

The background of the entire page is a dense collage of various US dollar bills, including \$100, \$50, and \$20 denominations, scattered across a black field. Some bills are held by white line-art hands at the bottom, while others are floating or fanned out.

The Argus

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Are You Getting
What You
Paid For?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

The Argus

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Hankuk University of Foreign Studies

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In-depth on National

Who is copyright meant for? For the user or the authors? With the advent of a variety of content, the importance of copyright is becoming increasingly emphasized. In addition, April 23 is World Book and Copyright Day. Thus, this month's In-depth on National shows copyright issues raised and deals with the controversy.



Rendezvous

How many people know about Hanbok worldwide? Even Koreans rarely know about Hanbok. In this column, we learn about the prospects and globalization of Hanbok through Hanbok designer Kang Jong-soon.



Cover story

Every year, incoming freshmen are required to pay their department student council fee at the beginning of their university life. However, do you know how it is used and how the fee is set? In this month's cover story, we focus on the problems regarding the department student council fee.

In-depth on Campus

What do HUFsans, including freshmen of 2011, think about the department student council fee? With surveys of 1094 HUFsans, The Argus finds out the problems of the fee and gives possible solutions.

Second Global Campus Dormitory Constructed



▲ Bird's-eye view of Global campus new dormitory, perspective drawing of its west square and its cafeteria.


Construction has begun for the second dormitory on the Global campus of Hufs, which is scheduled to be completed around the same time as the Seoul underground campus. This dormitory will be finished by end of August 2011.

With ten floors plus a basement level, the new dormitory has approximately 41 thousand square meters of floor space consisting of dormitories, mixed apartments, a dining hall, and apartments for international faculty. It can accommodate up to 87 international professors and 1,730 students. Students will be selected to live in the new dormitory in a male to female ratio of four to six, with priority given to incoming freshmen of the Global campus in February 2012. Additional facilities will include a café, lounge,

gym, reading room, PC room, laundry room, and seminar room.

The plan of construction is divided into two parts, one for the student building and one for the international faculty building. The student building will be constructed according to the method, in which a private enterprise promoter registers as a school corporate body to prevent improper business practice. In other words, registering as a school corporate body requires the promoter to be in charge of overseeing the project. According to Park Jae-sung of Hufs' planning and building team, this is intended to minimize negative effects of relying on private sources to finance the dormitory's construction. The construction company has full proprietary equity. Hufs will defray the costs of furniture and facilities

maintenance in the new dormitory. Thus, the cost of dormitory housing will not rise for the students. As this is a highly sensitive matter related to students' welfare, plans have been made in advance so that the construction of the dormitory will not enable private enterprise to earn an unfair profit.

"I am so excited about the new dormitory that will be available for us starting next semester. Honestly, the old dormitory was both internally and externally worn down. I think the new dormitory will make our school more beautiful and also attract more exchange students which will be beneficial to not only Hufsans but the university as well," said Lee Bo-mi, majoring in English for Interpretation and Translation at the Global campus. 

By Kim Su-young


Seoul Underground Campus Construction

Having started with a groundbreaking ceremony in March 2010, the construction of the Seoul underground campus of HUFS is scheduled to be completed by the end of August 2011. The scale of the construction is three underground floors with a total area of 12,390 square meters. The cost of construction will be 19.7 billion won. The main facilities will be a multipurpose hall that serves as a gym as well as an international conference hall, a fitness center, seminar rooms, classrooms, a university history museum and administrative offices.

At present, 45 percent of the underground construction has been completed. Construction will be

carried out through a hard process called micropile construction and is slated to be completed by September 2011. According to Kim Jae-jun of the Seoul campus Construction and Planning Agency, the part of the old administrative building that has been left in place will preserve the history of the school in a museum, and using the micropile construction method, 1,200 steel pipes will be installed underground to compensate for the excavation of soil and provide a strong foundation for the new underground structure. Kim added, "There have been few cases in which this method of construction has been implemented." After Shinsegae Department Store and Seoul City Hall,

HUFS' underground campus is the third case of micropile construction being applied in Korea. Because this method is not generally used, it was expected only to take as little as six to seven months, but it actually took more than ten months.

In this project, the focus is the auditorium where up to 1,900 people or possibly more can be accommodated erected afterwards to provide additional seating. To minimize inconvenience to students, efforts will be made to ensure that the construction will be completed as soon as possible," Kim said. 

By Kim Su-young

New Bridge between Korea and EU




▲ President Park Chul(L), EU ambassador to Korea Tomasz Kozlowski(M), and Director of Hyundai Research Institute Kim Ju-hyun(R) join hands for a ripple effect of the new HUFS-HRI EU center.

On March 15, there was a ceremony to celebrate the establishment of the EU Center. The special lecture was given by Tomasz Kozlowski, EU ambassador to Korea.

He spoke about Korea-EU relations, especially on the future prospects of how the Korea-EU strategic partnership can continue to grow. He said, "Through establishing the EU Center, I hope that HUFS will continue building a well-organized center for studying the EU. I am sure this center will provide a ripple effect that will eventually include Africa, whose integration will be helpful in making a better world."

The EU Center will be comprised of HUFS and Hyundai Economic Institute researchers and thus, will be called the 'HUFS-HRI EU Center.' Supported by the EU for four years, HUFS can further build on their original 'Globalization' motto. HUFS President Park Chul said, "HUFS will be a university known

for researching the EU. It will also be helpful to have an EU data center that can manage requests from the EU." Through feasible programs, HUFS' push ahead in this center will be cost-effective and sustainable which could also provide competitiveness and self-sustainability.

Besides the center, there will also be an enlargement of exchange programs between European and domestic universities, support for scholarships and publishing, offering of scientific lectures, etc. A HUFSan Lee Seul-lee, who is majoring in the Department of Dutch, said, "I am really excited that there are various programs related to my major." 

By Kim Soo-yeon

Circle Fair Catches Students' Eyes



Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

▲ Students ask about circle activities to circle members on March 15.


A fourth circle fair took place near the Open Theater in a bid to publicize circles and attract freshmen and other students who wanted to join circles. It also aims to provide students with opportunities to

be familiar with diverse circles.

At the fair, hosted by the Circle Union that was held on March 15 and 16, each circle provided necessary information on their activities and opened interesting events to catch students' eyes.

Many participating circles were in favor of this fair as they had had difficulty with individually promoting themselves due to the policy of Clean Campus, by which the university can control public notices of spoiling the campus landscapes.

During the first day of the fair, some of the 36 participating circles gave up their publication and withdrew earlier ahead of schedule because strong winds blew away their booths. The next day, the union tied small sandbags to booth stanchions as a preparatory measure against the strong winds.

An Hyeon-jun, president of the Circle Union, said, "I joined a circle through the first circle fair when I was a freshman in 2008. For me, privately, circle activity is like a flower of campus life. I hope this fair helps freshmen and other graduates have interest in many circles." 

By Yun Ji-hun

Yang Holds the Mike Instead of his Bat



Cha Eon-jo / The Argus

▲ Yang Jun-hyeok gives a lecture to students in HUFS on March 9.

"I had not been No.1 during my career, but I did my best at every moment. At last, I have become a winner whom all people accept. I want to tell you that if you


always do your best, you will make it to the top someday."

The title of the lecture from which this quotation was excerpted is 'Yang Jun-hyeok's Majestic Lecture.' The renowned Korean baseball player Yang Jun-hyeok gave this speech to students in HUFS Aekyung Hall on March 9. As the title 'majestic' implies, he talked about his majestic 18 year long baseball career and also about his philosophy of life.

Yang played as a hitter in Samsung Lions and set nine new records and scored the largest number of hits in 18 years. In the speech, he told students that the secret to his success was that he simply put in his best effort in every game.

Yang also talked about his efforts to

develop his athletic abilities. He said, "To overcome the limitations of age, I used my failures as data and analyzed them to improve. Finally, I was able to adopt a new batting style. I hope all of you will always try to develop your minds and thoughts. Do not be afraid or worried about change. Do not be easily satisfied with yourselves. If you go ahead, you can make new achievements."

His lecture got across to audience effectively because he spoke from his real experience and hardship. Lee Kyeong-eun, a junior majoring in economics, said "I was impressed when he said he did not give up and instead he tried hard to make up for his weak points." 

By Cha Eon-jo

Welcome to Our Family, Professors!

35 new professors have joined the HUFs family since March 1. Seven of these professors are Korean while 28 have come from all over the world, from as near as China and as far as Scandinavia. With the new addition of capable and recognized professors into HUFs, this semester is definitely worth looking forward to. It is hoped that just like the university's slogan 'Come to HUFs, Meet the world,' HUFsians will have a wider knowledge about the world through these professors. Once again, welcome to the family!

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Shin Keun-hye
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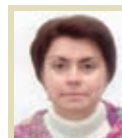
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About Time to Bury the Hatchet

The calamity that struck Japan on March 11 really let me peer into the extreme ends of our human spirit. On one hand, there was a tremendous display of generosity and indomitable will. The Japanese were helping victims, locals or foreigners, with an undying resolve to overcome the disaster. Meanwhile, pledges of support and prayers came flooding in from around the world, from people who never met, but who were aroused to help the foreign yet still kindred spirits.

However, humans' innate goodness can be overwhelmed by deep-rooted hatred. Many people were rejoicing over the devastating event with comments such as "Retribution. The Scum deserved it. Why wasn't the earthquake more devastating?" I came upon a link to the Chinese version of Youtube, not to see the devastation wrecked by Mother Nature, but to witness the corruption of human beings into puppets tugged by the strings of vengeance.


Friedrich Nietzsche wrote, "Beware that, when fighting monsters, you yourself do not become a monster, for when you gaze long into the abyss. The abyss gazes also into you." Self-righteousness and the thirst for misguided justice pollutes our hearts and makes us forget that we all are humans and that we should be united in adversity.

I read a letter, written by a Chinese citizen who was ironically trapped in an ordeal that was supposed to be the 'justice' for the victims of World War II. Part of the paper is published here:

*"Aren't we all comrades?
Just because you are in China, without family or friends in
Japan, you can say words like let Japan sink?
The Chinese people in Japan aren't people?
What is hate? Who can tell me what hate is,
while you're standing on a roof surrounded by sea water,
when in that water, is your home, your friends and family.
Do you still know what hate is?"*

*I don't know what the Nan Jing massacre looked like.
I hate those Japanese soldiers.
I hate that they killed our people.
But today, I felt like I saw a massacre.*

*I have anemia and I felt like I couldn't go on.
A house wife with a baby beside me gave me some milk powder.
The 20 year old girl beside me helped me find water.
Just like that, I'm still here.
Perhaps it wasn't the milk powder, but their spirits that saved
me.
Among the 80 people, there were only two cell phones that
worked.
Everyone let the Chinese call home first.
I was the second who got to call.
Everyone lined up to call home.
In the end, some Japanese didn't get through to their families.
They understood there was no need. They gave up.
Before Mother Nature, do we still have racial differences?"*

Children should never bear the sins of their parents. The victims are not the perpetrators of heinous war crimes. If claimants for vengeance wish to see them pay, then how will it end if they themselves become claimants for vengeance in due course? Revenge is a never-ending cycle with unintended consequences. It is time we forgive and move on. 

Editor-in-Chief
Lee Yeong-eun



Trap of Single Payment

By Yun Ji-hun

Editorial Consultant

Upon entering the university, all freshmen are asked to pay the student council fee to their department student councils. Annual department student council budgets mainly consist of student-paid fees and money that the General Student Council (GSC) distributes every semester to the department student councils for their autonomy. The student-paid fees play an essential role in meeting student demands as the GSC-allocated money may be insufficient to host meaningful events and manage their autonomous affairs. The amount of money each department council requires from their students differs according to their financial situations. However, many of the councils collect the fees in advance for the following four years, in addition to current fees. In this way, they raise the money sooner than they would if they spread the payments out, and prevent the students from avoiding more payments later. But is it really reasonable to pay four years worth of fees all at once?

Students can decide whether to pay GSC dues 11,000 won when they pay their tuition fees to the university every semester. The maximum amount of GSC fees students will pay during all their school years is 88,000 won. This amount of money seems too enormous to pay at once, but students feel less burdened by dividing it into eight payments. One of the reasons why students regard department student council fees as expensive is because they pay them all at once, which makes the students feel reluctant about the department student councils.

Each department student council president is elected by their fellow students, and each president establishes different policies in their respective departments. Thus, students automatically have a right to decide whether to pay the fees after pondering over the constitutions and policies of their departments. However, due to the fees covering all four years, the students' political judgments are highly prejudiced.

Changes in the academic status of individual students should be considered. Some students may transfer to other departments, or to other universities, and some may graduate a semester earlier, or study abroad for a semester. When students change their departments or are absent from the university for a specific period, collecting the four-year fees all at once appears to demand that some students pay more than the other students do.

Department student council fees are not private assets of department student councils but public assets for the students of each department. It is nonsense that student council fees, which will be used for students themselves, should add even more to the students' financial burdens. Paying the fees once or twice a year, as well as reducing them, would be the fundamental solution to the irrational budget expansion of the councils. Instead of asking freshmen for the four-year fees, department student councils need to show their sincerity by establishing necessary policies for students. Then, in turn, the students will voluntarily pay the fees happily. 🐼

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I Have to Pay 280,000 Won, You Too?

By Ko Jae-lim

Reporter of Campus Section

At the beginning of March, each department student council collected the department student council fee from freshmen. The department student council fee is mainly used to buy things that students in the department need, or is used for the events of each department. However, several student council fees ranged from 200,000 to 300,000 won, so a number of freshmen complained. Students are concerned whether or not the fee is spent properly. A few department student councils warned freshmen about alleged disadvantages of not paying the fee, which includes not being eligible for a scholarship. Every year, these problems cause conflicts between the department student councils and students.



과회비 관련

조회 수 : 400 | 2011.03.09 12:00:00

● 질문

이제 30만원가량되는 과회비 냅니다만 내고나서도 계속 궁금합니다.

1. 과회비를 과회장 개인 계좌로 걷는게 맞는지
 2. 과회비를 30만원가량 내라고하는데, 타대학 타과에선 4년치 다 합쳐서 10만원도 안되는데 30만원가량 내라는건 정상인지(마무리 소수권하지만 다 결으면 현관금 가져이 되던데요 무시못할 금액 아닌지)
 3. 과회비 사용내역을 공개한다해도(공개한다, 만다 여기도 없는데) 그럴 경우할 수 없는 마당에 30만원가량 같은걸 총학생회 감사활동이나 다른걸 하는지, 과회비를 낸 학생으로서 공개한 사용내역을 '분치보지 않고' 확실하 검증할 수 있는건지, 분치보지않고 그런걸 요청할 수 있거나한지
 4. 과회비 내야한다며 부모님께 연락하며 '과회비 마냥자는 학교/학과 장학금수여대상에서 제외된다'는데 과회비 안낸다고 학교/학과 장학금 수상자에서 제외시키는게 합당합니까? 여차피 주로 열타하고 술값에 노는 것으로 쓰일것일테고 사용내역을 확실하 검증하기도 힘든 과회비를 안냈다고?
 5. 과 활동하는데 필요한 금액은 학생회비 번거해서 지원나오는게 아닌지? 이런 것보다라도 열타나 이런데 사용할 비용은 참여한 사람들끼리 비용 나눠서 부담하는게 합당한거 아닌지?
- 장관에 달인되는 소수과같은 경우 안전거 공방 타일테고 과회장이나 선배들한테 적히는건 아닌지, 장학금 이외 기타 불이익을 받지않을 지상에, 검증가능하에 합당한지도 모르는 30만원가량을 무작정 내어합니까?
게다가 부모님께 거론적으로 연락하대 불이익 받을 수 있으니 자식 걱정되면 대주세요하는 듯한 느낌도, 총학생회 문제 없다고 생각하는지요?

▲ One freshman posts his complaints and questions about the department student council fee on Hufslife on March 9, 2011.

Current Issues about the Fee

One of the freshmen posted his complaints about the department student council fee on Hufslife, a community website for HUFsians. As a result, the student president of the Department of Vietnamese on the Seoul campus made phone calls late at night to several freshmen who had already paid the fee to find out who wrote the complaint. The next day, the student president of the department gathered the freshmen and talked about the fee. As it turned out, the Department of Vietnamese demanded that freshmen pay the 280,000 won fee, but nobody from the department explained to them why they had to pay such a high fee. The department even sent out letters to parents stating that there would be disadvantages if they did

not pay the fee.

The professors of the department said they did not have anything to do with the fee and that students could get the scholarships, regardless of paying the fee or not. Also, the student president admitted that he should have told the freshmen about the fee, but that the schedule was so tight, he could not. However, one of the freshmen said that he could have told them about the fee during the orientation or other events. The student president also said that last year, freshmen paid 150,000 won for the fee, but it was used up during the first semester, and the reason why they decided to charge 280,000 won this year was that a department jacket costs about 70,000 won. Even more, freshmen should attend three membership trainings in March and each membership

training requires 30,000 won. He also said there are other expenses, so the student council chose 280,000 won for the department student council fee this year. The student president did not show them the budget and settlement, though. He said he is going to report how the fee is used to the professors. He also said that he tried to make a bank account in the name of the Department of Vietnamese, but since he is a student, he had to put the bank account in his name. He added that he got two credit cards, one for him and the other for the manager of the department student council, so that if one person withdraws money, the other person will know about it, and because of this, the students need not worry how the fee will be used.

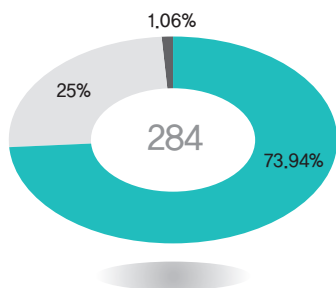
The student president said he could not understand why the freshman posted that complaint on Hufslife. He said that he should have talked with him first. One of the freshmen, though, said it was almost impossible to ask the student president about the fee because he is a senior. Worse, one of the parents complained about the fee to the Student Affairs team.

Problems with the Expensive Fee

Students pay the department student council fee one time only in their university life and the fee is determined by the department. The lowest fee was 60,000 won, the highest, 280,000 won. The amount of the fee depends on the number of students in the department. Departments with fewer students get fewer fees, and thus have a more difficult time paying for department activities, so the department student councils of these departments charge higher fees to their students.

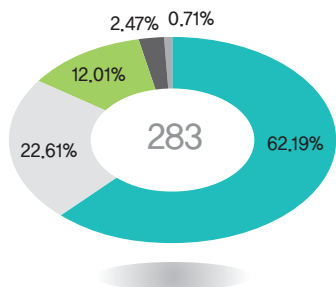
According to a survey of freshmen,

A survey of freshmen of HUFs about the department student council fee(3/9~3/14)



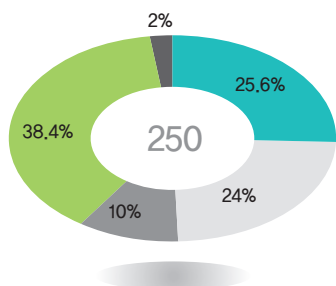
What do you think about the department student council fee?

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1) Expensive | 73.94% |
| 2) Moderate | 25% |
| 3) Cheap | 1.06% |



How much would you consider moderate for the fee?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1) 50,000 ~ 100,000 won | 62.19% |
| 2) 110,000 ~ 150,000 won | 22.61% |
| 3) 160,000 ~ 200,000 won | 12.01% |
| 4) 210,000 ~ 250,000 won | 2.47% |
| 5) Over 250,000 won | 0.71% |



If you paid the fee, what was the reason?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1) I thought I need to pay it as I pay the tuition fee | 25.6% |
| 2) I thought it would be used appropriately for my department | 24% |
| 3) I paid it as other people did | 10% |
| 4) I paid it because I worried about the disadvantages | 38.4% |
| 5) Others | 2% |



conducted from March 9 to 14 through e-mail, 74 percent of 284 freshmen replied that the fee is too expensive. Also, 48 out of 287 freshmen did not pay the fee, and 17 of them said the reason why they did not pay is because it was a financial burden. 81 out of 341 HUFsans, excluding freshmen, did not pay the fee and 21 of them also said it was a financial burden.

As it can be seen, a lot of students consider the fee a financial burden. According to the survey, 62 percent of 283 freshmen and 76 percent of 787 HUFsans excluding freshmen responded that 50,000 to 100,000 won is an appropriate fee.

Problems with Penalizing Students Who Do Not Pay the Fee

Several departments urged their students to pay the department student council fee, claiming that if they do not pay, they will not be given scholarships, student cards, lockers,

and other privileges they would get by paying the fee. Especially, 96 out of 250 freshmen, and 245 out of 764 students not freshmen, said they paid the fee because they did not want to be without their student privileges. This year, the Department of Vietnamese at the Seoul campus sent a letter to the parents of freshmen informing them about the disadvantages of not paying the department student council fee. The letter stated that if the students do not pay the fee, they will not receive scholarships.

A similar situation occurred at the Global campus. In 2009, one of the juniors in the Department of Chinese Interpretation and Translation was informed that she could not receive a scholarship because she had not paid the department student council fee. Thus, she was forced to pay the fee in order to receive her scholarship. In addition, in 2004, the Department of German at the Seoul campus did not give student cards to students who did not pay the fee. Later, fortunately, parents complained

about this and the dean found out, the result being that every student could receive his or her student card, regardless of paying the fee or not.

The university and student regulations do not mention anything about disadvantages coming from not paying the student council fee. However, some departments warned students that if they do not pay the fee, they would be penalized. The president of General Student Council (GSC) of the Seoul campus, Park Won, also said that he knew that no such university regulation exists. On March 7, the Seoul campus held a central steering committee and the GSC president, GSC vice president, student presidents of each college, the president of the Circle Union, and the chairman of the committee for the student development discussed this problem. It became clear that the awarding of scholarships depends on each department's regulation, and the department student council itself cannot prevent students from receiving scholarships because the dean of the department makes that decision.

Students who do not participate in the events held by the department receive few benefits even though they pay the department student council fee. However, they usually pay the fee because of the fear of disadvantages. According to the survey, 328 out of 768 HUFSSans excluding freshmen, responded that even though they paid the fee, they felt there was no benefit to them.

Problems of Using the Fee Transparently

Without the department student councils' efforts, students have no way of knowing whether the fee is spent properly or not. Actually, 27 percent of 287 freshmen said that the department

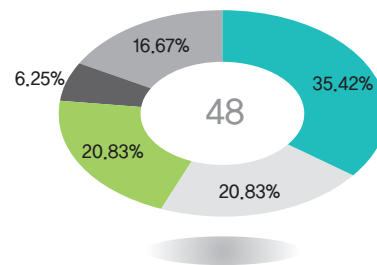
student council explained enough about the fee before they paid it, while 48 percent of them replied they heard little about it and that they still do not know much about it. Several departments, the students feel, do not explain satisfactorily how the fee is going to be used and how the amount of the fee is determined.

61 percent of 806 HUFSSans, excluding freshmen, said they want to know how the department student council fee is spent but they do not know where they can find this information. The university audit committee has audited the college student council but it has not audited the department student councils. Instead, until now, the various departments audited themselves.

Furthermore, some departments, such as the Department of Italian at the Seoul campus, receive the department student council fee through bank transfer, but if students do not pay the fee through bank transfer, it is somewhat difficult to exactly know how it is used. Also, there is no mention of how the fee should be used in the current university regulations

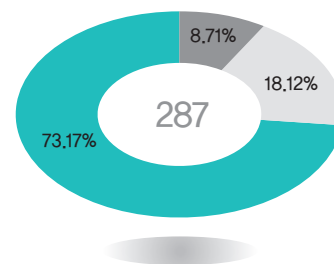


A survey of freshmen of HUFSS about the department student council fee(3/9~3/14)



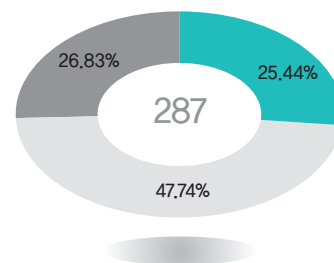
If you did not pay the fee, what was the reason?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) The fee was expensive | 35.42% |
| 2) I did not know how it is going to be used | 20.83% |
| 3) I did not have to pay it | 20.83% |
| 4) It would not give me any benefit | 6.25% |
| 5) Others | 16.67% |



Were you pressurized into paying the fee? (disadvantages etc.)

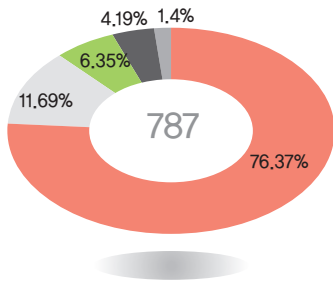
- | | |
|----------------|--------|
| 1) Quite a lot | 8.71% |
| 2) A little | 18.12% |
| 3) No | 73.17% |



Did you hear how the fee is going to be used before paying it?

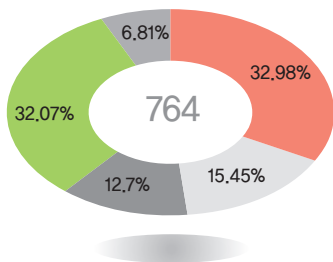
- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) Heard sufficiently | 26.83% |
| 2) Heard a little but did not understand | 47.74% |
| 3) Did not hear | 25.44% |

**A survey of HUFSSans except freshmen
about the department
student council fee(3/9~3/14)**



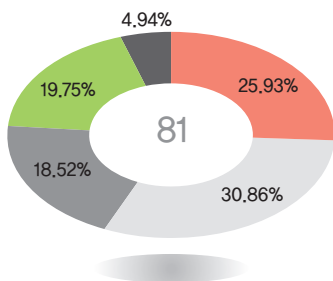
How much would you consider moderate for the fee?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1) 50,000 ~ 100,000 won | 76.37% |
| 2) 110,000 ~ 150,000 won | 11.69% |
| 3) 160,000 ~ 200,000 won | 6.35% |
| 4) 210,000 ~ 250,000 won | 4.19% |
| 5) Over 250,000 won | 1.4% |



If you paid the fee, what was the reason?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) I thought I need to pay it as I pay the tuition fee | 32.98% |
| 2) I thought it would be spent appropriately for my department | 15.45% |
| 3) I paid it as other people did | 12.7% |
| 4) I paid it because I worried about the disadvantages | 32.07% |
| 5) Others | 6.81% |



If you did not pay the fee, what was the reason?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) The fee was expensive | 25.93% |
| 2) I did not know how it is going to be used | 30.86% |
| 3) I did not have to pay it | 19.75% |
| 4) It would not give me any benefit | 18.52% |
| 5) Others | 4.94% |



▲ Copies of bank account should be publicized for the transparent use of the department student council fee.

and only some of the departments inform students of the details of expenditure during their regular general meetings.

If the fee is not used properly, there can be problems. In 2009, for example, an acting student president of the College of Japanese at the Seoul campus used much of the college student council fee for himself. After his misappropriation was disclosed, he had to pay the money back. Also, after this incident, the College of Japanese formed its own audit committee, which consists of one chairman and four other members of the college on the audit team. The audit team advised that a budget should be drawn up, and if the budget is appropriate, the money can be spent. Every budget and closing account are posted on a website, and whenever someone buys something using the fee money, he or she should receive a receipt so that they can compare it with the bank account.

Are There Any Possible Solutions?

In order to solve the expensive department student council fee problem, the GSC of the Seoul campus is trying to adjust the rate of distribution of the

autonomous student fee. The president of the GSC said that the student council is discussing whether to increase the amount of money each department student council should receive. He also said that the department student council fee is expensive and the department student councils should manage their money carefully, and that it would be inappropriate if the student council helps the department student councils only financially. However, he emphasized that the student council and college student councils should encourage the department student councils to be careful with their money. "I think freshmen do not know what the standard fee is, so they just pay it for their department. I think the entrance fee and the tuition fees include money that the departments can use. However, if they need to gather money from students, there should be an agreement of the appropriate payment," said a HUFSSan who worked for one of the department student councils in the College of Social Sciences at the Seoul campus in 2009.

Paying the department student council fee is not compulsory so students should decide whether to pay it or not.


Of course, it is necessary for better management of their departments if the



students pay, but it is not right to penalize them for not paying. As the College of Business and Economics did last year, the colleges also need to keep an eye on department student councils. However, there is no regulation about the fee, so it would be difficult to carry out. The president of GSC of the Seoul campus said each department should make a copy of its bank account transactions and put them on their websites or on their bulletin boards. He added that students' interest is most important in solving this problem. According to the survey about the department student council fee, 62 percent of 807 HUFsans, except freshmen, replied that the details of expenditures should be posted with a copy of the bank account every month. However, there are some departments that make them public and practice transparency with this money. For example, the Department of Arabic at the Seoul campus posted the details

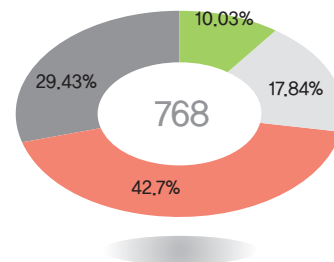
of its expenditures on its bulletin board every month last year.

Ultimately, better communication between the department student councils and the students is most important. The student councils need to show the students why they should pay the fee and how it will help them. Also, there should not be disadvantages in not paying the fee and the departments should not force freshmen to pay the fee if they do not want to.

Above all, university regulations should govern the department student council fee. There should be regulations concerning the details of expenditures of the fee and how it is used. 

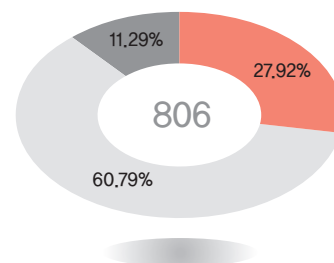
kjl418@hufs.ac.kr

A survey of HUFsans except freshmen about the department student council fee(3/9~3/14)



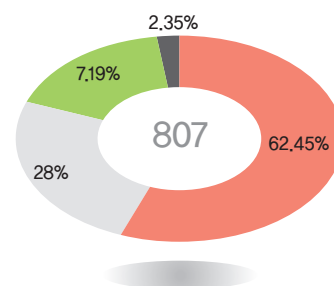
Was there any benefit after paying the fee?

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1) Yes, a lot | 10.03% |
| 2) Yes, a little | 17.84% |
| 3) No | 42.7% |
| 4) Do not know | 29.43% |



Do you know how it is used?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) Yes, because my department informed of it | 27.92% |
| 2) No. I want to know about it but I do not know where I can find it | 60.79% |
| 3) Not interested | 11.29% |



What do you think is the most important for the transparent use of the fee?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1) Department should show how it is used with the copy of the bank account transaction through online and off-line | 62.45% |
| 2) Students need to get interested in it | 28% |
| 3) The student council should audit it thoroughly | 7.19% |
| 4) Others | 2.35% |



Proud
HUFSan

Aristotle Ambrose Zographos

A Greek Bishop Serving Koreans



Kim Dae-hoon / The Argus

By Kim Dae-hoon
Guest Reporter

There are lots of professors in many fields at HUFSan and the wonderful professors at HUFSan illuminate their fields of study such as science, language and international regional studies.

If you are a HUFSan, it will be not difficult to find a honorable professor at these fields as I mentioned above. However, a professor whom The Argus interviewed for this month's column shines in that special part of our university which is religion. Making an appointment with this contemporary protagonist was not as easy as his unique position keeps him extremely busy.

However, we finally received the much-awaited answer and had the honour of meeting Dr. Aristotle Ambrose Zographos, professor of the Department of Greek and Bulgarian studies as well as the Archbishop of the Korean Orthodox church.

He was not only tall and handsome like a Hollywood movie star, but as

the interview went along, we also felt his mild and soft personality.

Crisscrossed Paths of Religion and Scholarship

Dr. Aristotle Ambrose Zographos was born from a good family which has the longest history in Aegina island in Greece. After he graduated from high school, he went on to Athens Theological College and received the holy order there. He started his work as a cleric in the Holy Diocese of Monemvasia.

At the Holy Diocese of Monemvasia, he studied in detail about the holy point of the Orthodox Church and ancient documents, and through this knowledge earned his theological master's degree with a focus in patrology at the True Cross Greek Orthodox Seminary. After that, he went abroad to the U.S., where he earned another master's degree in 1996 at Princeton University in the history of Orthodox art. However, he did not stop walking along the path of study as he knew God has reserved for his future. In December 1998,

he received his doctoral degree in theology from Athens University.

"My studies have to do with philological, theological, and historical subjects. I am also very much interested in the arts, especially in Byzantine iconography. This was my field of study at Princeton University. Here in Korea I have been studying Buddhist art and the fruit of this interest is my recently published book titled 'Similarities between Christ and Buddha in Iconography.'"

When asked what the relationship was between his study of these matters and his role as Archbishop of the Orthodox Church, he answered, "I think there is a direct connection because the whole body of my studies includes the history of Christianity and Christian sources, majority of which are written in Greek."

A Unique Decision

Dr. Zographos was offered extremely high positions by many of the best universities in the academic world and in religious parishes, as he had a fantastic record of scholarly

experience. He did not accept their offer, however, and his choice was to minister ordinary people. Instead of accepting their invitations, he got on an airplane bound for Korea, where everything was unfamiliar to him.

The invitations for him to take up prestigious scholarly positions did not cease even in Korea. When he was being offered a professorship in Orthodox studies at Oxford University, he heard that HUFS was having difficulty finding a Greek professor.

"I had the honor and joy of being one of the first professors who taught in the Department of Greek and Balkan Studies. This Department initially started in 2004 with 24 students. Professor Yu Jaewon, who contributed greatly to the creation of the Department and became its first President, brought me in contact with HUFS."

In other words, he chose HUFS over Oxford University. His love for Korea was beyond doubt like his choice. He confidently taught *The Argus* his Korean name, Cho Sung Am, and was pleased to write it on Proud HUFSans.

Origin of Western Culture

Greece is a well-known travel destination for tourists from all over the world, including Korea. However, most people



▲ Professor Ambrose indicates a holy painting to explain the story about it. He is one of the world class authorities about the art of orthodox church

do not know anything else about the relationship between Korea and Greece. Dr. Zographos said, "Greece is known not only for its natural beauty. Greece, above all, is a country with a long history spanning nine thousand years. Greece is considered the cradle of Western civilization. Democracy, philosophy, astronomy, poetry, medicine and the sciences were born in Greece. The Greek language is the mother of all European languages and it is still influential to this day with much of its vocabulary having been embedded in modern English and in all other European languages."

Dr. Zographos then elaborated on the historical similarities of both countries. "It is also important to mention that there are many similarities between Korea and Greece. The more I study the history and culture of the two nations, the more I realize the relationship between the two peoples in many levels. A very significant factor that has greatly influenced the relations of the two countries is the participation of the Greek Expeditionary Force in the Korean War. More than ten thousand officers and soldiers fought here."

History of the Orthodox Church

Most students have probably heard about the Eastern Orthodox Church,

of which Dr. Zographos is a leader. However, many young people are still unfamiliar with it. *The Argus* also did not know about it in detail, so we asked him to explain more about it.

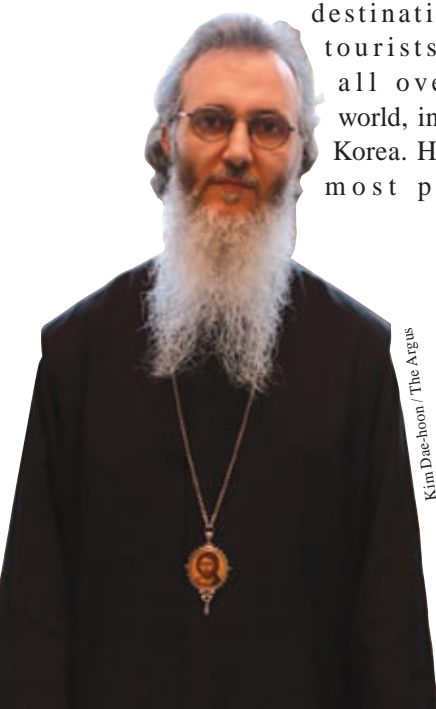
"The Orthodox Church is not one of the long list of churches found everywhere. Nor was it established more than a century ago. The Orthodox Church has a history of two thousand years. The Greek Orthodox Church in particular is considered the mother of Christianity, or the original Church. The Orthodox Metropolis of Korea, of which as you mentioned, I am the metropolitan bishop, belongs to the great Orthodox family that has some 300 million members all over the world," he explained.

Dr. Cho's message to HUFSans

"First of all, I want to say that I am very proud of my students here at HUFS. For example, this year's new students are hard working and they seem to be very much interested in their studies. I keep up a friendly and cordial relationship with all of them. What I would like to remind students is that they should never forget that the time of their studies precious.

Another thing I'd like to say is that students should not avoid hard work. The ancient Greeks used to say that 'the roots of education are bitter but its fruits are sweet.' They should also take under consideration their parents' toils and sacrifice so that they can better exploit the opportunities given to them and become well-equipped for their future. Finally, they should pay more attention to the spiritual goods that are eternal rather than the material ones, which have an expiration date."

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Kim Dae-hoon / The Argus

◀ Professor Ambrose wears the special pendant, Jesus christ painted, which is only given to the Archbishop of orthodox church

The Unbeatable Combination for Success



Lee Duk-sun (Mathew Duksun Lee) is an alumnus of Hufs who has donated his property to the university since year 2000. He is the President and CEO of Allied Technology Group, Inc. It is now a successful, 600 person Information Technology and Engineering services company with offices across the United States.

By Lee Yeong-eun
Editor-in-Chief

The Argus had the honor of contacting President Lee. He was happy to give his permission for us to publish his inspirational speech he gave at the Commencement exercise of the College of English on Feb. 24. Despite his busy schedule, President Lee made time to come back to his home univeristy and congratulate the graduates of Hufs. He has been actively donating large amounts to the university for its development as well as to bring hope to Hufsans through offering scholarships. He is definitely a role model and a senior to look up to for all Hufsans. May God bless you, President Lee!



“**G**ood afternoon. First and foremost, congratulations to all of you who are graduating today. You have achieved what I believe will be only one of many accomplishments you will have in your professional careers. I started here at HUFS as a freshman some 53 years ago in 1958. Although I never had the honor of attending my own commencement exercise or graduation ceremony, I am proud that I was good enough, smart enough, to be a student of this fine institution which was and continues to be very unique. As far as I am aware, HUFS is the only university in Korea whose primary goal is to prepare students to become a leader, a real player, in the global world community. I am a case in point.

I have this faith in you because by graduating, you demonstrated four important attributes critical to success: goal setting, patience, perseverance, and persistence.

1. Goal setting : because you established a goal, something of value that you were willing to spend time and effort to achieve;
2. Patience : because you were willing to spend your time to achieve your goal rather than settling for lesser achievements with instant gratification;
3. Perseverance : because studying hard to finish all the courses and tough requirements for graduation is a detailed process that can frustrate anyone who is anxious to get started on their career; and
4. Persistence : because once you set your goal, you stuck with it until it was achieved.

Patience, perseverance and persistence make an unbeatable combination for success.

I am sure that many of you have already established some career goals such as becoming an artist, athlete, scholar, doctor, lawyer, entrepreneur, or educator. Whatever career goal you have set for yourself, I am confident that you will be successful.

Today, I would like to challenge you to establish yet another career goal. A goal that is never ending and is often accomplished without accolade or fanfare - the goal of giving of yourself.

Everyone, at sometime in their life requires a little help. I know that I did. When I arrived in the United States I had little money, no college degree and no job. What I did have was patience, perseverance, and persistence, and the knowledge that with these attributes I could achieve any goal I set for myself. What I needed was advice as to what career would best suit my talents. This advice came from a relative of mine who suggested that I pursue a career in this new technology called computers. The computer field was new, growing, and was looking for people who were willing to work hard and innovate - attributes I had.

Becoming a computer professional was not a career path geared to instant gratification. I had to learn from the ground up. I had to have patience because I knew that I would not achieve my goal of being a successful computer professional until I learned what computers could do and how I could make computers do something useful.

I had to persevere in my computer science training. I took a junior programmer position with Control Data Corporation, one of the largest computer companies at the time. Shortly after I started at Control Data, I told my wife that she wasn't going to see me much as I was going to be working nights and weekends. I did not have to, but I wanted to, to prove that I can do things better, faster and more efficiently than any other people. As I did not have an advanced degree or an exceptional talent, the only thing that I could offer to overcome that was my hard work. Because I did that, I was able to establish a reputation and be recognized as someone people could go to to get their problems solved.

Because of that reputation, Westat reached out and recruited me in 1969. My hard work continued for a few more years at Westat, currently one of the largest research firms in the United States, but at the time a small, statistical research company that needed my computer skills. But I think it is worth noting that I have not had to work nights and weekends any more since 1972. I would say

that's a pretty good record.

Through persistence I rose through the ranks at Westat, eventually becoming the Vice President and Chief Information Officer of the company. I was with Westat for 20 years before I decided it was time to pursue my long-term goal and start my own company. Allied Technology Group, Inc., my company, is now a successful, 600 person Information Technology and Engineering services company with offices across the United States. There is no magic to becoming successful. Once you set your goal, you have to stick with it, you have to work long and hard until the goal is achieved. You always have to have this mindset of "I am not going to take no for an answer." So, don't take no for an answer.

In reflecting on my career, I realized that, while I worked hard to become a successful computer professional, at various points in my career people gave of themselves to give me a helping hand: Friends and relatives gave their counsel to enter the computer industry, and encouraged and supported my decision to start my own company; Control Data provided training that allowed me to expand my knowledge and capabilities; and my contemporaries shared their knowledge to help me learn computer technologies.

As you can see, I have received a lot of help from a lot of people. When I realized it, I made a decision to recognize the help I received by giving back.

Our Korean culture is deeply rooted in family ties. Your family is your support system; providing financial aid and serving as your social service network. These are admirable qualities and our families serve as a primary mechanism for giving back. But I am also a part of the American culture, a culture that while promoting individual achievement, also recognizes that there are times when individuals need assistance; assistance that is beyond what can be provided by one's family. In the United States, government agencies, religious organizations, private foundations, and individual donors serve as extensions to the support provided by one's family. We, as Koreans, need to learn that culture. We need to support others, Koreans and non-Koreans alike, and promote philanthropy as an extension of our blended cultural heritage.

You need to take away the idea that a measure of your future success is what you have done to help others.

Now with this graduation, you are leaving HUFS equipped with a wealth of knowledge and education to be a contributing member of the global society, the world community. While this is the end of the basic preparation for your life, it is only the beginning and the foundation, based on which you are going to develop and improve yourself.

Jerry Bruckner, an author and an attorney, wrote, "Successful athletes, sportsman, business people, entertainers, artists, musicians, parents and students know that the key to their success is to spend time everyday to work on their personal development to improve themselves and reduce their weaknesses." I want you to become a good person. I want you to become someone who will make a difference, who will make this world a better place to live. Jerry Bruckner also wrote, "Personal development adds value to your life by giving you the ability to provide service or value to other people's lives."

I want you to be where I am today, standing before a group of young, intelligent, focused individuals as a supporter and nurturer of their achievement and ambition. How does this happen? Not by accident, but by patience, perseverance and persistence; Skills you have already demonstrated. These three words also describe how I have operated and how I have achieved the success I experience today.

While I am not going to deny that professional success has its advantages, that success has limitations in the overall satisfaction of my life. My family is financially secure. I can play golf as much as I wish. I can travel as I wish and experience different cultures and countries. I recently

went to Bolivia for six weeks to fulfill a long time wish to learn Spanish. I enrolled in an intensive language course administered by Catholic Missionaries. I had a great time and enjoyed the experience. But it is not enough.

I now realize that philanthropy and mentoring of others is just as rewarding as achieving personal wealth. Don't be greedy! Share with others. Share your time. Share your experience. Share your insight. Share your money.

It is interesting to see how it works. Whenever I give, I receive much more. It is the giver who benefits the most. Whenever I give, I receive even more to give more the next time. It has been my personal experience. Giving is good business. We are merely a temporary custodian of our wealth. You can't take it with you. So why not share it while you are still around. Winston Churchill said, "We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give."

After all, everything is a gift from God, including our life. One of the principles of the Catholic social teaching is the universal destination of goods: God gave the earth to the whole human race for the sustenance of all its members, without excluding or favoring anyone. This principle requires that the poor and the marginalized should be the focus of particular concern. Thus the preferential option for the poor is to be exercised. Saint Gregory the Great even declares: "What is already due in justice is not to be offered as a gift of charity."

I have discovered that actions of charity that I made for no other purpose than to help someone in need have at times helped me further down the line. Business relationships can develop from charitable actions. But don't mistake what I am saying. I am not promoting philanthropy as a business tool. Philanthropy should be done with the best of intentions. The intention to help others for no other reason but that you can.

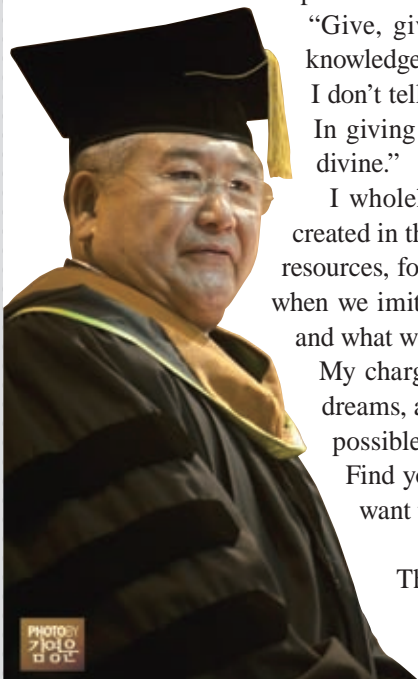
Isabel Allende is a contributor to a National Public Radio program called This I Believe. She was born in Peru and raised in Chile. When her uncle, Chilean President Salvador Allende was assassinated in 1973, she fled with her family to Venezuela. She has written more than a dozen novels, including "The House of the Spirits." Her essay titled, "In Giving I Connect with Others," talks about the death of her daughter Paula and the realization Ms. Allende gained from that experience and the life of her child. I would like to paraphrase from her essay.

"Give, give, give? what is the point of having experience, knowledge or talent if I don't give it away? Of having stories if I don't tell them to others? Of having wealth if I don't share it? In giving I connect with others, with the world and with the divine."

I wholeheartedly agree with what she has to say. We are created in the image and likeness of God. God is all about giving; our life, time, resources, forgiveness, compassion, hope and love. Thus we can be truly human when we imitate the divine through self-giving. Who we are is a gift from God and what we become is our gift to God.

My charge to you this afternoon is this: Move forward in your goals, your dreams, and your aspirations. Become more successful than you ever thought possible. And then, give. Giving is good business. Giving is contagious. Find your own ways to give, but give. The more you do the more you will want to do. Giving is just good.

Thank you and good afternoon.





Copyright For Whom?

By Kim Su-young
Reporter of National Section

Recently, the Smartphone Era began and various applications have become available to the world. From this, many new opportunities are also now possible. However, if the content for each author requires a high cost due to fee increases, this situation is tantamount to a substantial decrease in accessibility. All content on not only smart phones, but also current music in cafés would require a performance or copyright fee. We should think about whether applying copyright law is excessive and whether there is validity in paying royalties.



Definition, Purpose and Change Process

The copyright of a work of poetry, fiction, music, art, film, theater, and computer programs is given to prove the ownership of a creator. According to Article 1 of the Copyright Law, copyright protection is granted to uphold the rights of users as well as to encourage creators to develop various literary and artistic works so as to produce a regular economic basis without any financial burden to reward their creative activities. Also, in terms of social justice and cultural development, copyright protection is needed. According to this trend in Korea, copyright protection was enacted in 1957. However, with the development of the Internet and digital on and offline content, copyright laws were revised on April 22, 2009.

Current Status Controversy of Copyrights

According to the ruling on a High Court case in September 2010, in the future, Starbucks café must begin to pay royalties for its music. This verdict is excessive when we consider their primary business purpose is to sell coffee. In fact, some cafés have recently begun to stop playing music. The disappearance of music has ruined the cafés' relaxed atmosphere and brought about consumer complaints. Even if you exclude carolers from the Christmas season, some consumers might complain. In the case of discount or department stores, music copyright fees must be charged while provoking rising consumer controversies. In addition, you can see the case of being able to get rid of music altogether. A recent survey suggested that 84 percent of shoppers preferred flowing music, and 23 percent of them were willing to buy even if the store price rose by five percent. Nevertheless, due to the excessive royalty payments, many stores are reluctant to pay extra charges for their music selection. They would rather do without it.

This situation results from excessive application of legislation. Concerned with the latest online fixed price collusion the multiple users should have to pay



<http://opensourcecinema.org>

the royalties as well as suggest question that those royalties' costs are too excessive and charge far more than the actual value. The recent situation seems to reflect a decline in the users' rights. From the perspective the users should pay, the author did not recognize that the heavy obligation to pay in fees. If the situation continues like this, the population enjoying the cultural creation will begin to shrink. This will then begin contracting the music and cultural industries. Eventually a vicious circle cannot help but be repeated.

The Motivation and Cause of Controversy

First, due to malicious users, content creators are becoming victims. On Oct. 6, 2010, according to data from the Copyright Commission, there were 11,927 violations of online copyright enforcement in 2008. Within the last three years, the number of cases had jumped five times to 51,737 in 2010. With the development of the Internet, online piracy is also growing. As you can see from this aspect of media distribution, copyright infringement cases through Web Hard is growing than issues through P2P or other portal sites. Copyright infringement through Web Hard rose from 10,998 cases in 2008, to 50,133 in 2010. These malicious users broke copyright law and infringed on the rights of the copyright holders. Their actions will not only be hard on the owners of the copyrights, but also the users as well.

Another cause of controversy is the development of technology. Recently, with the latest type of smart phone technology and IT technology, the number of subscribers is increasing dramatically. This has led to increases in copyright infringement issues that are linked to the utilization of smartphone technology. From April to September 2010, the Copyright Committee monitored and analyzed the smart-phone field for results of copyright infringement. They found 6,816 cases on Web Hard and 538 cases in a P2P piracy case for a total of 7,984 cases. Like this, technology reaches to copyright infringement with IT industry. In other words, piracy and illegal replication has become easier as current technology improves and allows access for more people. This can also be seen as spreading around the world and damaging the social structure.

Thirdly, the distribution process is under the tyranny of the middle agent. Some consumers are raising the issue from a survey conducted in a course understanding copyright's situations and its understanding, 24 students reported that 76 percent of the students have complained that price of content is too high. The intermediaries at P2P sites, commercial brokers and traders raise their margin rates up too sharply, resulting in content that is too expensive. However, the actual creators of the content do not receive much of this profit. Additionally, the prohibitively expensive content reduces the quantity that users want to buy.

A final cause of the controversy is a lack of knowledge among users about copyrights. During the same survey, students infringing on copyrights totalled 86 percent. Survey results also reported a 61 percent lack of understanding about copyright law. One of the causes of this case can be seen as a general lack of understanding on copyrights. In fact, on March 1, 2011, according to the Ministry of commerce, it was identified that 35 percent of all games were illegal copy. This



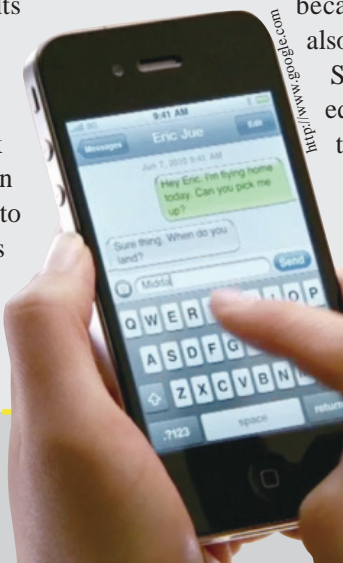
<http://www.wired.com>

was identified as the most shared content as compared with drama and video clips for 20 percent, 15 percent of all films and ten percent of music. The intensive enforcement has been encouraging a diminishing trend for movies, music and 'good downloads.' However, it cannot see enforcement working for games as many high school students and other users lack the knowledge about infringement. This shows necessity of improved education.

Possible Solutions

First, to provide the convenience of users is to have laws and institutions. The government should restrict private replication through the introduction of new technology so that users can purchase content at reasonable prices. In addition, the normal route to build social and technical systems should be prepared. This technology will improve the nation's technology because the copyright related technologies will also be advanced.

Second, it should apply the law of victim equality. In Finland and Germany, laws related traffic apply to the law of victim equality. In this regard, Professor of HUFs Ryu Jong-hyeon said, "These sacrifices, according to the law of equality in proportion to income and tax records, should be applied to our country." In other



words, violators of the law should be fined an amount proportional to their income where higher income people should be sentenced to pay more than those with less income. This will begin to convey the seriousness of their crimes. In addition, the current situation of piracy should make the punishment harsher for repeat offenders on the basis of the equality of sacrifice. It can achieve the overall advancement of copyrights.

Third, the distribution process between the rights of a contractor to avoid illegal margins should be reasonably limited. The right of a middle contractor that limits the medium can be an agent to prevent issues. Eventually, cultural industries and cultural development can contribute to the promotion of protecting the rights of creators and rights of users.


Fourthly, based on social consensus, the industry must be trusted to function as a market. HUFs professor Jo So-yeon said, "Copyright infringement should not only be limited to physical application. A period of social consensus can be applied by both users and authors to set reasonable prices to buy and sell market content."

Finally, copyright education is needed. Currently, only first-time offenders who have violated copyright laws are required education. However, all people throughout the community educational system should be required to receive proper education in the relevant laws. Jo said, "People need to gain knowledge about copyrights as part of their childhood education. It is a matter of social etiquette."

If the rights of producers and distributors are distorted and not protected, the market-based work can never be activated and eventually consumers will suffer the damage. Choices and decisions made in an amicable agreement, such as the law of equal opportunity, in the interests of users and authors should become a clarification of the concept and obscurity about the rights of both should be divided in an equal and impartial manner.

At this point, the current cycle can be switched due to the virtuous circle. The problem should not be solved from a short-term perspective with the attention of the



media and public opinion, but rather from a long-term solution that involves resolving the social movements that enable the legal recognition of change as well as the advancement of user content. Furthermore, it is important to understand the exactly scope of copyright law in order to prevent illegal copies from spreading. In addition, without social or legal consensus, even if it was possible to clearly apply the law, it is difficult to enforce in real life due to the social agreements that also need to occur. 

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Happy Factory Finds Happiness



◀ Gwon Yong-suk(L)
and Noh Ji-hyang(R)

Kim Su-young / The Argus

By Kim Su-young
Reporter of National Section

Happy Factory founder Gwon Yong-suk, a former prosecutor, recently introduced areas of his non-profit organization that was created by people pursuing happiness to The Argus. For decades now, despite the rapid growth of our society, there seems to be little increased happiness. Divorce, suicide and the growing alienation of individuals show a situation of decreasing stability in our society. Lawyers including Gwon Yong-suk, artists, and members of Prison Stay, gathered last year to create the Happy Factory. The Happy Factory reflection program 'Prison Stay' puts ordinary people through a simulation trial after which they voluntarily enter a prison facility for a form of virtual imprisonment to reflect on their lives. In addition, they are also preparing projects for children, businessmen, refugees, Koreans married with immigrants and poor families in Cambodia. What is happening now in the Happy Factory through reflection and sharing the happy dream. The Argus met the organization's representatives Gwon Yong-suk, a lawyer, and his wife Noh Ji-hyang.

Argus: What do you think happiness is?

Gwon Yong-suk (Gwon): I think that happiness is not money or fame as the value of money cannot truly be realized. Happiness will not be available, as free will cannot be fixed. After all, happiness comes from innocent children and can exist only at that moment.

Argus: Where was Prison Stay initially conceived?

Gwon: When I went to Jeju Island, I had an ulcer. This disease had been caused by my bad drinking and smoking habits. It was hard for me to be sick and not to have family members there. At that time, I thought of a prison cell. If you went to solitary confinement in a prison to find yourself, it would remind of your life. Since then, the Prison Stay has put on programs. It will be offered every two month from now in Incheon. My wife and I participated three times. We would go more often if we had the chance.

Argus: What are the contents of the program Prison Stay and the structure of the organization?

Noh Ji-hyang (Noh): People do not actually want to be stuck in jail but staying in the virtual prison allows people to look back and reflect on the program. The program consists of spending time in jail in a solitary self-reflection of their past actions. Suggestions on how to look back on life are in an initial, testing stage. The purpose of the possible participants is voluntary. What we propose is an effective method to reflect on the individual's own preferences and selection. Thus, the reflective 'memory cleansing' program, in addition to a variety of outside program activities, such as simulation trials, is in progress.

Argus: After the participants have left your program, what do you hope they would feel?

Noh: There is no particular desire. What I just expect them is to take the opportunity to look back at themselves. I hope



◀ Prisoners of Prison Stay gather together to write and discuss about the sentencing in a simulation trial.

they have a lot of opportunities of looking back as a one-time prison allows them to only reflect at that time. I wish they could rewind their experience as it is often more reflective.

Gwon: The participants' minds, I hope, will be lighter than ever before. If they are willing, they will be stronger and their future desires and minds will be more at ease.

Argus: *The current situation of the Happy Factory is at what stage?*

Gwon: Overall, the current stage is now at the beginning. Prisoner support programs as well as the Prison Stay are at a somewhat advanced stage. In the case of the Prison Stay, there are still many ways to apply the test stages. Examples of these beginning stages are support programs for young North Korean defectors, immigrant women, and even a local program in Cambodia to help the urban poor. Our dispatched workers are doing roof improvement projects and providing financial assistance to school kids. We are also working with family discord and psychological treatment for children.

Argus: *Some of you are happily working with the Happy Factory. What do you feel is most rewarding about the program?*


Gwon: I do not think about what is rewarding to me at all. Given a choice, I think the prisoner program is the best. Literally, it is a program for prisoners. Its activities in the field of theatrical performances have healed. The inmates

themselves created the script and acted. Their prison terms vary from four to 20 years. However, the program has been popular among many other prisoners. Colleagues see their acting and seem envious of the talent. In addition, the program also distributes food to eat and has ice tag. Ice tag is a fun, one-on-one program for children at school and is conducted with the National Intelligence Service. Somehow, activities involving people provide me the most rewarding and affectionate feelings.

Argus: *I would guess that doing two things at the same time is not easy.*

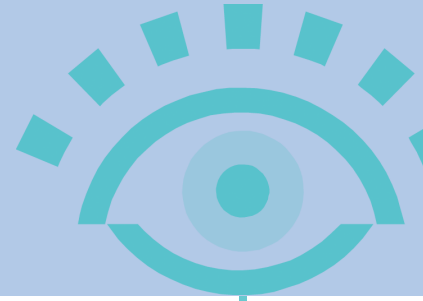
Gwon: I am currently a lawyer and a former prosecutor. You might think that it is very exhausting. Also, if I operate the Happy Factory for economic reasons, it would be very difficult. Working as a lawyer can be a tough but happy life, but this work plus the volunteer work is my driving force.

Argus: *Finally, do you have any message to students who dream of happiness?*

Gwon: Do not dream of happiness, for the moment you should just hope to have a happy life. For example, you can learn all sorts of activities, building specifications, romance, travel, etc. However, for what is not a means by itself, you may hope that it will be a source of joy in the future. 

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Haste Makes Waste

By Yun Ji-hun
Editorial Consultant

The Law School system was adopted three years ago to overcome limitations of the current lawyer-selection system after socially furious arguments. That was a kind of judicial reform to attract students from diverse majors and to train professional lawyers through advanced legal education. Recently, the Ministry of Justice announced another judicial reform plan that law school presidents recommend the top ten percent students of the graduating class as prosecutors to the ministry in a bid to prevent law schools from being downgraded as a preparatory institutes for the lawyer certification test and get also excellent students from the law schools as prosecutors. Law school students and professors welcomed this policy in that it aims to recruit prosecutors not by test but by education. However, protesting that the students' appointment as prosecutors on the recommendation of law school presidents might not guarantee fairness, many judicial apprentices and young lawyers called for withdrawing it.

Supposedly, the opinion gap between the law schools and the lawyers seems to result from a conflict of interest. The first law school graduates will take the first lawyer certification test in March 2012, and the national bar exam will coexist with the law school system until it is abolished in 2017. The total number of the first law school graduates in Korea and those who pass the bar exam next year will reach about 2,500. As long as the bar exam coexists with the law school system, this number of competitors will enter the legal market every year. In this transitional situation where the national bar exam is gradually turned into the law school system, that conflict is considered inevitable. However, what left both parties in complete confrontation is for the Ministry of Justice to push ahead with the controversial plan without any discussion. According to this decision, a few law school students are hired as prosecutors without lawyer certification on the recommendation of the law school presidents. Furthermore, they get public official status in advance before finishing their year-long judicial training. If these contentious issues remain unresolved, a dispute over law school student-specific advantages will never be settled.

Another reason why the lawyers and the judicial apprentices strictly object to the plan may ultimately come from distrust of special employment. When the government first meant to introduce the law school system, many people worried that high law school tuition fees could keep the moneyless from being lawyers, and last year's special-employment scandal at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade made people hostile to invisible advantages in favor of the privileged.

Consequently, it is thought inappropriate for the Ministry of Justice to enforce the new judicial reform plan, for the national bar exam will coexist until 2017 and people still are anxious about the recommendation system in selecting public officials. What matters now will be to erase the considerable anxiety over that plan by settling the conflict of interests between lawyers and law school students. 

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The Most Popular Game?

By Cha Eon-jo

Editor of Culture Section

“**R**egardless of whether I can win the first prize or not, it will change my life and I can develop myself through this chance.”

The contestants say this when the contest starts or finishes. They struggle to perform various tasks with their talents. After singing and dancing, their faces sometimes become extremely excited or full of sadness from the results of their efforts. All of these events are real situations, and TV show viewers vividly see them. Furthermore, the viewers are not just viewers, but participants who can choose the winners of the contests.

These types of tasks are common features on certain programs in Korea these days and have become a common trend in TV shows. After the success of ‘Superstar K 2,’ not only cable, but also major broadcasters are producing audition programs such as ‘Korea Got Talent’ broadcasted by tvN, ‘Star Audition: The Great Birth’ by MBC, and ‘Miracle Audition’ by SBS. These programs also have mutated into many diverse approaches. In ‘Opera Star 2011’ by tvN and ‘I Am a Singer’ by MBC, the contestants are professional singers. They are different in that only professionals, not common people, participate in the show. However, all of the shows are in the form of survival programs.

The programs that are now or will soon be emerging on TV are based on people’s interests and enthusiasm about survival programs. Watching to see who has failed to move forward each week has become a big issue and an interest. In addition, people seem to be more enthusiastic about the programs as they can join in elections to help personally choose the winners. However, the important reason people agree as to why audition programs should exist is that they give all people a chance for success. Regardless of their careers, the contestants can gather people’s attention through the media.

However, can the programs really make contestants’ dreams come true? Can they make the participants develop themselves as they are looking forward to? Producers compete to make more competitive programs, which can be consumed by more people’s eyes and thoughts. That is why the challengers’ characters are made or cut by the programs. Even though the programs are based on real situations, it is true that they have stories. That is why every story always has a bad man. People watch and consume these stories with interest. All things on TV are objects which are consumed by people. The contestants, their talents and even their characters are included in the objects. In this aspect, survival programs are not a desirable mirror reflecting real dreams or hopes. Instead, the programs are closer to ‘games,’ where people value various talents. When the winner is selected, the game is over. When the game is over, there cannot be more stories and people lose their interest. It may be the reason that few winners of programs really succeed outside their shows. 📺

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'Tears of Amazon' or 'Secret Garden?'

By Kim Soo-yeon

Reporter of Culture Section

On March 15, KBS and CGV made an agreement about promoting and extending Korea's documentary film industry. When this contract is completed, CGV then can show documentary films, including KBS documentaries, at theaters specialized for showing documentary films. They also promised to improve documentary films for viewers, providing various and creative contents. With this opportunity, people will learn more from documentary films and will become more interested in these films. There will also be a huge event in Seoul named, 'The Asian Side of the Doc.' Many foreign supervisors of the event said that there is a need to concentrate on the changing industry of Korean documentaries. These examples listed above reflect the change in Korean society today.

Current Conditions of Korean Documentary Films

Today is the golden age for the production of Korean documentary. In the 1960s, there were many limitations

by censors, and in the 1980s, though there were no such limitations, there was no sense of criticism. However, according to Ahn Tae-gaeun, a professor of the Department of Television and Film at HUFs, documentary films made these days have a marked sense of delivery and criticism. Subject like 'World Theme Travel,' which was broadcast on EBS, is popular with audiences. People enjoy travel or humane documentary that can entertain and educate them. Of course, there is still recognition that documentary films can be boring and difficult to watch. However, the popular travel films are easy and fun to watch because they are made in the form of a video diary. For example, Michael Moore, who made 'Fahrenheit 9/11' appears on screen and interviews people directly and spontaneously. There is also the documentary film that records the daily life of eating only hamburgers, 'Supersize Me.' It is old fashioned to keep silent and not to intervene in current society. Yang Jae-hyun, who is the director of National Geographic said, "There are entertainment factors in documentary films. Producers try various methods to challenge their audiences." The field of documentary films is enlarging faster than ever in Korea and informing the audience as well.



<http://image.search.naver.com>

Attitudes Change about Documentary Films

Attitudes of viewers have also changed. They are becoming interested in documentaries. Why? The biggest reason, according to Ahn, is that much of the contents on television is repeated and thus stale to viewers. People always want new contents. However, the same old programs, such as dramas and entertainment programs, are all they get, so the audiences lose interest quickly in these programs. These days, producers are making documentary films that satisfy audiences' need to be entertained and also informed, and this leads to good responses from the viewers. We also learn that documentary films are a reflection of how society is changing



and the viewers want to know about it. This is why many people watch documentary films. Yang said, "People in this industrialized society want more than ever to be reminded of nature, and that is why they watch documentary films related to Africa or the Amazon. They even yearn to go back to the beginning of nature, at least through documentary films."

Filmmakers who want to make good documentaries, need financial support. Recently, there have been many opportunities through contests and exhibitions of documentary films. These opportunities not only promote good quality of documentary films but also increase their popularity. Filmmakers need budgets and time to produce their films, and the right personnel to make good documentary films. These three factors meet the audiences' needs, and thus raise the popularity of documentary films.

How Viewers Are Influenced by Documentary Films

Among its most important functions, documentary films reveal and examine society's serious problems. Through documentary films, people develop their abilities to lead society actively and developmentally. They also can learn about society's problems clearly through documentary films through images and entertainment. Yang said, "There can be a ripple-effect which can lead viewers to action as we can see in the film, 'Big Cat Odyssey,' broadcast on national geographic channel and 'An Inconvenient Truth,' the film based on Al Gore's book of the same title."

Prospects for Documentary Films


Documentary films are currently in demand by viewers, so they will continue to be made by Korean filmmakers. However, compared to foreign documentary films, we rarely have the creativity and spirit of challenge that are in these other films. To make better documentary films, Korea still has a long way to go. We can then expect to see many creative documentary films made in Korea. Through interchanges and sharing with foreign countries, learning know-how and accepting new trends, Korea's documentary film industry will grow to be one of the best in the world, and will help make the nation stronger and more unique.



'Tears of Amazon' is popular among Korean viewers



'The last of Tundra' supplies a lot of new information

According to one cable TV producer, from the second half of this year, there will be an increase in documentary films broadcast on television. This cultural phenomenon is notable and good because documentary films can reflect our society's changes and audiences are interested in the various contents of the broadcasts. If both of producers and viewers work to improve the films, then documentary filmmaking will become a cornerstone of our society. 

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Lee Ju-kyung



Hanbok, Knocking on World's Door with True Beauty

By Kim Soo-yeon
Reporter of Culture Section

In Korean daily life, the importance of Hanbok which is Korean traditional clothes has decreased more than ever, but there are Hanbok designers who are trying to inform the world about and globalize Hanbok. In this column, we meet Kang Jong soon, a Hanbok designer who has made Hanbok for more than 24 years and plays a big role in promoting Hanbok worldwide. She works at Kang Jong-soon Hanbok Research as representative. She focuses her designs with mild colors that can express the warmth and beauty of women. She is especially famous for participating in fashion shows all over the world.

Argus: What does a Hanbok designer do?

Kang Jong-soon (Kang): A Hanbok designer does not just make Hanbok. The most important things for us are the ideas that will help us create beautiful designs of Hanbok. As Hanbok has various styles, we not only design but also make the pieces. We have a workroom where we make Hanbok using machines. As our store is a tailor-made Hanbok store, we make just one outfit of each design, and that is why the time we spend to make Hanbok is different for each design.

Argus: Why did you take this job?

Kang: Most of my family members are painters. So when I was young, I naturally grew to appreciate fashion and drew pictures. One day, a relative who made original fabrics of Hanbok visited my house. He suggested to me that I draw a set of Hanbok. At first, I was bored with drawing Hanbok because I thought it was too simple. By exploring creative designs of Hanbok, I gradually got interested in drawing my own Hanbok designs. As time went on, I found myself designing Hanbok, such that now, I have been doing it for 24 years.

Argus: As a Hanbok designer, what piece do you remember best?

Kang: I have good memories of everything that I have designed. But the fashion show that opened in Paris is the most memorable thing. In that fashion show, French women wore Hanbok. It was amazing because they are tall and have white skin, and they fit the dresses really well. After the fashion show, I could really see the possibility of Hanbok.

Argus: Where do you get your ideas for designing Hanbok?

Kang: My ideas for Hanbok design do not just happen over night. I need a long time to think about them. So I



enjoy traveling and looking at things for a long time. Then, an idea comes to me. I always think about the design of Hanbok, though. It is complicated but I enjoy it.

Argus: What philosophy do you have in making Hanbok?

Kang: I value traditional clothing worldwide. So I participate in many fashion shows in other countries. I have strong convictions to reform my designs from traditional clothing. Today, many young designers are very innovative with their Hanbok designs and this is good for me. I feel it is best to look to our traditions.

Argus: How many people know about Hanbok worldwide?

Kang: In the past, people thought about Hanbok as Japanese traditional clothing, like the Kimono. When I participated in fashion shows in other countries, people would say, "What a beautiful Kimono." When I heard that, I decided to inform the international audience about our traditional clothing more specifically. So whenever I open at a fashion show, I explain to the international participants about Hanbok. Now, many more people know about Hanbok compared with to the past. They recognize the unique colors and designs that make up Hanbok.

Argus: How can we inform the world about our traditional clothing?

Kang: Hanbok designers should participate in many exhibitions. A few days ago, I exhibited my designs at a Japanese museum at a famous Japanese university. Education is also important. Elementary school children should know about our traditional clothing. Hanbok is one of our deepest roots. So from an early age, children should learn all about Hanbok.


Argus: These days, people rarely wear Hanbok. What do you think about the prospect of Hanbok?

Kang: As Hanbok is uncomfortable to wear, people rarely wear Hanbok. But, as I have mentioned, Hanbok is one of our roots. So we must preserve our traditional clothing. Hanbok contains our fundamental spirit, so if Hanbok were to disappear, then our country would surely decline. So we have to develop as many things as we can with Hanbok. For example, we can match jeans with a 'Baeja,' which is a Hanbok vest. It is really nice looking. People do not know there is a lot of comfortable Hanbok ready to wear. We have support from the government. The government suggests to the upper class to wear Hanbok when they go to other countries. That way, Hanbok can develop in many ways.

Argus: What advice do you have for young designers?

Kang: The most important thing is to design in one's style. There are so many talented students now, and they do not have to follow other people's thinking. Having thought about how to preserve our traditional clothing is also important. I am really proud of the new designers. I know that they will help make Hanbok popular worldwide.

Argus: What can you say to university students?

Kang: Whatever their major is, students should always do their best. This is the key to success. Most important thing is to find what they are interested in, because we find pleasure through our job. In my case, nothing is more enjoyable than drawing Hanbok. I know that these days there is hard competition in every field. But you will still find pleasure if you love what you do and do your best. 

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Lolita,

A Hidden Desire in All of Us

By Cha Eon-jo

Editor of Culture Section

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Vladimir Nabokov

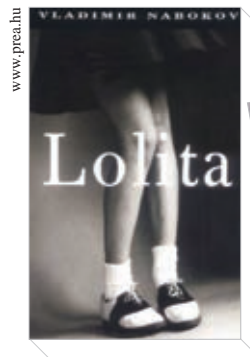
Lolita Complex' is an abnormal mental disorder where an adult loves an underage child. The word 'Lolita' is often used to demonstrate a current trend in Korean society illustrated by the popularity of underage girl idols. Many adult fans of these singers call themselves 'Uncle fans' and are enthusiastic about the performers' cute appearances, clothes, and dances. Why are they so

excited about the girls? Of course, in society, it cannot be allowed for adults to fall in love with minors and only a few take this love seriously. However, is it enough to explain the phenomenon as just a trend or temporary enthusiasm? The desire for little girls or boys might be in people's minds, even if they do not recognize it. If so, is it possible to demonstrate this desire without violating any moral values? In society, it is almost impossible. However, what about in fiction? One novel has already dealt with this desire and was made into a movie.

The novel 'Lolita' is a story about a middle-aged man who falls in love with a little girl named Lolita. It was written by Vladimir Nabokov, a Russian author in the 20th century. The term 'Lolita Complex' originated from the novel. The book was published in 1955 and was briefly banned. The story was

so shocking that it created a huge sensation among the people. Now it is valued as one of the representative works of the 20th century. The movie, also named 'Lolita,' was directed by Stanley Kubrick in 1962. Its story is slightly different from the original work in that it is dramatized as a black comedy.

In the novel, a middle-aged professor named Humbert fell in love with Lolita at first sight, became mad about her, and finally ended his life in tragedy due to his love for her. What I was curious about while reading the novel was why the author wrote this story about the twisted love. Outside of the fact that Humbert's interest was a minor, it could have been a common love story. His desire was so sad and desperate that it impressed readers and did not make them feel disgusted. Therefore, regardless of Lolita's age, it could be a beautiful love story. Why did he make his character love the underage girl? The answer comes from the writer's philosophy about the role of novels. Nabokov wrote the story in the 1950's when the postmodernism ideology developed. This philosophy denied human's reasoning and ability to think. As the idea argued, the author thought that novels should not only criticize or reflect



Cover of novel 'Lolita' published in America (L) and Korea (R)





Cha Eon-jo / The Argus



Cha Eon-jo / The Argus



Cha Eon-jo / The Argus

▲ Scenes of the movie 'Lolita' directed by Stanley Kubrick are different from the novel in that the characters are described as ridiculous people.

the problems of society. Instead, he tried to write a story that had its own world, which was far from a real society. He also thought the role of novels was to give aesthetic beauty and interest by its own story. Therefore, the words and sentences in the novel, which were originally written in English, have a beautiful rhythm. For example, look at the first passage of the novel. 'Lolita, light of my life, fire of my loins. My sin, my soul. Lo-lee-ta: the tip of the tongue taking a trip of three steps down the palate to tap, at three, on the teeth. Lo. Lee. Ta.' The 'M' and 'T' sounds are repeated in the sentences. Isn't it a beautiful phrase? The writer did not want his novel to display any moral values or social standards. Instead, the novel shows that its extraordinary material can be beautiful literature in itself. I think the story maximizes its writer's intentions. Also, there are many plays on words in the novel. For example, the character name of Vivian Darkbloom is a recombinate of the writer's name. In this way, he induces readers to more actively interpret the story.

Meanwhile, the movie was made through Kubrick's own intentions, which were different from Nabokov's thinking. He criticized humanity's desire and nature through the movie. That is why what the characters' words and their acting are different from the novel. In addition, some lesser characters are given more importance than in the original. Also, the characters were often described as ridiculous people. For

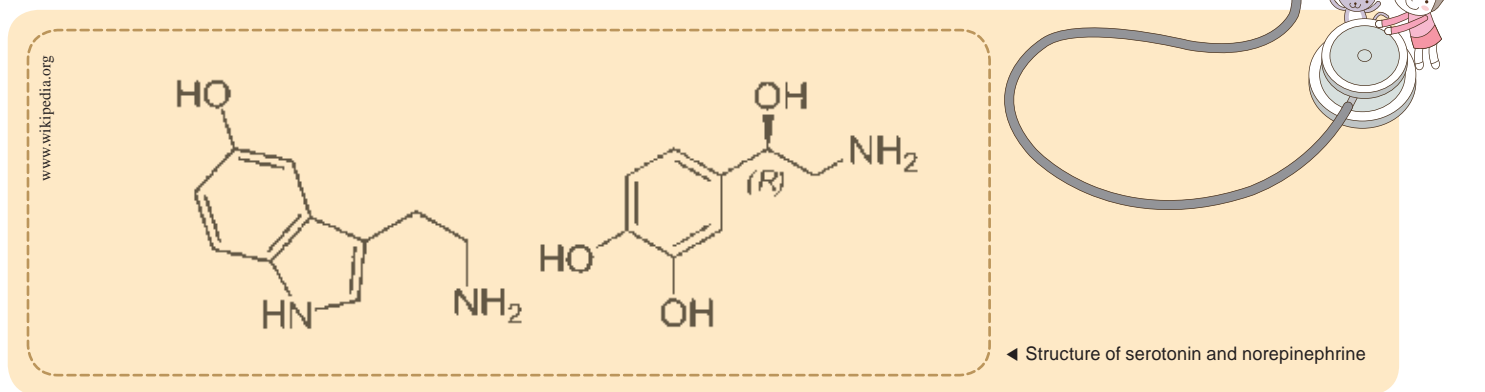
instance, Lolita's mother, who is elegant in the novel, is described as an idiot and servile woman in the movie. Another example occurs when an old bellhop falls over while he tries to unfold a camp bed in a motel room where Humbert goes with Lolita. A third event happens when the psychologist in Lolita's school proudly proclaims to Humbert, in a dark room, that he did not turn on the light to save electricity while he waited. Did the characters, including Humbert, look funny or seem stupid to the director? Stanley Kubrick is famous for black comedy. Through those scenes, the movie sneers at the materialism of intellectuals and human desire.

Ironically, because Nabokov did not provide any socials meaning to his novel, many viewers related the story and character to another situation, a real society. This allows the meaning of the story to be freely interpreted for the author did not make his tale have any fixed symbols. Like Kubrick's movies, readers understand the story in various ways. Some see it as symbolizing a failed American dream. Others view it as a reflection of men's anxiety in America when the entry of women into public affairs began. Then, how is it compared to Korean society?

In Korea, people are struggling to beat the competition and survive. The competition is so hard and overheated that many of them become stressed. Some of them even kill themselves. Everyone wants to be free from the situation, but nobody can really escape. As time goes by, many Koreans lose their pure dreams or hopes. Similarly, Humbert loses Lolita even if he really wanted to be with her. Can Lolita be the lost dream that people had when they were young? In this aspect, 'Lolita' is not just a Korean idol singer. She may be a hidden dream in all of our minds. 📖

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Depressive Disorder, a Weakness?



By Kim Soo-yeon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

The main symptoms of depressive disorder are the decline of desire, increased melancholy, and its effects on the body and mind. Many people today, including celebrities, suffer from this pain. Depressive disorder is not an illness that can be corrected easily and is distinct from temporary melancholy. Even though women may have it their whole life, they may do nothing about it because they do not know that they are suffering from such an illness. This is because they do not know the symptoms and causes of depressive disorder and are not aware of the dangers of it. Depressive disorder is not an illness to be overlooked.

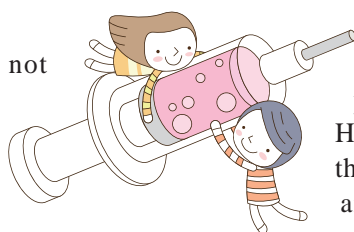
Causes of Depressive Disorder

The causes of depressive disorder are not precisely known. However, current research shows that the illness appears to be affected by inherited factors, neurochemical factors, psychological factors and environmental

factors in a complex manner. Among these, the main cause of depressive disorder is the malfunctioning of serotonin, which is a chemical produced naturally in the brain that affects the way a person feels and norepinephrine, which affects a person's physiological response to stress. Although it is not actually a hormone, serotonin is sometimes called the 'happiness hormone' as it can control acute functioning to decrease stress, conflict and negative anger. If this nervous system function wells and people learn to control it, then depressive disorder can be eased off and reduced.

Symptoms of Depressive Disorder

The core symptom of depressive disorder is a loss of interest in one's own life. The most serious outcome is suicide. Two-thirds of individuals suffering from depressive disorder have contemplated suicide and ten to 15 percent of them actually attempt it. Some patients do not complain of having any symptoms. However, it has been reported by researchers that people who suffer from depressive disorder are highly likely to have signs of poor kidney



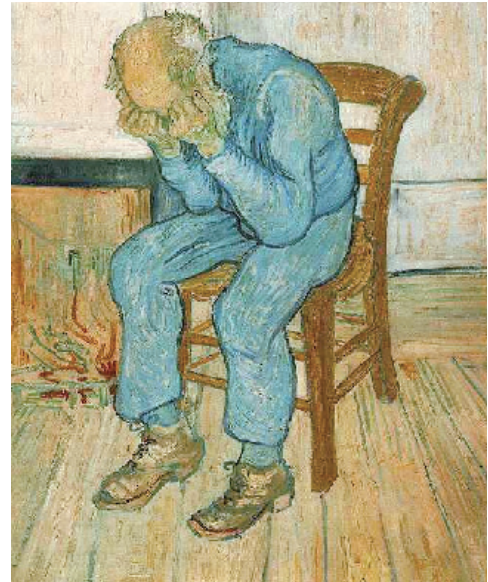
condition. Stress is one of the results of depressive disorder. When one is stressed physically and mentally, adrenaline or cortisol hormone is secreted from the adrenal gland which is an endocrine gland located in each side of kidney against stress. This secreted hormone stimulates the sympathetic nerve which then results in the shrinking of vessels.

Depressive disorder can be more dangerous for women, because the level of serotonin in women is only half that of men. If the amino acid of tryptophan, which is a precursor of serotonin, is at a lower level, women's level of serotonin can be one-quarter that of men. If women experience high stress, the rate of serotonin depletion also increases. Other social and cultural factors like male chauvinism can increase the severity of depressive disorder in women, but a significant factor underlying higher rates of depressive disorder in women than men is actually serotonin.

Responding to Depressive Disorder

There are various ways of treating depressive disorder, but in this part, we show solutions that are related to serotonin. Usually people who suffer from depressive disorder need to take medicine continually like selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and selective norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) that can increase the function of the serotonin and norepinephrine systems. However, there are also solutions not related to taking medicine.

If we are exposed to sunlight, then the body's production of serotonin will increase. There is also the interaction of melatonin, which is produced at a lower rate in daytime but at a higher level at night and compounded from serotonin. When exposed to sunlight, melatonin is decreased and serotonin will increase automatically. This is why people in northern regions of, which receive less sunlight compared to other countries,




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are more likely to suffer from depressive disorder than people living in tropical countries.

Food containing large amounts of carbohydrates and less protein are good for depressive disorder because they can promote insulin hormone, which can lead to the release of amino acids into the blood, including tryptophan. Tryptophan can then stimulate the production of serotonin. However, too much protein can inhibit the effects of carbohydrates that promote tryptophan production. We can remedy depressive disorder in our daily lives by boosting our serotonin levels. This could be a fundamental solution. Working out for just five minutes can also help to produce serotonin, and so can chewing gum. From the fifth minute of chewing a gum, the level of serotonin increases, and after 30 minutes, the level of serotonin reaches a climax. Foods that contain vitamin B are also helpful, including milk, mushrooms, egg yolks and peas. However, one needs to take care not to increase serotonin levels excessively, as he or she may experience hallucinations.



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We need to realize that depressive disorder is not only caused by psychological weaknesses. There is no need to feel ashamed if we are experiencing symptoms related to depression. It would be wise to seek for help and solutions as soon as possible before it is too late. 

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Next Time? Why Not Now?

As a consistent reader of The Argus, I decided to write in before I graduate. As compared to the past issues, last month's magazine was especially more attractive in design and I felt the quality of the articles has upgraded another notch. The high standard of English expressions have never failed to help me in my English study as well.

The contents of the entire magazine was refreshing and meaningful, but I was definitely most drawn to 'Hermes' which wrote about the tight competition to get a place in Globeedorm. Although I am a male student, I am fully aware of the difficulty for female HUFSSans to get into the dormitory. It seems tougher for a female to enter Globeedorm than major companies! Honestly, I do not understand why certain students have to be given first priority when the rooms are so high in demand by everyone.

This is the third semester I am staying at the dormitory and would like to voice other problems as well. Other than the noise caused by inconsiderate dormmates, the irregular control of the heater and air conditioner has also caused a lot of inconvenience.

Furthermore, though I agree that curfew is needed for safety and security of the students, it sometimes acts as a deterrence to the productivity of those students who prefer to study at the library at that time. I hope this issue can be dealt too.

Last month's magazine provoked my thoughts about Globeedorm and others as well. I hope to see The Argus grow to be a more attractive and fruitful magazine that will reach out to more HUFSSans with interesting topics. By far, I am impressed. 

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My Boyfriend Is Type B

From last month's articles, I especially liked the column 'My Boyfriend Is Type B.' This article is somewhat like the saying 'Never judge a book by its cover.' Nowadays, so many people ask others for their blood type and conclude their characteristics. For example, on a blind date, people would ask if their blood type is A if the person looks shy or O if they are talkative or outgoing. Some people even tell me that they do not have friends who are type B due to their direct and straight-forward approach. However, this article pictures the important aspects you need to learn about the different blood types which has no relation to a person's mere characteristics.

I have attained new information after reading this article, such as the fact that blood type would

depend on the antigens in the blood cells. I was especially intrigued by the fact of indigenous people of Peru all have blood type O and only ten percent of the people in Switzerland has blood type B or AB.

The resource further extends to point where susceptibilities for resistance to different types of diseases illnesses arise. Moreover, it is fascinating that blood type can change. To conclude, I believe that although blood type is something that you are born with, it should never be a restriction to who you may become.

Thank you, Argus! 

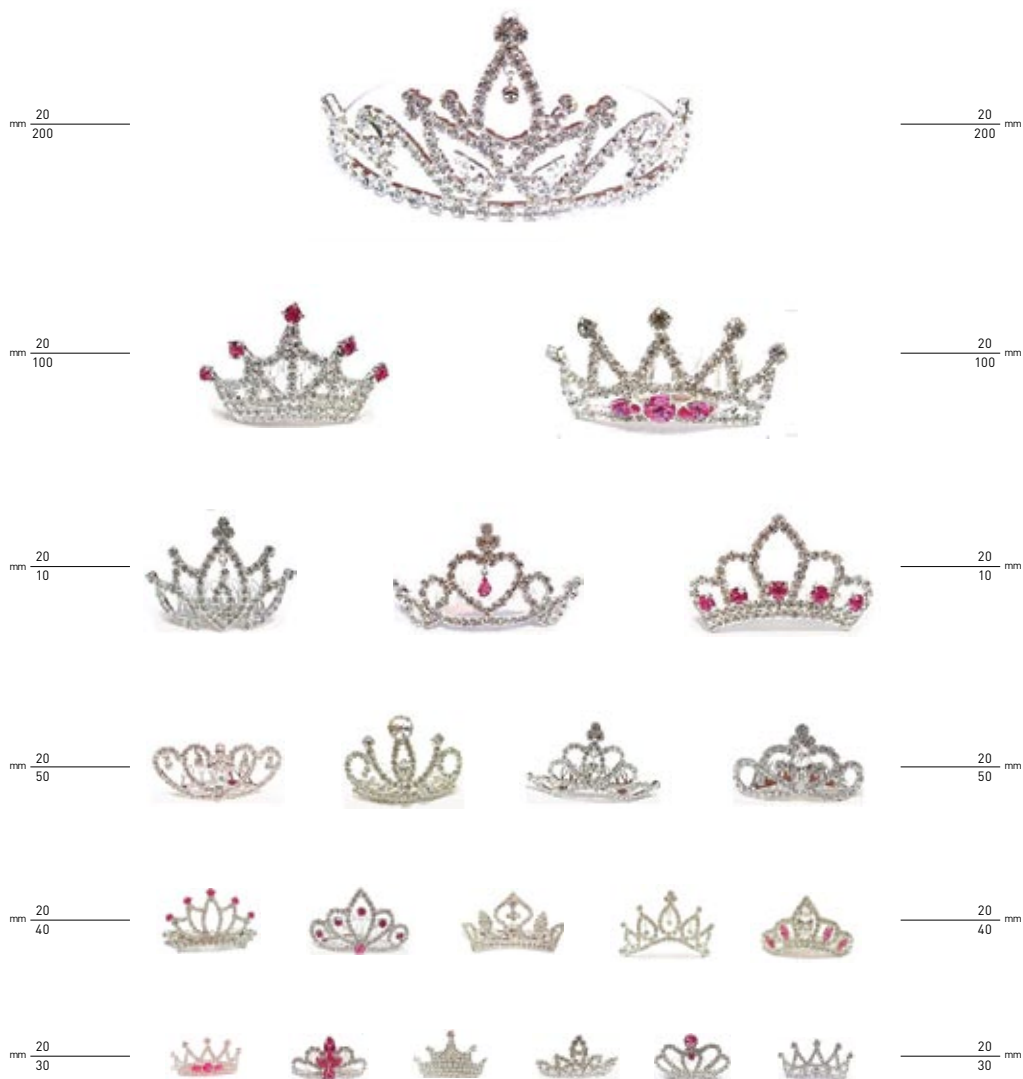
Park Ji-woo

(Department of Chinese)



Welcome to The Argus Family

Cub-reporters the 87th of The Argus
It is now your turn to carry on the baton.



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