who were treated contemptuously, such as a gang of hooligans and prostitutes - it took part as a means of strengthening members' solidarity and of demonstration to rather reveal themselves.

As time passed by, things have been changed - so did the mentality that people hold towards the idea of tattooing. Today, it has reached a point in our culture where it, once again, has become stylish and a symbol not so much of recklessness as in parents' generation. Many inked themselves in order

to promote friendship and to confirm membership, to remember an important event, to remind oneself of one's belief and faith, and to hope for good luck.

On top of that, in the era of post-modernism where divers values are pursued, the rising generation, considerably influenced by the trend, naturally seeks to express their unique thoughts and identity. It is a way of showing personality, asserting individuality and control over oneself. Moreover, resistance and dissatisfaction against the current society, rebellion against authority, as well as rejection of standardization are displayed through it, as well.

Yet, the reason for tattooing is not always for the appreciation of tattoos as works of art. Look at the music videos on TV - the celebrities in the movies with their body painted - including athletes and movie stars. At the same time, fashion industry and fan-crazy young people are responsible for the phenomenon. These are parts of the reason that tattoos have become such a part of the mainstream culture.

Negative aspects of tattoo

As a member of the new generation, the young get inked as an emblem of liberty.

However, it is still only understandable among the group and within them, not yet applicable to each and every people in all generation, despite the drastic social developments. Furthermore, although not correspondent to all cases, but it is undeniable that tattoos needed to look sexy and cool are one evidence of byproduct of body-centered and appearance-oriented culture.

"Think before you ink"

In spite of the fact that it is possible to completely remove tattoos using laser technology, the procedure can be painful and be quite expensive. Small tattoos can require several sessions and cost as much as 200,000 won per visit.

Since tattoos are permanent and irrevocable marks left on skin, tattoo artists suggest to thoroughly think and make sure it is the one that he or she would like to live with for the rest of life without regretting.

It is very ironic to show discomfort over other's tattoo when oneself gets one's eyebrows tattooed for beauty. Due to such double-faced people, unfortunately, it is a sad reality that proudly handing in one's name card is yet nearly impossible.

When men first started piercing their ears they were thought to be homosexual; now, it is normal to see a man with both ears pierced and people do not take a second look. The rapidly increasing popularity of tattoos is a natural progression in our culture, just like that of the movement from horse drawn carriages to motorized vehicles.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Cherish your every experience

"I'm sorry for being late," said Sun Hoi-jong. He came over panting and puffing while running. Also, his cellular phone rang without a pause during the interview. The reporter easily could sense that he is a very busy man at a glance.

He is a student of HUFs - he works as a producer in a cable television, Skylife. To be more specific, he is in charge of News-in, which is a program of RTV in skylife. RTV is the first public access channel that was made by the audience. It may be a natural result that he works in the field because he was interested in broadcasting and playing with camera since childhood.

His family members are: parents, two sisters and he. He is the youngest of the family. Moreover, there is a big gap in ages between him and his sisters, which the fact brings about an advantage to him. His parents are good supporters.

When he was young, he had a little toy. He was a third grader of an elementary school, he had a video camera and he started to film with it since then. When he was in second grade of junior high school, he won a prize at MBC video filming contest. Upon this opportunity, he was able to determine his future. Frankly speaking, he did not want to be a producer at first. He wanted to be a camera man just like that of filming show. He entered a youth broadcasting club in YMCA in order to learn producing. He played a role as a producer. Then he was fascinated by a role of producer. So he changed his mind. Now, his ultimate hope is that he will be a MBC News Desk producer. So, he gains experiences in many kinds of works.

He entered HUFs in order to study Information & Communication and Japanese. In the technical aspect, Japan is more advanced than our country. So, he plans to study fly over to Japan to learn Japanese and the advanced technology.

Also, he is running a small group, "News Producing Group" in the Information & Communication course. He organized this group firsthand. He learned about broadcasting together with other members of the group by doing seminars. This group made a experimental product that is about the newly built main building in our school. This work received a prize, too.

News-in was began from this small gathering of students of common interest. News-in was organized by university students who is enrolled in Metropolitan area schools, consisting of about 50 persons. The budget committee member, however, is composed with HUFsans. RTV does not meddle nothing, just supports only funding. Therefore, members of the News-in conduct this organization on by themselves from electing new member of the party to financial management. The production cost left from the budget is used in purchasing equipments and making the member's name card, publicity poster for electing new members.

"Since this organization is ran by many people, it is inevitable to face some big and small troubles." Then, he said, "When doing this work, there are some times when you have to abandon your attempt. However, you must work devotedly."

The program that was dealing Hanchongnyeong was provided for benefiting the enemy was made by News-in. This product was broadcasted at the RTV. He said "Hanchongnyeong students seem like being placed in a frustrating situation. So, news produce party wanted to be a help for them."

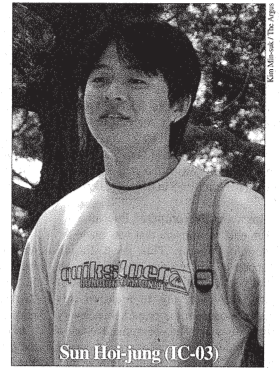
He is very gratified with a curriculum of the Information & Communication course. "The professors here are very qualified. Everything they teach us is very useful and can be applied in the actual battle. These teachings are of great help for me when I work."

When he was a freshman, he lived in a precarious life. He confessed that he was not a good student. He dropped most of his classes. Now, however, he adapted himself to his circumstances. It surely is hard to carry out learning and working as a producer, at the same time. However, he is happy because he is doing what he wants.

Lastly, he said, "Experience many kinds of whatever you can. So, only if you does that you can know what you real want."

By Yoo Ha-na

Associate Editor of Culture Section



The Argus Gallery

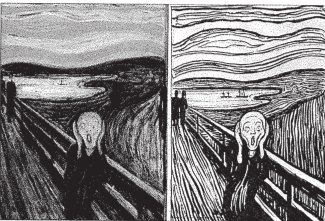
A Norwegian painter's intense, evocative treatment of psychological and emotional themes injected a major influence on the development of German Expressionism in the early 20th century. His painting, "Scream (1893)," is regarded as an icon of existential anguish.

Edvard Munch's most famous work has gained enormous popularity, especially since World War II. Perhaps the existential fear here rendered by the artist has become more widespread in recent decades?

Art historians call Munch, together with artists like Van Gogh, "the founder of Expressionism." It is because of a picture such as "Scream." Often described as the first expressionistic picture, "Scream," is the most extreme example of Munch's "soul paintings." Expressionism is movement in fine arts that emphasizes the expression of inner experience rather than solely realistic portrayal, seeking to depict not objective reality but the subjective emotions.

The first time Munch described the experience which gave rise to this painting was in Nice. In his literary diary, the entry for 22 January 1892 reads: "I was walking along the road with two friends. The sun was setting. I felt a breath of melancholy.

Icon of existential anguish inside us



"Scream (1893)" by Edvard Munch, the Munch Museum, Oslo, Norway

Suddenly, the sky turned blood-red. I stopped, and leaned against the railing, deathly tired - looking out across the flaming clouds that hung like blood and a sword over the blue-black fjord and town. My friends walked on - I stood there, trembling with fear. And I sensed a great, infinite scream pass through nature."

In the foreground, on a road with a railing along it, there is a figure: his hands raised to his head, eyes staring, mouth gaping. Further back are two gentlemen in top hats, and behind them a landscape of fjord and hills.

The work depicts not so much an incident

or a landscape as a state of mind. The drama is an inner one, and yet the subject is firmly anchored in the topography of Oslo - the view is from Nordstrand towards the two bays at the head of the Oslofjord, with Holmenkollen in the background. The evening landscape has been distilled into an abstract rhythm of wavy lines. The road with its railing, leading diagonally inwards, creates a powerful pull of perspective in the composition, and intensifies the disquieting atmosphere in the picture.

The facial expression depends to a large degree on the painting's dynamics, the colors

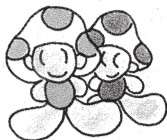
and lines. The scene, particularly the foreground figure, is grotesquely distorted and rendered in colors that are not taken from external reality. Coming as it does from Munch's own "inner hell," the paintings visualizes a desperate aspect of anxiety and apocalypse. The percussiveness of the motif show that it also speaks to our day and age.

The painting, "Scream," was stolen on the opening day of Lillehammer Winter Olympics 1994, emerging as the hottest issue that time. Fortunately, however, thanks to following and chasing the thief in hot pursuit, Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization) was able to find the painting.

Before Munch died in January 1944, he had willed his large collection of pictures and uncataloged biographical and literary notes to the City of Oslo. Consequently, he donated his works to the Munch Museum in 1963, which has a unique collection of Munch's art and other materials which illuminate all phases of the artistic process.

By Lee Ji-yong

Reporter of Culture Section



CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus



World Environment Day . 5 June 2003
Water - Two Billion People are Dying for It!

