



The Argus

First Issue Published
July 1, 1954

Vol. XXXXVII No. 378 한국외국어대학교

HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

NOVEMBER 1, 2003

CAMPUS Page 3
In-depth : HUFSS' poor situation of computer supplying

INTERNATIONAL Page 5
In-depth : Analyzing the current disputed issue, troop dispatch

THEORY & CRITIQUE Page 6
T&C Tower : Pygmalsions in the classroom



OPINION Page 2
Visiting : Monochrome artist, Kim Guiline (F-56)



NATIONAL Page 4
Reportage : Pimat-gol, one of the shelters for the citizens of Seoul is being destroyed



CULTURE Page 7
Review : Focus on the exquisite "La Fille Mal Gardée"

Rally held against the dispatch

The second national rally in opposition to dispatch troops to Iraq, was held Daehakro on October 25. This event was led by Kim Jenam, who is a representative of Green Korea.

A laborer of Korea Confederation of Trade Union, university students and many people in every walks of life spoke of their opposition to the dispatch of Korean troops to Iraq. Among them, a middle school student's speech captured the publics' attention.

The zeal of the university students was highly intense. Representatives of each university's General Student Council went on hunger strikes. Jung Jae-wook, a representative of the Yonsei University GSC, and students who were on a hunger strike spoke that Korea cannot undergo the sorrow again after the Vietnam War 40 years ago. They were going to fight for the withdrawal of the decision by the government to dispatch troops despite the risk for arrest.

He also emphasized that the government would spend 7,000 hundred million for the initial cost. That amount is about twice of 3,600 hundred million that the government took out as one of their countermeasure for youth

unemployment. He said that using this money to solve the unemployment problem would be a real help to our national interest.

In addition, Korea and Japan's joint declaration was read because the anti-war assembly was held jointly by representatives of Korea, Japan, the U.S. and Turkey. This declaration severely criticized the Bush administration's policy, and claimed that U.S. has to hand over Iraq's sovereignty to the hands of the Iraqi people.

Reverend Hong Kuen-su talked over the telephone with the Turkey group who were against the dispatch of army forces and had confirmed their will for a joint effort. In addition, an American woman sent a message in which she positively objected to Korea's dispatch of combat troops to Iraq.

Among the people who took part in this event, the members of Union of Hanjin Heavy Industries and Construction Co. wore mourning dresses to remember Kim Joo-ik's death, reminding the participants of the painful memory. Although it was cold, a mother with a ten month-old baby participated in the assembly and this scene touched people's heart.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus



A student joins the sign-collecting campaign against dispatching Korean troops to Iraq on October 29.

HUFS high school to come

2003 HUFS High School Introduction Seminar was held at Wooduk Hall in the Foreign Studies Center of the Wangsan campus, and it concerned people of Yongin city and the members of HUFS who in Wangsan campus. The purpose of HUFS high school is to cultivate talented youngsters, especially in various foreign languages. The president, Ahn Byung-man, said, "It will be the best high school in Korea. So I ask parents of students generous help." Yongin city offered two hundred million won to HUFS. It also raised a capital for the construction of

the high school.

Yongin city looks forward to making improvements in educational surroundings and growing competent persons in Yongin city. For now, the building designs are completed.

Next year, the buildings will be established at Wangsan campus. All students are to live in dormitories. A professor in Department of Bioscience and Biotechnology explained, "It is a plan that makes the school an English-only zone because students' ability to speak English will grow very fast by living in this circumstance in dormitory."

Also dormitories holds Resident Assistants (RAs) on each floors. Then, RAs help and control students in speaking English. RAs is a very special system that exists just at HUFS high school in Korea. The authorities of HUFS have a plan that links the high school and the university because HUFS takes the leadership in the education of foreign language. And, the authorities of HUFS will discuss about the educational curriculums. According to the plan, HUFS high school will grow in March in 2005.

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

The missing right wing

Hong Se-hwa, the planner of Hankyoreh, lectured on conservation and progress in Korea at the library of Wangsan campus on October 16.

France sees debates and education on individuals important so they give much support on tuition fees, but Korean families spend enormous money on education, although Korean education system is still managed by the government. This contradiction is caused by ignorance of the concept of republic. Republic is a society where liberal citizens equally look into public interests, and abide by three principles about education; non-religious, obligatory and free.

People like Kim Koo who thought that national identity was important can be called as the true right wing, but they have disappeared. The present right wing groups only pursue their private interests.

He felt pity for the current situation in which people give up their self-realization because of their living, and requested HUFSSans not to abandon self-realization and to ease conflicts between them till they die.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

HUFS hosts young singers

When the weather was starting to become cloudy on October 9, the "23th FBS song festival," in HUFS was held. Out of a total of 40 teams, 10 teams qualified the preliminary contest. The bands were not only in HUFS, but also others from nationwide universities.

"Walky-talky," a team of HUFS, opened the festival. Before continuing with Part 2, an invited underground band named "Ski-jo" showed an exciting rock performance, which students ran to the front of the stage.

Though the teams were all amateurs and students, there were singers who sang as if they were professionals and Lim Jin-ho, who was a female vocalist from Dongduk Women's University came to win the 1st prize. The festival was a competitive one but also a harmonizing one in which the

audience and participants expressed the passion of youth. After the Part 2 ended, a famous singer "Loveholic" came to HUFS, and the whole song contest came to the finale.

Lee Byung-uk (BA-02), one of the organizers of festival said, "It was a long time ago when we first started to prepare for this festival. I was somewhat worried and tense but I didn't feel when I was on stage as the emcee. Now I feel so good and thankful to all participants and people who watched until the end."

According to one of the judges of the FBS song festival, "It was a big-scaled which all of the university students could participate so it had good response and I think the sound facilities and effects were relatively good."

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus



Lim Jin-ho is singing who won the 1st prize.

Culture expedition to Japan

The culture expeditions to foreign countries will be held starting in winter of 2003 in HUFS. This system gives students a chance to go to foreign countries and experience the country's culture and society through the support of the school authority.

Anyone who is a student of HUFS now can apply and the students themselves can decide the field that they want to research such as economy, education, culture, and the environment. Students who apply for this system have to organize a team, consisting of three members, and 7 teams that pass the screening test of expedition project can have a chance to go to Japan for 7 days in January or February next year.

Actually, the "Short-term Foreign Service Training System" had been in operation with the same purpose in HUFS. Every year since 1996, HUFS has provided 35 million won to students for the program. However, the process of selecting students who received the benefits was not opened to the public.

"The support of HUFS for the program is valuable. I hope that many students are interested in it and they can receive the benefits," said Choi Hee-sung (PA-98), a member of the program committee. More information is available at <http://cafe.daum.net/hufstoworld>.

By Baek Mi-sun / The Argus

Notice Board

- Lecture on "Equal rights between men and women" by Byun Jae-ran, a movie columnist, will take place on November 15 in room 6210 of the Graduate School Building in Imun campus.
- Shin Hae-chul will give a lecture on "Dispatch the combat troops to Iraq and campus culture" on November 4. This lecture will be held in the Information and Industry Building, room 207 in Wangsan campus.
- FLEX test's application due from November 10 to 28. The test will be held on December 7.



The 38th Imun GSC Election Nov. 25~26

The 25th Wangsan GSC Election Nov. 25~27

Vote!

Show your vision for HUFS future!



Editorial

Finding lost future

Most people may still remember the Tiananmen Square in 1989. There was an unforgettable scene that a young student lay in front of a tank to protest dictatorship. The reckless behavior was a starting point to reform China. It affected directly and indirectly to democratize China. Korea had experienced a similar situation earlier than China: It was the 5.18 uprising, as expected. The epoch-making event of history was evoked by young power. And it paved the way to expel dictatorial government and laid a cornerstone of democracy.

The two events have something in common. Young people including university students played a leading role to reform society. It is a typical example to reveal the nature of young people, such as passion and challenge. A human being who challenges the impossible is beautiful no matter who they are.

Then, what about university students today? Not all of them, but they have a tendency to be passive, seek an easy way and find a relief by adjusting to reality. There are several reasons or backgrounds, supporting the thought. First, they are more individualistic than before. Raising sons and daughters nobly brings about the result. Besides recent state-of-the-art technologies including the Internet, cellular phone, computer games even so-called "messenger" decreased face-to-face meetings with other people, which could deepen the trend. Individualism spreads to campus. So, they are indifferent to on-campus issues, because they think, "It is not directly beneficial for me." They are too busy doing their private things, though.

Another reason is the popular culture. The consumptive culture infiltrated deeply into university since 1990's. And it is so familiar that students can not recognize the culture. For instance, general student councils of universities are busy inviting popular singers to gather students during festival season in spring. Important thing is that student accepts naturally. By experiencing the new campus culture, they do not begin to develop the culture to be more productive.

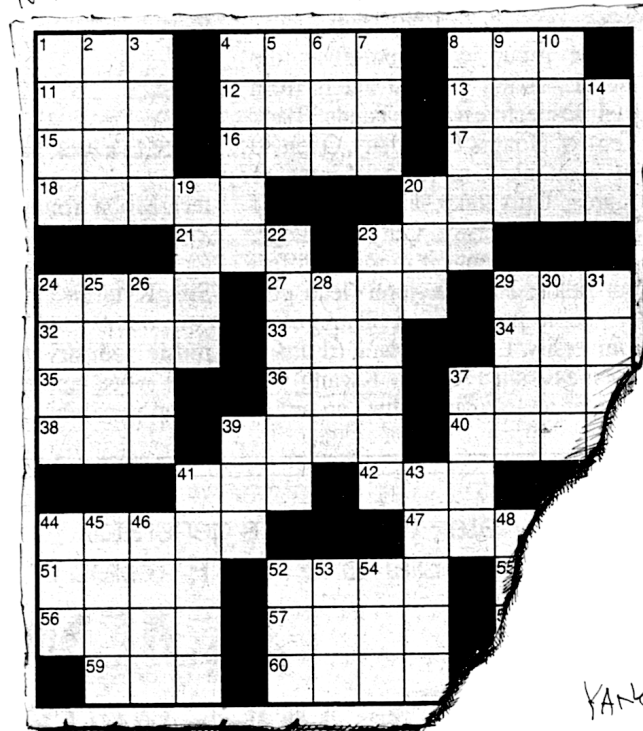
Finally, there is a serious youth unemployment problem, which became a social issue. The unclear future makes the young depressed. For the rookies who are about to jump into the society and stretch their wings, it can be a unconquerable burden. Therefore, on entering, freshmen are getting involved to study their major in these days. In other words, youth unemployment shrinks them not to think of other things. On the other hand, the youth unemployment issue always exists. Korean economic condition is getting better. Thus, they don't need to be too negative.

Some might disagree to the thought on trend, which is considered as an unavoidable change. Of course, reality can't be ignored. The conservative usually says that it is impossible. But what they do not realize is the importance of the young generation. After the liberation, the young generation triggered many important events that turned out to be turning points in history. For example, the passion for democratic nation transformed into civil activities, and young woman power which destructed the firm paternalistic society. Thanks to young workers' struggle in 1970's and 1980's, workers could get present status anyhow.

For this reason, it is necessary for them to be positive, progressive, and adventurous, because they are in charge of developing the society. As stated earlier, young generation has led reformation, and every society needs them. No one can substitute for their parts.

As human beings are getting old, they become conservative. Although it is the nature of human being, it is hard to expect advancement from anyone who do not pursue change or continuously challenge. Can a single human being make a difference? It sounds very difficult, but of course it is possible. Especially, passionate young persons have unlimited potentialities enough to achieve something significant. Although it is hard to go against the current trend of being realistic, don't forget that university students are young. Make a challenge to the ready-made social system.

KOREAN CROSSWORD PUZZLE...



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

- *President, Publisher* Ahn Byong-man
- *Editor-in-Chief* Park Min-shik
- *Editorial Consultant* Koo Sung-chan
- *Editor* Seo Eun-jin
- *Associate Editors* Baek Mi-sun, Kim Kyu-young
Oh Sae-hoon, Yeo Hee-soo
- *Reporters* Jo Hyun-mi, Jo Jae-hyoun, Lee Hyae-myung
Lee Jun-gul, Shim Hye-jin
- *Professor Editor* Kim Hyun-taek
- *English Advisors* Cho Sung-eun, Choo Suk-hoon

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

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

San 89, Wangsan-ri, Molyun-myun, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)

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

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

Interview with monochrome artist Kim Guiline (F-56)

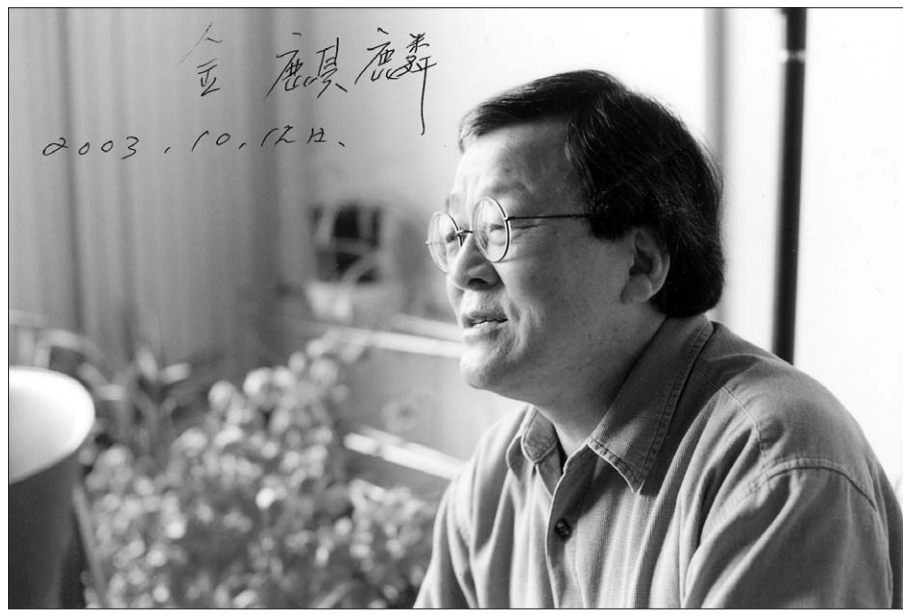
See things from the unseen

Just a color and some spots fill up the whole space. There is no shape in the picture. A little boy saw the work of an artist and remarked, "It is all black. I cannot find anything in this picture." The creator of the work is Kim Guiline (F-56), who is one of the members of the HUFSS' third graduates. The artist has painted monochrome works for about 40 years in Paris. A few of his works have been exhibited since 2000 on Wangsan campus.

His career as an artist did not start in the early years of his life. It was after his graduation from HUFSS, that he studied in France. Influenced by his elder brother, who had studied in France, he entered the Department of French. Kim was a student who loved literature, especially poetry. He was one of the students who published the first school magazine of HUFSS and he translated French poems into Korean in the magazine. Also his own poems were published in the HUFSS school newspaper in 1958.

During his childhood, he used to be lost in contemplation, and liked to draw the pictures of Van Gogh. However, he was not in a situation to study art at that time. After graduating from HUFSS, he went to France to study French literature which was a very rare event in those days. Kim studied the poems of French poets, like Apollinaire and Paul Valery. And he was fascinated by the Imagist School and he also became charmed by paintings. Then, he started to paint works of art in 1962, the next year he went to France. Kim expressed his emotions in the paintings for three years and decided to study Art History at Dijon university.

He went to the National School of Art in Paris and he held his first exhibition in 1965. His Art History teacher appreciated his works and advised, "It would be hard for you to find these kind of opportunity during your life." His works were bought by the Dijon



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Museum and the articles about him were carried in local newspapers. He found his latent talent on painting and moreover, he won the recognition of the public. This encouraged him to make his mind up to be an artist. A student who first started to study French literature found himself becoming an artist.

He continued to live in Paris after he left for France in 1961 and he came back to live in Korea in the year 2000. In Korea, he is called, the "forerunner of monochrome." Kim brought monochrome paintings into Korea by holding his first exhibition in Korea in 1976. At that time, it was considered a very fresh idea in the Korean Art world. In the 1970's, monochrome, which is from American painting, was a world trend at art circles. Kim got an inspiration from those works and he thought it was the very painting style that suited him.

Monochrome is an uni-colored painting. It does not describe the shapes we see but tries to capture the essence using only one color.

"The energy of nature is a formless thing. I perused philosopher Merleau Ponty's books." There are many works of various sizes in his workroom. "Every other work seems alike but, there is no same work," he explained. His painting is done by drawing lines and placing dots and rubbing them together and then repeating it again. He said that he could make tensions of color through this process. "Although this is one color, it is not monotonous. You can find rhythm in it."

Among his works, especially, he has many works with black color. He said that black is a color that opens people's eyes to one's essence. But, his favorite color is yellow. "Yellow is a fantastic color. It is a color that makes people go about dreaming. I often listen to Mendelssohn's music while I am painting. I think his music can be expressed by the color yellow." And he added that he is an fervent supporter of the pictures of Malevich, a Russian artist.

He lived a simple and modest life for 40 years as an artist in France. He earned

money by repairing old works of artists in the municipal museum on the side. He used to clean the works of Rembrandt, Picasso, Chagall with chemicals. Kim said, "Korean artists have a tendency to think that art is the second thing after making a living, although beauty is what comes from one's living a life."

He also said that he thinks his works do not belong to him. "The real meaning of art work is the work itself and what I am doing on, not owning them."

At his workroom where Mendelssohn's music was cadenced, the reporter asked him if there were any regrets about choosing to become an artist. Then, he said that he has no regret about it and he had enjoyed full freedom with painting pictures. "It is impossible not to have difficulties but I am gratified with my life as an artist," he said. His daily routine consists of drinking a cup of tea in the morning and painting in his workroom. "My body is sitting on a chair but in my head, I am flying freely like a bird," he said. Kim also confessed that if he were not an artist, he would want to be an astronaut. The message to HUFSSans also has something to do with his statement about his life. He asked HUFSSans to be a young generation who can enjoy freedom to the full in their lives.

Next year, he has a plan to hold his exhibition in Busan. And he hopes that he would have a good book of his paintings in the future. The figure of the artist in his small workroom seems extremely passionate and energetic.

By Baek Mi-sun

Associate Editor of Campus Section

From the Faculty Lounge

Every year, tens of thousands of students transfer from their current universities or colleges to other universities. Only to HUFSS do about 600 new students transfer from other universities and colleges in a year. The purpose of the transfer admission system is to give students opportunities to choose and adjust once again their major fields of study suitable to their ability and academic aptitude. In this context, the transfer admission system can be seen as performing its original and positive function.

However, we cannot deny the fact that the system actually distorts the fundamental higher educational system.

One of the major causes of the transfer admission system would be that a great number of students enrolled in universities would choose their majors without considering ability and academic aptitude. Of course, it is difficult for the final-year high school students to have comprehensive knowledge of their ability and academic aptitude. Nevertheless, the limping attitude in choosing universities and academic majors at their first universities does not originate from the lack of knowledge but from a general trend of preferring to "better" universities.

It is an inevitable fact that the transfer admission system itself is also performed in the way to transfer to "better" universities

and "better" majors. From local universities to universities located at the National Capital region and from less favoured to more favoured universities, the transfer march is going on regardless of applicants' ability and academic aptitude. This undesired transfer fever results in a great squandering of nation's resources.



Park No-ho

Actual and virtual images of the transfer admission

Another problem of the transfer admission system is that, due to the trend of transfer from local universities to universities at the Capital region, the local universities are now facing a survival crisis. Recently, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources announced a program of curtailing the total number of transfer students, according to which each university

has their transfer students quota reduced proportionally to a supplement ratio of the faculty. However, this solution is simply a temporary countermeasure to revive already problem-filled local universities.

Even after a successful transfer to other university, there still remains an essential problem. Because many transfer students

universities accept the transfer fever as a real fact and take various measures to meet the situation, there would not be a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Transferred students switched to other universities without considering the fundamental problems mentioned above should remember that they could fail to achieve their intended purpose. To escape from this kind of problems, one should give careful consideration in the first place when choosing their university and academic major. And before considering transfer, they should first search for possibilities to develop themselves at the current university. Finally, if they fail to find out any possibility, they can consider to take a transfer admission test.

Anyway, the responsibility of problems of the transfer admission system should not lie wholly on the students. Rather it is partly a responsibility of our distorted society and our mal-functioning educational system.

As the Dean of Admission Affairs of HUFSS, I fully recognize the difficulty that transfer students may encounter and I want to inform you that various programs are on the way to solve the problems.

The writer is a professor of the Department of Scandinavian Languages, Dean of Admission Affairs.

Letter to The Argus

Sharing the view on performance

Most university students enjoy watching movies but not going to performances. Of course many people like performances. But they do not go to see it. It's because of the expensive price tickets.

When I saw the article about it in the Argus, I remembered what my sister told me. She would like to see the performance 'Cats' but she could not. She said it was too expensive. Yes, I heard that it really is an excellent musical but it is too expensive for students or teenagers. I thought that large sized performance would need much more money for making it and so the tickets cost so much.

But article said large and expensive performance cause lots of trouble. It brings about the prolonged depression of small sized Korean performance. I have a same idea. Last time I saw a play which was a Korean performance presented in Daehakro, only a few people were there to

see it even though the theater was not that big. Also expensive performance brings about economic loss. The article gave an example 'Turandot' which is made from China. When I saw performance that got a copyright from foreign countries I did not know what effect the performance has, the economic loss. And the article said, expensive performance induce a sense of incompatibility and it related to worsening the quality of performances. I understand what it means but I don't know how to prevent it. Kindly, the article did not miss the point. It tells solutions. I also think creative ideas bring people to the theater and increases the popularity of the performance. Of course an exclusive theater and a high quality production of the performance are required.

Jeong Eun-jeong (E-02)

Making the best use of speciality

Recently, college has become an official institute as compulsory education and is no longer regarded as an ivory tower. When people choose their major, they tend to ignore their aptitude. And after they graduate, they choose a job which is not related to their major.

But I read an article from the Argus last month that one of HUFSSan wrote about his experience in Africa and his wish to continue studying about the field after graduation. The most fascinating thing was his experience of making his own friends and studying by himself.

I visited Thailand last summer, and I found my guide who studied Thai language at HUFSS. It was very pleased to meet a person who had gone to same college and I also envied him because he was still using what he learned at college after graduation.

Nowadays, people are so busy trying to find a job unrelated with their major. Soon,

they are disappointed or know that the job does not seem right. I think that's why we have such a low rate of employment today. People should know more about themselves and what they really want. They must choose suitable majors and try to find work in a similar field. Or people should feel more passionate about their major and study harder. That may be one of the ways to improve our low rate of employment.

So, take more interest in our majors and study it harder!

Lee Bich Na Ree (E-02)

Send comments or opinions on The Argus articles.
Address : theargus@hanmail.net

Finding out the problem of computers in Wangsan campus

Outmoded PCs provoke students

The General Student Council (GSC) of the 2003 spring semester of Wangsan discussed the problems of computers at Wangsan Council. According to the specific discussion, GSC made a recommendation to the authorities of HUFSS; the proposal was to install new computers in all of the department rooms for the benefit of the students in the fall semester.

So, new computers have been put in each college department rooms on Wangsan campus. A total of 33 computers were installed, whose model number is HDD 3G, CPU-Celeron 333 MHz RAM-32m. In the same manner, 6 other computers were installed in the department rooms of the College of Natural Sciences whose Model number is M2000 HDD-2G CPU-200MHz RAM-32m.

Unrealistic computers installed

First of all, these computers are not sufficient for the purposes of multimedia; installed computers are of low quality and performance. So, it can never be used for viewing multimedia images.

Many students showed their dissatisfaction towards the authorities of HUFSS. The office of Students Affairs considered only about the function of researching documents through computer as in a literal sense of the word. Obviously, it is nonsense. A staff of the computer room said, "It is not a good model to use for the students." But the office of Students Affairs ignored this.

It is a result of the problem on bad administration that does not concern students' welfare.

Park Sun-young (R-03) said, "I do not know how to use this computer. I used to use this computer when I was a middle school student. It is difficult to understand why these computers are here." Actually, installed computers are 1998 Samsung model.

What is more, the construction of LAN line was delayed. So far, students could not use all of the functions of computers, such as the Internet.

Moreover, Internet speed is too slow to use efficiently. Because of the problem the computers have low capabilities, GSC reported it to the Wangsan Council. So as a result, GSC discussed about the problems of computers with the delegates of each department.

All members of the council agreed to return these computers to the General Affairs Section (GSA). GSA is an organization, which works on managing the student budget.

The office of Students Affairs took the lead to install computers. But GSA continually worried about the school budget.

Returned to the General Affairs Section

GSC returned these low performance computers to the Administrative Building and they protested against GSA for doing so. After this protest, they decided to give new computers again.

Eventually, after the students' repulsion, the office of Students Affairs changed all the computers in the department rooms to new computers, 20G RAM-128M. They did not give any accessories, like computer table and other things.

Because it was not originally part of the plan, the school lacked the fund to do it.

The computers remain as they are. So many department rooms do not have a system to prevent theft. By changing the computers the authorities of HUFSS gave The Department Offices half a million won for upgrade. Also 92 computers were changed into new computers at the office of administration in HUFSS.

Against this case, the authorities of HUFSS explained, "It is included under the complication of budget for upgrading in October 2002.

Students' demand for computer registered later." After breaking out of the computer case, they argued about computers that returned to GSA. So they decided to change new computers. At present, all computers



Computers stacked up in Administrative Building.

were changed. They are certainly better than the former ones. Students remedied the grievance a little bit.

However, it is they are not yet enough to use all functions. Students are still dissatisfied with these shameful things. From the beginning, the school authorities did not draw up an estimate for students' welfare, like computer. So this shameful case broke out. They said, "We are doing our best for students' welfare. Therefore, students have to understand the authorities of HUFSS and the lack of budget."

Do not repeat these shameful things.

Computers are one of the most important things for students' life. It is a very good outcome that new computers are offered for the students' welfare.

But still, it is very lamentable that low ability computers are installed. Above all, GSC needs to make a reasonable claim that the current computers are good enough for multi-media.

In the future, GSC also has to state clearly about specific details as a bells and whistles of computers. So, it is necessary for the GSC to continue to keep the installed computers. After the breakout of this event, after much delaying, The administration has no proposed plans about the computers yet. Then they ask for help to students because of lack in budget.

However, students are unaware of the lack of budget. The authorities of HUFSS have to put into real action for students' welfare than indolent administration.

In order for this case not to happen again next year, the school should clearly state the computer budget for repairs and upgrades.

By Jo Jae-hyoung
Reporter of Campus Section

The cold winter season is coming. In addition to the chilly weather, students who are preparing to get a job maybe more colder than others. Many students study English, current affairs, common sense and prepare for various exams.

These days, students who are studying for state examinations can be easily found among them. Above all, the most serious problem is their mental attitude.

They are preparing state examinations for individual riches and honors. They just want to obtain them by passing the exam. They are reluctant to work at a company, where they can be severely scolded by their higher-ups, being the one over whose head his juniors have passed over, and getting little pay. Being a government official is thought to be a stable job, so some people consider public servants' salary as a kind of insurance.

As seen from the present state above, university education becoming less and less substantial. Those who study the exam exhibit a tendency to give no heed to their school grades. The students are bent on studying the exam than their majors, so it makes the university education have no meaning.

Furthermore, professors hardly give any assignments and even do not take mid terms or final exams at the law department of some universities which have many students preparing for the bar exam.

The social view that the university that has many successful applicants is a better school also contributes to this situation. Each university uses the data on their own schools' ranking of the exam for public advertising. It gives a feeling that the number of students who

pass the exam decides the rank of the university. A university announces the list of successful applicants through hanging a banner in the university campus. This shows the conservative aspect of universities, that ought to possess open minded thoughts and be called an ivory tower. Universities should be proud of how much they obtain good result scientifically than how many successful the exam candidates they have.

Individual difficulties cannot be overlooked. They face difficulties in getting a job because of their old age. Years of studying made them go over the age limits of companies. If they do

not pass the exam due to age limits, the situation gets worse.

In addition, mental burdens increase as they have depended on their parents too much.

Even though thousands of hard-working students apply for the test, only a limited number of students can be selected. This is surely a national waste of people

who has the ability to work in other parts.

Today, even the students who have success in the exam have difficulty in finding a good job after finishing their training course. Finally, if they are not competitive enough although passing the exam, they will be a useless professional.

These days, those who do not think creatively and have no spirit of challenge cannot survive in any field. Youth who do not have a certain mission for this field challenge for the new and energetic world.

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

The stray fever



HUFSSans' Talking with the counselor in Wangsan campus

Solve your problem through counseling

Do you have a worry? Do you need a counselor? There are some ladies who are the mothers of HUFSS students working in the Students Counseling Center in the Hankuk University of Foreign studies. Park Nam-sook is a counselor who graduated from the Department of English in the Imun campus. She also minored in Education. After graduating from college, she taught English for two years in a high school. Next, she worked at the Counseling Center in the graduate school of Yonsei University and she gave lectures to students in the liberal arts courses of Yonsei University.

She is well skilled in the field of pedagogy. She moved to the Student Council Center on Wangsan campus as a counseling psychologist in 2003. Park Nam-sook explained, "I want to assist the students of HUFSS. Above all, I am very pleased with my work in the school. Almost as many as fifty students gathered to take counseling here for two weeks. So it is very busy here. But she does not feel that it is hard. She said "I wish more students would come here." She wanted to sympathize with the students' worries.

Some students have an incorrect perception about counseling. The image of the counselor is not the problem. Counseling is a help to students for their self-development and self-comprehension. Park added, "The counseling center is always ready to help with the students' problems and worries."



Open counseling was held by the Counseling Center in front of the Students building.

Many Wangsan students feel a problem in themselves. She said that "Many students have a problem with friends and aptitude for their major. Students especially have a problem with their direction in the future." Therefore, the counseling center provides Group counseling. Group counseling program is a program in which 10 students attend together at the same time to solve their problems. Students who attend here have a similar problem. So they all work towards solving the problem by talking with each other. Also the students learn a great deal about self-comprehension and skill on personal relations. Many students take advantage of this group counseling because it can be done in a more natural environment than individual counseling. Park said, "In the

past, I provided couple counseling in Yonsei University. Couple counseling attracted a lot of interest. I want to enjoy this counseling with students here in HUFSS in the future."

She hold an additional study program with counsel activities. Particularly, counseling center of here has sex counseling. There are many people including Park Nam-sook, which make a group of six competent counselors. "Above all, many people do not have a concept of partnership. It is not one sided problem. Sex problems must be solved by talking to each other and through mutual understanding. We have to have a correct understanding about sex problems." In addition, the counseling center furnishes the information about sex problem to students. They provide many information books on

the subject. The Counseling center helps students not only in psychology counseling but also through lectures. In the summer of 2002, they provided counseling to HUFSS staff with their children. The Counseling Center has a valuable role in HUFSS. Of course it is important that all tests are free here. The Counseling Center is managed by our registration fee. She added, "in the future, we have a planning a program to provide counseling to students studying abroad who are leading hard lives." Next year, the Counseling Center has a special program for foreign students who are studying in Korea. The Counseling Center is committed towards working for the foreign students who are having difficulty studying in a foreign country. She pointed out that students on Wangsan campus do not have confidence while attending school. Many students on Wangsan are worried about school work and employment. She added that in any job, confidence in their own ability is the trait that is most needed. Also self-comprehension is very important. She asked many people to remember this point. After the interview, she proposed to the reporter, "Would you like to take this survey for testing your path after-graduation?" She took a warm interest in the reporters' future.

By Jo Jae-hyoung
Reporter of Campus Section

Reporter's Note

Exposing injustice is my mission



and to escape from crowded midst. But now this place is in danger of destruction due to re-development policy. I went there to observe the spot carefully, and to be informed of the situation specifically. When I had an interview with one man who was against development, he was choked and expressed his anger against society. "No one is on our side." The construction company denounced the merchants as unscrupulous traders even putting an advertisement in a newspaper for four days. I wanted to know what is right and wanted to convey voices of the weak.

I dropped by the Le Meilleur co. Ltd, to give them an opportunity to make objections against the merchants' insists. I asked the purpose of the construction, the countermeasures for the merchants, and the conditions of the contracts. Then, they tried to elaborate on how much in the right they are, and explained about their own position. Their claims were much different from the merchants'. The merchants, who are the weaker side couldn't help but totally suffer in difficulty. According to the merchants, there were not even Jongro-gu official seals in the contracts guaranteeing the merchants' right of business during the period of construction. But the company promised to do so. And the office denied that they have never agreed to the contract. I was regretful, indignation over the injustice took hold of me. As a reporter, I thought exposing injustice and standing by the weak was my mission. I hope the merchants' efforts are not to be in vain.

By Shim Hye-jin
Reporter of National Section

MBTI program improves self-comprehension

The lecture on the "Comprehension of Characteristics through Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) and Finding Ways" by Park Nam-sook took place at Welfare Building on October 28. The lecture was held by the Student Counseling Center of HUFSS along with the Graduation Commission as a guidance for students to understand MBTI.

The MBTI is a very good tool to use in order to understand oneself and another person. It was made by Katharine C. Briggs and Isabel B. Myers. This MBTI shows statistical data about interest and aptitude.

Park prepared a lot of multimedia data to show characteristic mental states. After it was over, she proposed an interesting experiment that made the students write their names with their left hand once and right hand for three times. Some students are more adept at writing with their left hand and other students with their right hand. After this, Park explained that left hand is not the same as the right hand and each characteristic is different. She explained that "This MBTI test gives a good information to the students who are in their preparatory stage to enter a profession. It is a very good test."

Next she proposed to form groups and have the students talk to each other. Students formed a group for each personality section. They communicated with each other. They learned about each persons' character and common personality. One person who attend this test said, "Through the test I now understand more thoroughly about myself and it will be a great help to me. This counseling is very interesting."

This communication improves self-comprehension and part of each individual in groups.

Park gave some advice to the students on

their self-comprehension, and told the students that they need to have a special ability and passion about their desires. Park Sung-wook, who is a member of Graduate Commission said, "I attend this lecture took an MBTI test for the first time. It gives me a sense of sympathy towards others. And I have more understanding about myself." After the lecture meeting, Choi Wook-hyung (G-98) said, "I think most students were satisfied with this MBTI test." The lecture was a success in a way that it gave courage to students.

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus



The students are protesting with candles against sending troops to Iraq in front of the school entrance of Imun campus on October 17.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Do not kill anymore

In January of this year, Mr. Bae Dal-ho at Doosan Heavy Industries burned himself to death. On October 17, former President of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Union, Kim Joo-ik, was found dead on top of a crane leaving 2 memos. One was a letter of lament to his wife and 3 children. On 23rd October, Lee Hae-nam, President of Sewon Tech Union attempted to burn himself and now lies in the hospital. He wrote in his will, "I know this is not the right way but there is no other way." Recently as the 26th of October, the President of the Kwangju Branch of the Korea Labor Welfare Corporation Irregular Workers Union, Lee Yong-seok committed self-immolation in Jongmyo Park. He died as a result of his serious burns.

During one month there have been 3 suicides or attempts of suicide. In all these tragic incidents, the deceased cried out for labor rights all of them saying that though they know self-destruction is not the right way but in a desperate situation there is no way out. What is enraging the labor workers is the practice on the part of Korean companies of seizing properties of individual workers for compensation for damages that occurred during labor-disputes. No livelihood and no rights remaining as a representative for the workers' rights had driven them to these extreme actions.

Also low-wages about 800,000 won a month including additional works, discrimination against irregular workers, brutal repression by riot squad make the labor workers choose the extreme methods. After these continuous tragedies, Dan Byung-ho, leader of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) said on 27th of October, at a press conference, "We will struggle against President Roh's regime which is failing to reform policies by a nationwide strike." Even though there are tragic outcomes of the massive oppression against trade union movements in Korea, the Roh Moo-hyun government is flustered because of inner disorder.

The National Assembly building is troubled and noisy as it had been in the still-corruptive bygone days. Not intending to solve the essential problems lying in society, the political parties are still fighting with each other because they think of the other as no more than a political enemy. In addition, conservative newspapers like JoongAng-ilbo says, "The economic situation in many companies have worsened due to continuous labor disputes. The expected nationwide strike in the beginning of November by laborers will do harm to companies and the economy," as the headline of their economy section.

It seems that JoongAng-ilbo is not concerned with the weak's desperate livelihoods nor does it seem to understand the exact facts, nor try to know the inside facts.

They neglect the right and freedom to live as a worker in Korea. In this situation, people cannot receive proper information nor decide one's own opinion. Getting confused by incorrect and one-sided newspapers, it seems to be better go outside and participate in meetings or rallies and feel the actual atmosphere.

Choosing to commit suicide as the last resort that a human can take and in these cases, suicide is no more a choice but a murder by the society's problem like discrimination and repression of labor workers who are oppressed in their daily lives.

Additionally, there are other people who choose self-destruction due to depression brought on by the repressive education system. These incidents show the problems that exist in our society's structure. As a result, this is a problem of existence, whether the people like politicians, the press, companies try to be concerned with or not, which reflects how much progressive the whole society is.

By Yeo Hee-soo
Associate Editor of National Section

Angry workers outburst

Recently, labor workers' suicide occurred in succession and as a reaction, on October 29, there was a rally of various worker unions reaching 2,000 people. They were shouting not to kill anymore workers and demanded the government to take immediate countermeasures to prevent them from seizing laborers' properties and wages.

After a rally at Jongmyo Park, labor workers came out to the road of Jongro 3-Ga. There were also massive riot squad of about 1,500 polices guarding 2 traffic lanes.

However, during the march of participants, a quarrel broke out with the problem of occupying the traffic lanes between workers and cops. The police tried to push workers into the sidewalk and workers threw stones. In an instant, a small quarrel changed into a heavy clash and many of workers were injured.

A participant of Equality Trade Union-Migrants Branch (ETU-MB), Christian Karl (45) said, "There are about 1,000 workers of ETU-MB and 2 of our workers were beaten

by the police and were arrested. Also 2 of university students were seriously injured and arrested. I was hit in the arms and I also hit them. We are demanding the arrested members to be released."

Even after the demonstrators were somewhat stabilized, there were some fights between workers and cops. Whenever there was a struggling, it ended by the swing of heavy black shields of polices.

"Honestly, it is the hardest time of my labor activities. I wish I were deaf or blind about these dreadful situations. The laborers are suffering from the discrimination of the government and massive police force are driving us to death. However, we would struggle again to the end and fix the flag of victory," said Dan Byong-ho, the leader of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, as the end of the whole rally and broke up voluntarily.

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

Shot On Spot



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

An old man is participating in the Oct. 26 anti-war meeting. He wants to remain anonymous and shows up wherever anti-U.S. rallies are held.

Reportage

Development threatens old memory

"We have no money or background. No one is on our side; the police, the government, nor the citizens. They are just looking at how things go on, not doing anything to help. Though the police threatened to eject us out of here, we will stay. We will remain here until the end to preserve this Pimat-gol." There was one man next to the pickets that appealed to the citizens to preserve Pimat-gol. "This place is our historic side street of more than 600 years' history. Aren't they ashamed? Is money so dear? Though they force us out of here, I am going to go out with the pickets." His resolution was firm. Angry slogans were found everywhere. "Obtain the right to live. You suppress, then we fight." Broken windows and "X" marks was caught on sight. Tension is growing in this place.

Traditional street

From the cultural and historical viewpoints, Pimat-gol stands out as Seoul's unique area at its heart. It starts at Gwanghwamun, beside the Kyobobok front gate, and leads to Jongro 6-ga. This place dates back to the Chosun dynasty, 600 years ago. At that time, there was a significant distinction among the social classes. Plebeians had to bow to government officials who were riding horses. But some of them who didn't want to bow to the official hid on the side street. "Pimat-gol" comes from there. "Pi" means avoid, "ma" means horse and "gol" means a side street. Hence the name is Pimat-gol. Citizens especially who cherish memories of their childhood love this place. But more than anything, the cozy and relaxed atmosphere of the area — a fascinating escape from a modern metropolis right in its crowded midst attract people. It is certainly different from other streets that can easily be found around Seoul. Above all, the kinds of menus found in the restaurants are different; a green bean pancake, fried sparrow, baked mackerel and so forth. They remind citizens of their school days. About 60 cheap restaurants and bars stand closely together along the street.

Yeolchajip is well known for green-bean pancakes. Chobangnackgi is well known for octopus. And Siintongshin is one of the famous places among many artists, writers, and reporters in this street. When the Argus reporter visited the place, there were reporters of Dong-A Ilbo, Kyunghyang Newspaper and SBS as well as from many other companies. The atmosphere of the place reminds one of the 1980s. All walls were filed with scribbling and paintings. Many books lay in the corner. Guitars were also seen in the lounge. One scribble—"Sis, I was in a mood to drink, really. So I drank some. I'll make it up to you if I become a noted person."— caught reporter's sight.

Growing tension

But now these places are facing the threat of destruction. Though there has been an attempt to re-develop Pimat-gol since the early 1980s, every time land developers were confronted with the public opinion that the traditional heritage should be preserved. But now things have changed. Jongro-gu Office allowed Le Meilleur co. Ltd, an agency of Hyundai, to re-develop Pimat-gol under the condition of preserving the street.

"I didn't know before, I didn't know this place would be missed so much like this. I come here everyday to drink with the hope that Siintongshin can remain here a little longer. Pimat-gol is a lovely place where the joys and sorrows of people are melted in. I try to visit here whenever I have time." Kim Tea-kyung, a company employee, said.

According to the company, they will preserve Pimat-gol by widening the street and lending the first floor of officetel to traditional food stores. The officetel will be completed with a new complex including a public bath, a sports center, restaurants and so on. And the building is designed to have 20 floors above ground and 7 floors underground. Some portion of the land will be donated to the Jongro-gu office for a parking lot. They came to an accommodation contract with more than 80 percent of the residents. The construction



Shim Hye-jin / The Argus

Pimat-gol is in danger of disappearing due to a lack of efficient conservation policy.

will be started as soon as possible, at least in two months. The company is persuading the rest of the merchants now. The main conditions of the contract which they presented to them is summarized into three categories: giving the merchants preferences over the right of lease in the new officetel with the current price, allowing the use of donated land to run food stores during the period of construction, and preserving Pimat-gol.

But the rest of the merchants are suspecting the conditions. "It is uncertain. Nothing is clear. There isn't even a Jongro-gu official seal in the contracts. How can we believe them? That doesn't make any sense at all." They blamed the contract pointing out this blind condition; the company authorizes the merchants to carry on the business temporary at the donated land during the period of construction, but the firm doesn't take responsibility under an unavoidable circumstances. "And you know what? They denounce us as unscrupulous merchants stirring up public sentiment through newspaper advertisements. They

describe us as a gang or something. It's not a problem of money, but disappearance of this street is truly regrettable." the merchant sighed.

Inevitable conflict

After verifying the fact by asking questions to Jongro-gu officials, they said they have never allowed that kind of contract which guarantees the merchants' right of business during the period of construction at the land, which is to be donated to the Jongro-gu office for a parkway.

Pimat-gol, one of the shelters for the citizens of Seoul is degenerating into another shoddy entertainment area due to a lack of efficient conservation programs. Now in this street, merchants spur anti-development campaign to preserve Pimat-gol. Pimat-gol lovers include many writers and artists also try to save this street.

By Shim Hye-jin
Reporter of National Section

Controversy over opening the education market resurges

In early October, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development announced an initiative plan concerning the opening of the education market in Special Economic Zones and also in Jeju Island. Under this draft, foreign educational institutions can freely establish their branches in Korea without any restrictions. The ranges of the branches will include all levels: from elementary school to college. In addition, Korean students will be admitted to these foreign institutions without any qualification limits.

The government claims that opening the

education market will contribute to enhancing the Korea's educational standard and competitiveness. And they say it is the international trend that the country should follow. The nation is expecting that the dollar, expended by studying abroad, can be saved.

As the policy will be submitted to the National Assembly soon, a barrage of counterargument followed. People's Education Solidarity, together with The Korean Teachers and Educational Workers' Union and several civic groups, held a rally and a press conference to publicize this

matter. Once the education sector is opened, the bunch of side effects is inevitable. "Education is not a business. Allowing foreign schools to enter the Free Economic Zones will result in ruining domestic education. The country's future depends on education. The government should try to rectify the current educational circumstances rather than entrusting to capitalism," asserted Cheon Bo-sun, a director of the People's Education Solidarity. He also added, "As it is expected that the fees of the foreign schools would soar, inequality would be deepened between the haves and the have-nots."

Civic groups are skeptical about how the foreign schools can teach Korean sentiment properly, setting aside excessive nationalism. The local education industry is expected to face difficulties due to foreign competition. In addition, considering the foreign institutions can remit the profits from the school fees to the homeland, it is difficult to say that opening education market will help save dollars. Civic groups are planning to hold a variety of campaigns and rallies against the policy.

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus



Listening to HUFSSans' opinion about the role of "Non-activists" in students' life

Regarding "Non-activists" as an "Alternative" or "Anti"

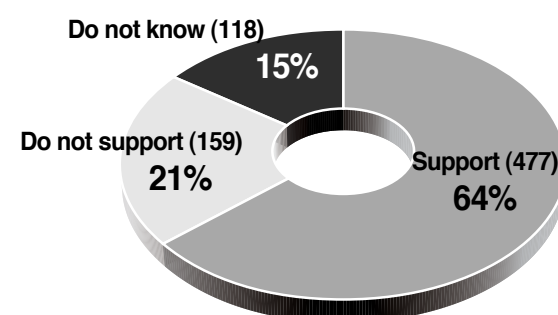
Cons On hearing for the first time that there will be an opposition party running against the currently "ruling" student council last year, I was probably not the only one to think the "authoritarianism" at HUFSS was over.

The student council that dominated the student organization has been gaining criticism for as long as they have in control. Majority of college students thought the college student councils were too aggressive on liberal issues or held onto exhausting ideological problems that no young academics ever care about anymore.

In the midst of apolitical sentiment on the supposedly-liberal campus ground, the news of another student political group was quite refreshing. The name the new organization carried was, however, quite interesting. People categorized them the "Non-activist". Funny how a student organization of some sort can be called a "non-activist", but I soon found out that it was more meant to be an "anti-activist", from the students that thought the former organization was wearisome enough. Naturally some students expected the new, rising organization to be not only different from the former one, but also criticizing harshly on the current group. More or less, the new group did more than suggesting better options for the students to think over.

The previous paper that the so-called "non-activist" published in order to

A total of 754 HUFSSans participated in poll, "HUFSSLife.com"



propagate their ideas was plastered with pictures and articles that accused the student movement on pending issues such as the post-war Iraq. I do not see their reports as just another opinion on social issue. I dare to say that it is one of the trend that Korea is trailing Japan along these days, of sharp rise in ultra-rightist movement among the political minorities that felt the need to speak up before, as funny as it might sound like, the centre-lefts take up the entire stage.

I would like to see student groups with diverse ideas, from conservative to progressive ideas but not in the way that will thrust college opinion into massive confusion of what is right and wrong.

By Lee Min-a

Pros The creation of new party that is against the current student council was not an accident, and I think it was made as a necessity. Actually, the student council made of activist students could not give satisfaction to other students in university. They gave heavy priorities to political issues or labor rights, but little to students' convenience and welfare. Inevitably, an alternative student council was needed, and so called "non-activist" is an example of it.

I agree to the appearance of diverse opinion groups, but I think those groups should work hard, if they want to get closer to university students.

First of all, the alternative student council should make stronger base that can outstrip Hanchongryun, which has strong moving

power with strong solidarity. On October 4, a non-activist solidarity structure was made, which was named "Student Solidarity 21." 19 universities organized an even network that would try to realize "Scholarship, welfare, culture with consensus." Ironically, it shows non-activist should be more active. The solidarity have set their policy to show a new student movement. I am very glad of these movements and am going to see follow it through.

The word "consensus" that the new solidarity said pointed out is very important. It is a field of democracy and pluralism, and it also rules the character of alternative student council. I think "non-activist" should be reborn as an "activist on consensus." Welfare and convenience is essential, but in current situation that many students never mind what the student council says, the most important activity that alternative student council should do is to listen to the students and to collect diverse opinions. If it can be realized, the word "non-activist" or "anti-activist" should not be used. Because even current activists are going to be participants of the new student council.

It is true that the student council of Hanchongryun is not very close to the students. I think a renewal of current student council is essential.

By Lee Jun-gul

Figuring out the international controversial issue, sending troops

Bring peace to Iraq, not soldiers

South Korean Government approved to send between 3,000 to 10,000 combat soldiers, it will most likely be stationed in Mosul, a northern region of Iraq around February or March next year. Moreover, the United Nation's adoption of a new resolution on Iraq is expected to boost support levels in Korea for dispatching troops to the war-torn country.

Controversy has erupted after the U.S. request for Korea to send combat troops to Iraq since September, and the issue has been dividing the nation. Positive and negative voices have been swelled on the country.

But, it is not just an issue on South Korea, but on international countries. Apparently, several countries are facing the similar issue, and these countries are fall into a dilemma to choose a decision. Which choice is the best for a nation? What is a real help to Iraq? What is happening in Iraq now?

Iraq: a matter not if, but when

A total of 203 American troops have been killed in Iraq since President George W. Bush declared the major combat over on May 1. More seriously, the number of U.S. casualties for security problems after the war is larger than those during the war. A number of casualties have been increased. In Iraq now, more sophisticated attacks have been occurred, especially the most dangerous region, the North Iraq.

Experts point out that the reasons of Iraq's present circumstances are from continuous terror attacks, bombings, and local economy's instability as well as security problems after the war. Moreover, almost 300,000 to 400,000 Iraqi troops had separated individually without returning their weapons after the war in Iraq. Day by day, several tens of people have been killed by daily attacks - by bombs and bullets. The protests of Iraqis, the current violence against foreigners could be more likely to occur. The next attack, security experts and U.S. officials agree, is a matter not if, but when.



People are holding a rally against sending troops to Iraq.

Need more legitimacy to dispatch

France, Germany and Russia are the main countries that rejected to dispatch their troops to Iraq. From the beginning of the war in Iraq, these countries have opposed the war itself. They also put brake on United States in alliance with surrounding countries. India and Pakistan also refused to dispatch, they announced, "we need legitimate justification to dispatch." These countries agreed to technical support; engineers, any professionally skilled persons that participate in the reconstruction and the improving living conditions, but definitely not combat troops.

Leaders Jean Marc, a professor of the French Department said, "The U.S. is asking for a backup since it is now realizing that it cannot sustain alone the cost and the complexity of the situation. The U.S. does not want to be the only target for terrorists, especially from the Arab world, and now wants to diffuse the rising anti-American sentiment by trying to involve more nations in the democratization process in Iraq. They should simply leave the place and be

replaced by UN peacekeeper. By helping them with troops, we are escalating war."

National strategy to broaden its concerns and interests

On the other side, there are several countries that help the Bush administration; England, Spain and Italy had supported its troops during the Iraq war. And Japan, Poland and South Korea accepted the U.S. request of dispatching additional combat troops. These countries say that their aids are for stability in Iraq as well as duty to keep the world peace. In reality, however, it is their national strategy to broaden its concerns and interests in the outside world. In other words, the decision was made autonomously according to the national interests. Especially, experts analyzed that Poland focused on the profits from the petroleum fields in Iraq.

Recently, Turkey parliament decided to send combat troops. However, Turkish activists have rallied against the troop dispatch and more organized protests are more to come. And discussions concerning

the possibility of canceling the decision have been going on for now. Kim Dae-sung, a professor of Turkish Department mentioned, "Turkey would want to renew cooperative economic and political relations with Iraq. Turkey had lost its major trading partner in the region after the Gulf War. Turkey feared that a protraction of conflict in the region would inflict a negative blow to the country's economy."

Armed power does not build any democratization or stability

Supporters who agreed to send troops added that the deployment would bring practical benefits of economic and geopolitical cooperation with nations in the region, including oil supply. However, we should think carefully what a real interest is for our nation. Like this dangerous circumstance in Iraq, we cannot guarantee the safety of our sons, brothers and friends. The war was illegal from the beginning, and sending more combat troops does not even make any sense.

"U.S. government wants multinational troops, which give the U.S. occupancy in Iraq a legal status, and which helps the U.S. troops to control all Iraq territories. I think if Korean troops go to Iraq, they will help U.S. administration plans in Iraq, those plans will not help Iraq people," said Salah Edris, a professor of the Arabic Department.

The U.S. request for foreign troops in Iraq is a plot to shift the responsibility and burden of the war onto the international community. Besides, asking other nations to participate is also a way to give more legitimacy to the whole occupation process. In any case, armed power does not build any democratization or stability. Accordingly, Korean government should reconsider the decision.

By Seo Eun-jin

Editor of International Section

"Dispatch brings more tension in any time"

On October 7, Turkish parliament had passed the pack that dispatching combat troops to Iraq. A total of 10,000 troops would be sent at the end of this year and the destination is not decided yet. In Turkish domestic situation, the public opinions have divided; over 60 percent of Turkish opposed the dispatch.

This time, The Argus tried to hear opinions of dispatching issue from natives. So, a reporter interviewed with Turkish professors who teach in HUFSS; Mr. Sedat Azakli and Mr. Cemil Kurt. Each professor

has a different point of view, so it would be a good chance to understand Turkish circumstances and thoughts.

Reporter: Turkey has decided to send their troops to Iraq. What do you think about this decision?

Prof. Cemil Kurt: As you know, Turkish parliament decided to send troops to Iraq. Actually this is a very complicated situation for Turkey as most of the citizens are against the decision. Some reasons to disagree the decision of parliament are Iraq is an Islamic country and Turkish people don't want to send troops to the area that States want us to send, as this region is dangerous and risky for our soldiers.

On the other hand, Turkish Government seems to be willing to do it. The credit which was taken from the States has an important role on the Government attitude. Although the money which was taken from States is not officially given to Turkey for sending troops to Iraq, Turkish people don't think so. Most of the citizens are strongly against hiring our soldiers to States.

North Iraq is a critical area for our government, as we don't want to leave the control of this region to the Kurdish groups completely. The government worries about that this must have a negative effect on the solution of terror organization problem in Turkey, which we have tried to solve for years. The Kurdish groups in North Iraq have already told that they don't want Turkish soldiers there and as you know, after Turkish Government's declaration about sending the troops, Turkish Embassy in Iraq was attacked. This shows that the tension will increase in any time.

My opinion is that Turkey should not send our troops to Iraq, because if we talk about the general international idea, this war against Iraq is not only unnecessary, but unfair. Before the intervention to Iraq, America and England declared that they would attack Iraq without UN support. But now, as they have faced with some unexpected problems in Iraq, they are trying to take support from UN and make pressure on some countries by different kinds of methods. This is not a consistent

political attitude. I think this is the most important topic to observe.

R: How can America ensure security problem in Iraq?

Kurt: Whatever the States do, they cannot provide security entirely in Iraq. There are many powerful ethnic groups which also have a lot of problems among them. As the States don't know how to deal with them, it is very hard for them to find effective security strategies now. In addition, in reality, American soldiers are being accepted as occupants by Iraqis. It also means that Iraqis want neither American nor other international soldiers in the country.

R: Then, do you agree to send the South Korean troops to Iraq?

Kurt: Sending troops to Iraq or not is a political decision of South Korea. In my opinion, economical reasons will be affected on South Korea's decision, just like in Turkey. Korean people should decide what they want to do in this case.

"We have to control terror attacks in Northern Iraq"

Reporter: What is your opinion about sending troops to Iraq?

Prof. Sedat Azakli: There are some pros and cons about the Turkish Parliament's decision. In my opinion, I agree to send the troops to Iraq. That is because Iraq is so important country to Turkey. Geographically, Iraq's and Turkish borders are side by side, it means that Iraq's circumstances affect easily Turkey. So, Turkey aims to make peace in Iraq, and at the same time, we want to have good a

relationship with the U.S. and also Iraq.

The other reason is, we have to control and defuse terrorist attacks from Northern Iraq. Turkey has been a target of separatist Kurdish terrorist group called PKK for more than 15 years. The Turkish security authorities consider that they ended the Kurdish question in terms of security, but the emergence of a Kurdish state in Northern Iraq will revive this question again. The mountainous Northern Iraqi border is difficult to control and suitable to infiltration of the terrorists to attack Turkish territory. In this sense, an Iraqi Kurdish state may lead to increasing demands and independence claims among Kurds in Turkey, and such a state may lend supports for their cause. Ankara is sensitive to this issue and is determined to oppose the emergence of a Kurdish entity in Northern Iraq, even under a federated framework.

R: What kind of positive effects are there if Turkey dispatches its troops?

Azakli: The main reason why our

parliament decided to send troops is to make one harmonized nation in Iraq. There are a lot of groups in Iraq, especially in North Iraq. And historically, they have tried to set up their own country by themselves; the Kurd in particular eager to have their own government. Turkey, however, does not want them to be separated, because it would bring more fights and divisions. In that sense, Turkish troops could help to make consensus in the nation.

In addition, if Iraq takes stability, terrors and bombing will not occur any more in Iraq as well as in Turkey. From 1992, there were almost 34,000 Turkish have killed by terrorists (PKK) who existed in North Iraq. Terror is the most serious problem in Middle East.

The other reason, there are over two million Turcoman who are mainly based around the towns of Erbil, Kirkuk and Mosul. Iraqi Turcomans (Turks) have been living in Iraq for about 10 centuries. They settled there earlier than Turkish settlements in Anatolia. Their exact population is

unknown since there is no accurate demographic data available. However they have played important roles in Iraqi history and have been subject to systematic killing and expulsion. However, Turkey has to protect the rights of Turcoman in Iraq.

R: What should the United States do to build up regional stability in Iraq?

Azakli: It is not just the U.S.' problem. Instead, UN should take it together. Iraq's dangerous situation should be solved by conversation and meeting, not by an armed power. All of Middle East Countries have to discuss about this problem with the UN.

In my opinion the war is not over yet and its future direction is unknown. However, no matter what happens in Iraq, the future of U.S.-Turkish relations, of Turkey's relations with Iraq, of the Kurdish aspiration for self-determination, of the future of Iraq, and of regional stability are all now likely to be different, perhaps substantially so, than what they would have been otherwise.

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

War criminals

Outlaw has some features. Once break the common rule, the law breaker usually shows stereotypical symptoms. The first one is that the outrageous fellow tries to justify the wrong situation. With rhetorical flourishes, the bad guy distorts the truth and conceals the reality. And, the outlaw also throws the blame on the others, sometimes even on victims. The defendant claims that the plaintiff provided the original cause of tort. What is worse, as the most remarkable symptom, the outlaw tends to make accomplice.

The United States stands at a deadlock to settle Iraqi situation. The war initiator faces a big trouble in terminating the war. The occupied territory turns into the more serious battlefield. Day by day, loss of the military is increasing and cost for the occupation is skyrocketing. To the United States, present situation in Iraq revives the nightmare of the previous wars of invasion. Therefore, the derailing empire made mind to make over the heavy burden. Irresponsibility of the only super power appears as the pressure to the friendly countries under the cloak of sharing the common job for peace keeping. Like before, Korea is not an exception at this time.

The United States requested to send large scale of armed forces for public security in Iraq. It is a ridiculous contradiction. What Iraqi people sincerely need is not the infantry division but the group of volunteer conducting relief activities. They want pure-hearted hand instead of soldiers with arms. Post-war restoration of Iraq will be achieved not by the military chariot but by the humane charity. Worldwide peace, unfortunately broken by the super power, cannot be kept by any types of unpeaceful measures. It is a basic principle to maintain the most far-reaching and comprehensive virtue.

The one who made knot should undo the knot. Like the oriental proverb, the United States has to be totally liable for continuing tragedies around Iraq. At the very beginning of the war, the power of dogmatism exteriorly claimed to stand for "humanitarian intervention." Under the arrogant slogan of "infinite justice," the invader wrapped dark purpose up with the false cause of spreading democracy for the people in the autocracy. The result of the packaged intervention, however, left big chaos to the global society as well as Iraq.

Some countries already made resolutions. NATO members also denied the request from the United States. Most of the countries in the world will not take over the role of "food for powder" just for the outrageous empire. They firmly refused to join the other forms of war crime. Korea should not be an exception to such a rational determination. The original war criminal wants to substitute other followers for its exhausted military in the place of flaring antagonism. Sending the soldiers means that the nation gives up its own nationals and make them as a "tool" for the wicked hegemony holder. Related to sending forces to Iraq, it is meaningless to calculate the profit and loss on the political and economical standpoint.

In the nation's Constitution, there is an article that the Republic of Korea will deny the war of invasion. If Korean government accept the absurd request from the international trouble maker, it will be a denial to the national fundamental of legislation. Basically, in order to keep the nation's basis, Korea must say "No" at this time. Korean society already got enough lessons from the bitter experiences in Vietnam. As a sovereignty, refusal to the absurd request is the right way to keep self-esteem and the shortcut to recover self-reliance. Moreover, this is significant matter of choice which directly linked with the nation's morality. The right choice will be an ideal example of state affairs and a great expectation for the next generation. Korea is now at the crossroads to be a country of honor or a country of accomplice. The authentic meaning of "national interest" is very clear.

By Koo Sung-chan

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Conference on Middle East held

The 12th International Conference was held on October 17 to 19 in a Lecture Hall of Faculty Office. Hosted by Korea Association of the Middle East Studies (KAMES), the subject of this conference was "The Middle East in the World Order After The War in Iraq."

During these three days, the official language was English. At this conference, over 60 intellectuals were participated: ambassadors of Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Qatar as well as overseas university professors from Japan, Lebanon, Sudan, Iran, Turkey, Egypt and the United States, also domestic university professors.

On the first day of the conference, the discussion about "The Middle East Forum" was placed and there was a welcoming reception for overseas participants. The highlights of the events were held on the 2nd day. After an opening address and keynote speech by participants, the first panel started.

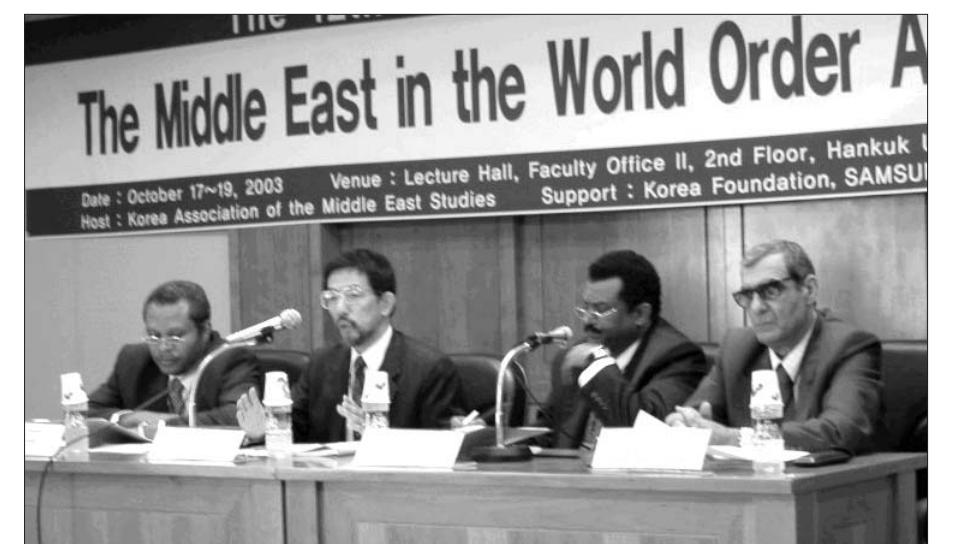
Three presenters read papers at the panel. Yasushi Kosugi, a professor of the Kyoto University in Japan said, "In the Islamic world, during the last two decades, the majority formation has been developing, though not without difficulties and hindrances, around the moderate trends of the Islamic revival movements." There, another presenter, Muhammed Shayya, a professor of Lebanese University spoke

under the title of "The one-wheel peace wagon in the Middle East." He pointed out that the long years of conflict and violence have showed that war is in not the way to resolve the Middle East conflict. Hence, it is the proper time probably to think of other alternatives, rather than force. Also, a professor of HUFSS, Hassan E. Ahmed emphasized, "In Iraq, the ethnic, sectarian, and ideological division constitute an obvious challenge and these divides are not confined to Iraq, but have cross-border extensions." Mr. Ahmed presented about the issue of cultural change through political means in the United States and Iraq.

One of the speaker, Emad El-Din Jowhar, from Sudan, said it is possible that Iraq could gradually develop into a democracy, but the task is huge and the odds are long against it. The social, economic, and political conditions for establishing democracy in Iraq are far from favorable.

The conference ended with the last day's free forum with all the participants. "The Iraq issue should be tied with Palestine and Israel as well as other international countries. Along with these countries, the conflict in Middle East may progress," said Babiker Ali Khalifa, an ambassador of Sudan.

By Seo Eun-jin / The Argus



Participants are presenting their papers at the panel on the 2nd day.

T&C TOWER - Rediscovering the Pygmalion myth in today's education

Expectation stimulates the mind

There once lived a young sculptor named Pygmalion in the Mediterranean. He did not have much interest in women and never thought about marriage. However, instead of adoring a real woman, he sculpted the finest woman he could imagine out of ivory, using all his skills and techniques. As he sculpted the sculpture, he fell so deeply in love with it that he sincerely hoped it would come alive. Then on the day of Aphrodite's festival, he prayed for his only wish to come true. The goddess was quite impressed by Pygmalion's earnest desire and breathed life into the sculpture, turning it into a real human. At last, Pygmalion was able to marry the woman.

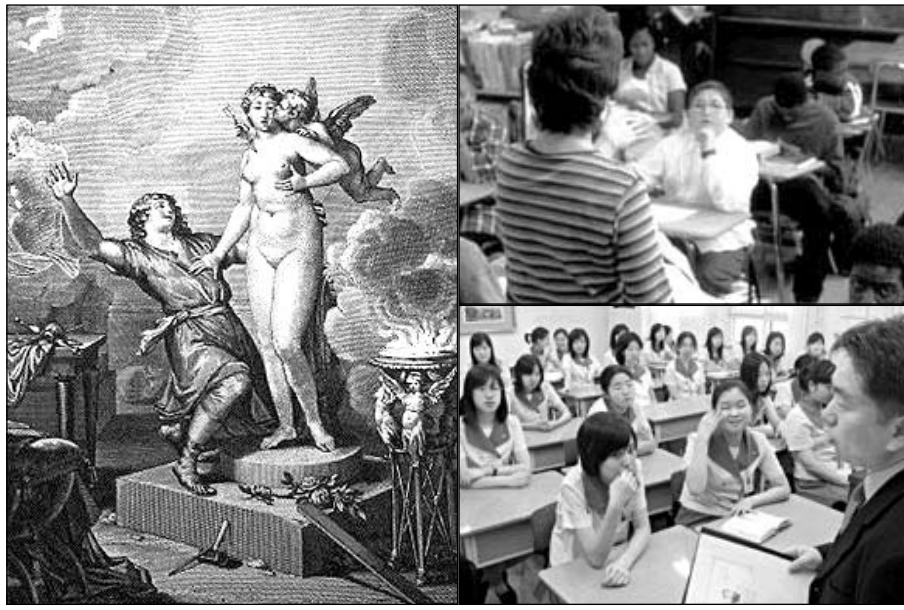
The myth and the theory

This is one of the stories from the Greek myth. The sculptor Pygmalion who dearly wanted the sculpture to become a real woman granted his wish finally. The myth implies that when somebody eagerly wishes and expects something to happen to one another, it can really come true. The term Pygmalion phenomenon originates from this story.

The Pygmalion phenomenon can be related to the "self-fulfilling prophecy." It is a term named by Robert Merton, a sociologist. It implies that once a person believes something to be that way, it becomes what the person believes it to be. There are numerous theories connected to the self-fulfilling prophecy, such as the placebo effect and Allport's theory on war. These theories also assert that things can happen due to one's thoughts and expectations.

The Pygmalion phenomenon

Robert Rosenthal, a social psychology professor of Harvard University, and Lenore Jacobson, a pedagogist, were the ones who made the term "Pygmalion phenomenon" widely known. They presented a study on the Pygmalion phenomenon in 1968 and also published a book named "Pygmalion in the



Pygmalion of the myth (left) and the Pygmalions of today.

Classroom: Teacher Expectation and Pupil's Intellectual Development," which became one of the most quoted books in pedagogy.

The Pygmalion phenomenon is about how a teacher's expectation affects a student. It asserts that due to the intensity of the teacher's anticipation, the student's intellectual capacity increases. Various scholars tried numerous experiments and researches on this theory. They experimented with animals, and also with humans. The one experiment they had was held in a public elementary school, which was called the "Oak elementary school" at discretion of the experimenters.

"Oak elementary school" experiment

When starting the experiment, they made the students from grade 1 to grade 5 to take a test named "The Harvard Test of Inflected Acquisition." The purpose of the test was to discover which students would be "blooming" or "spurring" in their studies.

However, the test was actually the non-verbal part of the "Tests of General Ability" (TOGA). After the test, the experimenters provided a list of the students to each of the

18 teachers from the classes of grade 1 to grade 6, saying that they are expected to show great improvement in their schoolwork. They also remarked that the list was made due to the test results. Yet, those students were selected in random without any relation with the test. The difference between these special students and the unselected students only existed in the teachers' minds.

As the experiment took place, the test was retaken three times; after 1 semester, after a year, and after 2 years. The third test, taken after 2 years, was held to find out whether the expectation still affects students when they have moved to an upper grade with new teachers who are not aware that the students are the chosen ones.

Results of the experiment

The method to measure the intellectual growth that took place according to the teacher's expectation was to compare the "special" students' growth with the other students' growth. After one year, the expectation effect appeared clearly. Especially, the students noticeably made

improvements in lower grades. 47 percent of the chosen students' scores improved more than 20 points, while only 14 percent of the other students did. On the third test, however the lower grade students did not show any improvements due to the expectation anymore, when the upper grade students showed continuous improvement. It seemed that the junior students needed constant expectations, while it is hard for the senior students to be affected at first, but once affected, it lasted longer.

The Pygmalion in the classroom

In the Pygmalion phenomenon, it is important to realize what the factors that make a teacher to expect on a student are. In a classroom, teachers are apt to evaluate the students by how they look like, their skin color, what kinds of clothes they wear, and whether their parents are rich or poor. The teachers presume which students are good and which students seem like problems. However, the teachers should realize that every time they judge and expect what the students would be like, it affects the students' ability. It is not about what the student is like, but it is about how a teacher expects them to be. As Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson remark in their book, teachers are the "Pygmalions" in the classroom.

There are also various criticisms on the Pygmalion phenomenon and the self-fulfilling prophecy. Some criticize that Pygmalion phenomenon is only a matter of coincidence, denies the whole theory, and argues that there are still uncertain secrets on the self-fulfilling theory.

However, in nowadays society where individualism is all over the place, it is an astonishing theory to deny. Your expectation can change someone. Why don't you try being somebody's Pygmalion yourself?

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

First Korea Audio and Sound Fair gives expectation for next year

The first Korea Audio and Sound Fair was held at COEX in the Pacific hall. The fair was held for four days, from October 23 to 26.

The fair was the first exhibition in Korea that was held only for the purpose of showing audio and sound entertainment systems. Before this one, there had been no exhibition, fully focused on audio and sound systems; it was only part of either electronic or music fairs. A total of 14 companies participated in the fair. The 14 companies

were all foreign. The exhibition was held to attract buyers from around the country and for individuals to make some counseling with the experts on setting up sound systems in their homes.

The exhibition showed many audio related products, such as microphones, speakers, amplifier, receiver, headphone, audio mixer, studio mixing console, harmonizer, noise reduction, and other audio equipments as well. These were most of the items that were shown at the exhibition.

Mostly, buyers were the ones who looked thoroughly through the products, although some individuals have come to the fair. According to a staff member, for four days the fair attracted over 2000 visitors. This was thought to be as a big number.

Han Kang-hee, a stage management manager of Sejong center for the performing arts, one of the important staff members of the fair told, "We think 2000 visitors indicate pretty much of a success for this kind of fair, held for the first time. Also support to

opening the fair wasn't exactly what we had expected, so we had trouble just to get the fair going on. But we think it's an okay result." "The plans for the future is holding the fair every year. We want to make it annual and make more groups participate, especially Korean groups. The more companies participate, the more the audio and sound market will be closer to success."

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

Cinema + α Finding out what the lie detector does and how it works

Lie detectors open the ways to the truth

The person sitting on the side of the lie detector has a big grin on his face asking whatever question he likes. On the other side, having wires attached to his head the person cannot hide his anxiety from his face, looking very unstable.

In the movie "Meet the Parents," the to-be father-in-law is a former CIA agent, and he sees his daughter's fiancée going through his stuff in a secret room he keeps. At the moment the main character, the fiancée played by Ben Stiller was looking at the lie detector. Robert De Niro, a would-be father-in-law has a flash in his mind that he should test his daughter's fiancée with the machine. So the torture begins. The anxious and uneasy look of the fiancée and the winner smile of the father are quite contrastive. This scene humorously shows how it is like to be tested by the machine and how it is like to be on the same side of the machine where you can actually know one's mental state.

Almost everyday in our lives we make lies. Whether they are good lies that assure a person or bad lies that fool another person, we live our daily life with lies. But beware, liars, there is a machine that can tell whether you are telling the truth or not. It's the lie detector. We've only seen them in police or war movies or dramas. And some of us have a question that flashes through our minds "Are they real?" "There can't be such a machine that can read a human's mind." But yes, there is a machine that can tell the difference between a lie and the truth. However, what people are right about is that the machine cannot read one's mind. It has



its own way of finding out the truth. In fact it is very scientific.

Lie detecting is said to be coming from using one's state of mind. To find out how this state of mind works, a machine was invented. Lie detector was first invented in 1895 in Italy. It finally came in use when the Germans used these detectors to question war captives during the 2nd World War. But until nowadays these detectors were not of much help, as they were not scientifically well made. It was in 1990 a reliable detector was made. And also the process of the machine was summed up at this time.

There have been found three ways of lie detecting using the brain wave of a person and also a way of using the person's skin cell perspiration (sweat) have been invented. First, Lawrence Powell of the US invented a

detecting way, using the P300 wave. It didn't carry much interest, but it became a big issue internationally in 2001. This was a way of attaching 10 wires that have detailed electrode to the head. The observer shows the crime scene through a computer screen and observes how the brain wave reacts to it. When the suspect sees a familiar view or letter, the P300 wave immediately reacts and sends out brain waves. The brain wave coming out at the moment tells whether the suspect is lying or not.

Powell in 1978, held this to a prisoner who was sentenced to a life term for murder. His brain did not react to the scene of the crime, but instead, in the alibi scene that he told including a music concert, his brain reacted strongly. The prisoner strongly pleaded for not guilty, as the results came out.

Other than this, lie detecting by using the MRI, and detecting by measuring the time of the reaction to a question was also invented. However, both were not of much attention because there were doubts that these methods could be of good use in lie detecting.

Surprisingly it is also said to be a simple way of detecting a lie not using a machine of any kind. According to a research, if you tell a lie, the face muscles move in different ways. The good liars seem to be keeping a poker face, but most of them show in their face that they are lying. The human's right brain controls the feeling and the left side of the body, while the left brain controls the logic, and the right side of the body. Because of this, the difference between one's real intention and one's feeling that is expressed makes the right and left muscles of the face move to opposite sides. So if you want to know whether or not the person in front of you is telling the truth, look at the face muscles.

Augustinus once said that lying is a way of intentionally denying the truth. Well, you have to know the truth to lie. As humans were first born, lying was born with them. We humans also have a long history of trying to figure out the difference between a lie and the truth. These innumerable efforts came on to today's lie detectors.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Books@argus.com

The miniature world in "The Paul Street Boys"



The Pál utcai fiúk (The Paul Street Boys) is the most popular Hungarian novel in the world. It is translated into fourteen languages up to date. Thus the novel is a favorite childhood story in 20th century.

Set in Budapest, 1907, the novel narrates a story about a war between two gangs of schoolboys for a piece of ground, an empty lot used as a playground, a derelict building site, where they can enact their teenage daydreams about warfare, solidarity and male bonding. The locations are Paul Street and Botanical Gardens. Paul Street is one of the existing streets of Budapest, and the Botanical Gardens and other places are also easily identifiable. But it is not personal nostalgia that makes the book such an enjoyable read. It is an interest in psychological realism and the author's distinct

respect for his young characters that makes the story so eternally valid, regardless of time and place.

As the 20th century opens, a growing population and commercial development is changing the face of Budapest. Demolition of old buildings and construction of new buildings are rapidly proceeding. A group of schoolboys defend their hold on the last vacant lot in their neighborhood from the encroachment, from a rival gang (the Red Shirts). The city has grown rapidly and there is no alternative playground. The lot is their "turf" and the Paul Street boys must defend it if they are to keep it.

The term "gang" should not mislead the contemporary reader. That mean the physical brutality and substance abuse. But in that time do not exist in this code of chivalry, rather, the morality of the story draws upon James Fenimore Cooper's Indian stories which were at the height of their popularity in Hungary around 1907. Accordingly, we have heroes. They are the smart Boka and his arch-enemy the unlovely but respectable Feri Acs, the bullying Pasztor brothers, sly Gereb the traitor, and most importantly, the little boy Nemecek, the eternal underling, who "like figure one in arithmetic, neither multiplied or divided things." Nemecek, indeed, gradually becomes the hero of the story for, despite his status as underdog, he remains unflinchingly loyal to his beloved chief Boka and to his side in the warring factions. The story of warfare and teenage dreams about freedom, however, comes to a tragic end. For while the long awaited battle for the proprietorship of the ground does take place in due course, and the gang represented more sympathetically wins the decisive battle, Nemecek gets pneumonia while spying upon the enemy, and dies the death of a hero in the service of his own team. His death represents unflinching heroism and magnanimous sacrifice, yet, at the same time, the novel ends on a disconcerting note. His heroism proves ultimately pointless, as the ground, "the sweet ground," is being sold to a building constructor who is to put a three story tenement on it. That was an event that, belatedly, enhances the petty caprices of the gang leaders, and perhaps foreshadows the impending World War I, where millions died for futile causes.

The Paul Street Boys was made into a film. It is a joint British-English production featuring boys from both countries. Although filmed in 1967, it was not released in the United States until 1969. The film was directed by Hungarian film maker Loltan Fabri. The English and Hungarian boys in the film perform beautifully. The film shows an anti-war symbols. The absurdity and folly of war are obvious themes, but the film offers much more. The setting is Europe a few years before World War I, before the horrors of that War claimed honor and idealism among its victims.

By Han Kyung-min

Professor of the Department of Hungarian

HEALTH FACTORY

Masks on for others

Anybody would remember the white mask that mothers put on our mouths and noses when we were little kids. They used to say that those thin gauze masks would prevent the germs from penetrating into our bodies. Is it really true? Are these masks in fact able to prevent the cold virus?

Cold is a type of virus that is always near our bodies, waiting for the right time to infect us. It is only half true that as the weather gets colder, it is easy to catch a cold. We are apt to catch a cold in the winter because our bodies' resistibility falls, and since we spend most of our time indoors, it is quite probable to be exposed to contaminated air. Also, the drier the air within the house is, the weaker the function of the mucous membranes which prevents the germs gets.

Many people think that the gauze mask avoids the cold virus that floats around in the air from entering our bodies and protect us from the dreadful cold. However, it is a wrong notion that people are easy to have about the mask. Virus is much smaller than the bacteria, its size is only about 0.000000254 cm. With this tiny capacity, it is without a doubt that the virus can enter the spaces of the woven gauze.

The true effect that you can anticipate on the mask is that when worn by people who have already caught a cold, it shows a prominent effect in preventing the infected one from spreading the disease to others. The saliva like spit which holds the cold virus spattered when the infected person speaks can be blocked by the mask and be prevented from being released into the air.

Although the mask is not such an effective item to prevent cold, by wearing the mask you can expect some warming



and moistening effect. These kinds of effects make it easier for the throat to resist to the germs. However, if a person uses only one mask continuously, the virus can increase inside the mask and contaminate the throat.

Therefore it is very important to maintain cleanness of the mask. People should be aware that they should constantly change and wash the masks they use to avoid the worsening of the cold.

When wearing the mask, one must also consider the route of infection. Different kinds of viruses have different infection routes, such as aerial infection and contagion. It is important to know how the germs can attack our body and how we prevent them by wearing the right mask.

Winter is already near. This winter, do not rely only on the mask to avoid catching a cold. Conquer the cold by maintaining cleanness and through adequate exercising.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Looking into efforts to develop performance culture in local city

Bucheon feels no envy for Seoul

Seoul is the biggest city with a developed culture of performances of high level. When citizens in Seoul want to see a performance, they can easily see one. How about citizens in other cities? Most local cities have only few theaters where performances can be seen. In contrast, Seoul has various theaters, even though they are not characterized. For example, Daejeon Culture & Art Center shows its limit. Its poster title reads "the biggest theater in the central districts." Actually, about 96 billion won was spent to make this building. However, most performances which have been played here have already been performed in Seoul.

"In Siheung I can see some performances like pop concerts just in New Year's Day or Chuseok," said an Australian-English teacher living in Siheung City. Also he added that there are only few performances that foreigners can enjoy. In these poor situations, few local cities try to develop their cultural performances. Bucheon is the exemplary city that does various attempts to develop its cultural performances. Bucheon City aims to be a cultural city. In the past Bucheon was thought as just a bed town city between Incheon and Seoul. To change this image Bucheon City tried many works in culture. Let's take a look at some of the specific works.

Puchon International Fantastic Film Festival

Puchon International Fantastic Film Festival (PiFan) is the front runner. In 1997, PiFan started having feature for "fantastic movie", that made it possible for PiFan to be successful.

Now everybody agrees that PiFan is one of the top international film festivals along with Pusan International Film Festival. Not only the citizens in Bucheon but also many visitors from other cities and foreign countries visit PiFan. With other events such as street concerts, the festival changed the image of Bucheon.



Numerous people are enjoying Bucheon Luminaries.

Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Bucheon Cultural Foundation showing performances by the season

Bucheon Cultural Foundation (BCF) was set up in 2001 to offer many performances with good quality to the citizens. After BCF was established, it promoted several businesses in cultural welfare, literary and artistic promotion and policy of civilization.

BCF have made plans to show performances by the season. This is the most considerable feature among businesses of BCF. By opening all performances before a season, spectators can buy tickets in advance for lower prices and marketers don't need to spend more money on advertising. "Swan Lake," was staged on as a curtain raiser in 2003 season for BCF. "Swan Lake" performed by Korean National Ballet Company, is the first ballet performance to be performed entirely. 2003 Fall Season of BCF consists of 3 sections: play, dance and music. Most admirers of performances who live in Gyeonggi-do usually go to Seoul, paying expensive cost for performances, and always have problems because of long trips to watch performances. However, citizens in

Bucheon may appreciate programs by paying only thirty thousand won maximum, and don't have to go far for a performance. Ticket price in Bucheon is already proper, but they have three more ways to save money. Carrying out the system of the Bucheon Sarang Ticket is one of them. The Korean Culture and Arts Promotion Fund started the project for the spectators to watch pure artistic performances. By conducting business for Bucheon Sarang Ticket, people can save five thousand won per performance. Second, the package program and reservation is provided. If one books a package before the season starts, he or she can get from 10 to 30 percent discount. Lastly, membership is offered. Members can take advantage by receiving mailing services, discounts, using materials and etc.

Luminaries, the banquet of the light celebration in Bucheon

Luminaries was held from October 1 to 20 in Bucheon Sangdong Lake Park to celebrate Bucheon's 30th anniversary of being raised to the status of a city. To visit Luminaries,

numerous people around the nation gathered in Bucheon. Kim Han-jun, the team leader of Luminaries' advertisements, informed that over 400,000 visitors came to see it in first week. He said, "At the present, our economy and politic is very dismal. So we hoped that we could show the image of hope and peace. Two tunnels of the biggest structure, that was named "Prayer for Peace," are facing the square in front of the lake. It means prayer for peaceful coexistence and harmonies of North and South Korea."

A Bucheon citizen, Jeon Kyu-young, and his girlfriend living in Uijeonbu talked about the performances of Bucheon and Luminaries. "Advertisement led us to come here to the Luminaries. Its size is very surprising and amazing. But the entrance fee is quite expensive and there are too many merchants," he added, "Recently most festivals and events were all cartoons or film festivals. These cultural events made me proud of our city. Moreover, I enjoyed many cultural events here, not even going to other places like Seoul." His girlfriend, Kim Do-yeon, mentioned, "But intrinsic attribute of events which can be enjoyed together by visitors have to be increased other than commercial aimed events."

For a more developed culture

The efforts and attempts of Bucheon City is a model that other cities consider in developing their cultural performances. Bucheon City, which before was a small city recognized as a small bed town of Seoul, changed their image-a cultural city. Other cities should also try these attempts too. People living in local cities who do not have many chances to enjoy various performances in comparison with citizens living in Seoul or Bucheon should have the chance and the same rights to enjoy performances.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

A challenging CEO of HUFs



Lee Ji-man (BE-03)

www.leejiman.net

These days, people who can solve matters more effectively and actively are thought of more intelligent than those who have much knowledge. And here is an exemplary student, Lee Ji-man (BE-03), equipped with sufficient knowledge and creativeness striding ahead for his dream.

As a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of "Critiworks, Inc.," which is an IT venture company of antivirus technology, he gained an admission to HUFs as a special selection for venture company. There are also many novel students entering other universities as presidents of companies, but his career is somewhat different. He has won the 1st place of most of the scientific and computer-related contests. When he was just 13 years old, he had the honor of ministerial award by participating in a contest of computer skills. As a reward, his parents bought the first computer for him and afterwards, he could concentrate on learning computers.

Using his computer, he contacted many internet forum sites, including "Sejin Computer Land," and he became the online forum manager in "Nownuri, Chollian (one of the most famous PC communication network in Korea)." Only as a middle school student, he was an honorary, part-time employee organizing events for promotion. In the year 1998, he won a gold prize of the Korea Olympiad in Informatics, and in 1999, he won a blue ribbon at the 1st competitive exhibition of information sponsored by Ministry of Information and Communication. Besides, he has 4 ministerial awards and more than 6 titles of major computery contests.

The fruit of vigorous activities, he got a proposal for business partnership and he served as a manager of software planning team of "GP Holdings, Inc. Korea," until the second year of his high school.

Behind his successful career, there are some troubles. Actually, because of his business-centered, busy life, he was far from studying the regular courses of his age which other typical students would have. He seldom participated in the school life and had some conflicts with his teachers. However, he has willingly chose to live in Seoul and spent most of his time there, though his birthplace was Chungju.

And now in his university life, he is still working as both a businessman and a student. Most of his classes are in the morning time and after the classes end, he goes to his office. He said with his busy life, "Frankly, because I was rather close to the world of adults than contemporaries, I am less close to the culture of my friends and not much interested in it."

"Never did I have a specific goal or eager to achieve it, I just wanted to be prepared. It was just a continuous life of me when I realized I was on a relatively higher place than other students of my age." He emphasized to be an effective man with creative thinking skills as a "McKinsey consultant."

Having such an enterprising mind, at the age 18, he transformed as the youngest CEO of "Critiworks, Inc." with his friend who took the role as a technical development manager. Because the domestic market was mostly occupied by "Ahnlab, Inc.," which Mr. Ahn Chul-soo has established, they received partnership proposals from the former founder of "Symantec," a famous antivirus technology company. Now, his friend is managing "Critiworks, Inc." and Lee is the strategy director of "Dreamfirst, Inc." a mobile game developing company. His job changes frequently, but the works for remains the same.

"I am not good in English at all, do not have enough knowledge as other general students have either. But I am relatively good at time management, English for business, and I know what important thing in a society is," at the end of the interview, he said with confidence in his tone which one could feel the spirit of a young leader.

By Yeo Hee-soo

Associate Editor of National Section

The Argus Gallery



"Ordure of a Painter" by Ahn.

His work of art is very weird at the first glance, but the motif of every piece is about human being. Anh Chang-hong, 50, who started to draw pictures right after the graduation of high school and never entered university, is outstanding in the Korean arts despite of strongly existing academical

Re-illumination of daily life

cliquism. He opened 15 individual exhibitions and many group exhibitions, including Gwangju Biennial Exhibition. The artist was also awarded a prize in France Cagnes international art exhibition. He once participated in the movement of people's art in 1980's. He was not ideological but regarded himself as a proletarian. He thinks the art exists for life, not for money or self-satisfaction. His art criticizes civilization, society, and even revolted against the "wrong" politics. He always tries to illuminate something people do not want to show. "I think the art must touch something essential in life and help people. But our nation is so conservative and covered by vague moral code that many artists hesitate to draw such things," Ahn said. "And that's why I could not feel the necessity of university education."

One of his works, "Ordure of a Painter," is truly descriptive of his inner world. The painting is Ahn's self-portrait; the evacuating man on the mountain with a roll of tissue is the painter himself. "Me on the sharp pointed peak describes my attainment in painting,

also shows my inevitable solitude." Ahn explained. He added that the excrement with colorful markings is his work of art. It is a paradox that ordinary people get those excrements and carefully collect them in frames. There are many other series of his work. The reporter asked whether he could show his masterpiece or not, then he answered, "I cannot pick a specific one among my drawings, because there are too many." But in his studio located in Gyeonggi-do, there were many typical series of him, such as drawing on the black and white photo, fish in a glass fish bowl, and so on. Currently, the main theme of his collection is about death. He sketches very little things like an animal's bone that is buried under sand in a desert, a half-eaten grasshopper, and weeds. He tries to find out the cycles of life in such examples of death. "As I am getting old, I came to see that the world is deeper. The end of every life is death, and I try to show the relationship of life and death. The cycles of life is the origin of everything, I think," Ahn talked about his drawings.

Actually, Ahn is already a succeeded artist. It is difficult to live on selling their drawings in Korea, because of its weak picture market. But artist Anh Chang-hong never had another job. It proves his capability and confidence of art. "I am very good at drawing, so I always try to show that I am doing good work with my capability and figurative arts, not with an academic clique," he emphasized. "I think a flawless truth could not be hidden, so I never feared about my future as an artist. Only self-examination without a break, and passion without an account can form the perfect truth." Ahn added. Obviously his talent seems to be real. People like his art not because of its beauty but because of its own specialty. It has a kind of catharsis in vulgarity in his works. He also has lectured drawing in the Korean National University of Arts by an invitation from the school and has many manias of his drawings.

By Lee Jun-gul

Reporter of National Section

TRADITIONAL
MODERN
EXPERIENCE

by SEOLL METROPOLITAN TRADITIONAL MUSIC ORCHESTRA

Sep. 29 - Dec. 15
Every Monday P.M. 7:30
SamcheongGak Ilhwa Hall
Tel. 02-3676-6456, 3461

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus