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HUFS' BEST AND UNIQUE, HIMUN MOCK GENERAL ASSEMBLY



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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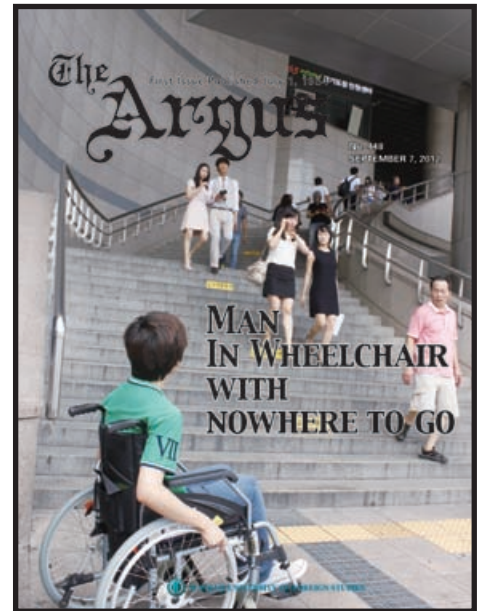
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Cover story

On Aug. 1, the Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination demonstrated for mobility rights for physically challenged people. Although most people think that the welfare system is much better than before, the plight of handicapped people is still prevalent. The Argus highlights the need for better conditions

In-Depth on National

This summer, the Paralympics warmed handicapped people's hearts. In the field of sport, physically challenged people could be independent. However, is our society supporting them to be independent people? Even in the matter of moving around, physically handicapped people have to face a feeling of helplessness. You can see the problems from legislative and cognitive aspects.

Reportage

Have you ever thought about the difficulties physically challenged people experience every day? Something we use routinely can be a barrier to them. Most people cannot recognize these things. In this column, the reporter gets on a wheelchair himself and experiences a common university student's day. Let us see what obstacles are hiding behind our blind spots.

Where Working Class Struggles for Living

There is something needed to be abolished in Korean education. This is called “cramming education.” The history lessons only focuses on exactly when historical events happened and the chronological order of those events, not why those historical events are important. In classes on social studies students are not allowed to debate whether the death penalty should be abolished or not. They are just obliged to memorize facts such as “Korea has abolished the death penalty in practice.” Students are not encouraged to think whether they agree with the abolition or not. The students do not get enough chance to think for themselves. Therefore, it has been said that the cramming education results in students becoming unimaginable and passive. Yet, why has cramming education not been abolished before now?

Adults, educated this way, do not want to talk about current politics. Moreover, they keep their distance from any situation that requires their views on which candidate should be given their vote. They intentionally avoid debating the direction Korea should follow. However, they blame the government for the unjust society. So, is it the government’s fault that the situation is unfair for the working classes? It seems that the working classes also have to take responsibility for this situation. Let me give you an example. What makes us think that free education is bad for ourselves? Is it the government? Is it ourselves? The answer is both of them. Of course, the government has created a system that allows us to think that free education costs us an astronomical amount of money. But is it true? Why have we uncritically agreed with the government? What if the government is lying to us?

It is time for us to judge whether what the government claims is true and the way we think is truly helpful to ourselves or not. To facilitate this we need to change the way students are educated. Students should be encouraged to express their own opinions and they also need to discuss a hot potato -- something like politics today -- with their classmates. To bring about this change in educating students, the privileged class needs to change its method of governing -- at present they retain their power through this style of education because the ordinary people’s opinions are rarely heard. This prevents them being able to deny the claims of the privileged class or from enabling them to weed out the privileged few. In addition, the young should be concerned about what is going on in politics today and whose pledges are the most realistic and helpful for us.

Currently, there is a tendency for young people to be indifferent to what is going on in present day politics. If this continues to be so, nothing will change. It would be very bad for our future. In order to change the world, have your own opinion and voice your ideas. 🗣️

Kang Young-joon

Editor-in-Chief



HUFS Ranks 34th among World Universities in Modern Language Field

HUFS was acknowledged as 34th among all world colleges and 3rd among Korean colleges in the modern language field, according to a survey released on June 28th by Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), a British education research firm. Only four Korean universities ranked within the world's top 50 schools, sources said.

The survey categorizes 29 scholarly fields, and assesses the world's top 700 universities with three indices: "academic peer review," "citations per faculty," and "corporation's preferences for graduates" in each of the fields.

This result raised the reputation of HUFS as a leading university in foreign language education. HUFS provides courses in 45 languages to students from 32 foreign language majors. The number of the languages that HUFS provides is 3rd on the scale among world universities.

This aspect of HUFS is represented in terms of "globalization," the indicator which appraises the ratio of international faculty members and students, as well as internal and external exchanges of students. HUFS also earned the recognition of U.S. President Barack Obama. He mentioned the excellence of HUFS' modern language education programs in his speech during a visit to HUFS this March, "I know that this school has one of the world's finest foreign language programs,"

HUFS runs many programs related to globalization. One of them, the "7+1 Visiting Student Program," gives students the opportunity to study at a foreign university for at least 1 out of the total 8 semesters, and has been opened to all students from 2011. In addition, all students who enter HUFS after 2013 can receive scholarship benefits. Furthermore, the "3-3-3 Strategy," which is supposed to cultivate the university's level of globalization, is considered one of the strongest factors in further developing HUFS' international depth as the university intends to increase the proportion of foreign faculty members, add more foreign students and lectures in foreign languages, and increase the number of HUFS students going abroad by at least 30 percent or more.

Despite the high rank, HUFS should not settle for this position. According to the QS survey, even though the modern language field is the strongest point of HUFS, Yonsei University ranks 12th and Korea University ranks 29th. 📰

By Kim Ji-hyeock

World University Rankings				
Modern Language Arts & Humanities				
Rank	school	AR	ER	Score
1	Harvard University United States	100	93.3	98
2	University of Oxford United Kingdom	95.8	95.4	95.7
3	University of Cambridge United Kingdom	95.3	93.7	94.8
4	Yale University United States	95.2	86.4	92.6
5	Princeton University United States	92.6	85.3	90.4
6	Peking University China	90	90.7	90.2
7	University of Toronto Canada	93	82.7	89.9
8	University of California, Berkeley (UCB) United States	92.6	80.8	89.1
9	University of Chicago United States	89.9	84.6	88.3
10	National University of Singapore (NUS) Singapore	88.6	85.5	87.7
11	Stanford University United States	88	86	87.4
12	Yonsei University Korea, South	88.8	81.7	86.7
26	University of Edinburgh United Kingdom	81.9	76.4	80.3
27	The University of Sydney Australia	80.3	80.1	80.2
28	University of Pennsylvania United States	80.7	78.8	80.1
29	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Germany	82.5	74.1	80
29	Korea University Korea, South	78.7	83	80
29	National Chengchi University Taiwan	87.4	62.6	80
32	Università di Bologna (UNIBO) Italy	79.9	76.4	78.9
33	Duke University United States	79.4	77.3	78.8
34	Hankuk (Korea) University of Foreign Studies	69.5	100	78.7
35	Indiana University Bloomington United States	83.8	65.8	78.4
35	Waseda University Japan	77.4	80.6	78.4
37	Kyoto University Japan	76.4	81.1	77.8
38	Tokyo University of Science (TUS) Japan	70.6	94.3	77.7
39	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign United States	80.9	70	77.6
40	Fudan University China	72.6	88.7	77.4
41	Beijing Foreign Studies University China	80.7	69.1	77.2

©QS World University Rankings

*AR : Academic Reputation, ER : Employer Reputation

HUFS Website Crashed during Course Registration

Undergraduates of HUFS Global Campus could not sign up for courses as a server for a course registration was crashed on Aug.9. “The server was restored after one and a half hours, but with the operations advanced without any notice, HUFSSans could do nothing but staring blankly at the screen” a student from the Department of German Interpretation and Translation said.

Most problematic was the fact that HUFS could not handle an “expected” problem rapidly. A server problem, some kind of connection-jam caused by thousands of HUFSSans logging on simultaneously, has steadily existed but school authorities did not supplement that server. School officials reportedly were not answering phone

enquiries from HUFSSans at the time. One day after the incident, an official ascribed the incident to merely a server problem. When asked, “Is there any solution for the problem that HUFS is preparing for?” he replied, “Not yet.”

Some universities have expanded their online server or have introduced a standby system to prevent such a problem. Pusan National University replaced its data base server and speeded up its server farm network. Sungshin Women’s University and Chonnam National University adopted standby systems, through which students who failed to apply for attending the lecture would be registered automatically as soon as there was a vacancy for it.

“HUFS needs to take measures to avoid



▲ Server malfunction blocks a HUFSSan's access to apply for attending lectures.

such a problem like other universities have. It is unacceptable if the University intentionally avoids the problem using the financial difficulties as an excuse,” said a student from the Department of English Linguistics who asked not to be named.

By Min Se-hong

Russian Educators Learn Korean Culture

The Institute of Russian Studies of HUFS hosted a workshop for Russian educators from July 30 to Aug. 12. The guests consisted of 15 Russian middle and high school teachers.

The workshop has been provided since 2008 to introduce Korea to Russians with the help of the Korea Foundation, an organization which is in charge of international projects. The Institute chose educators who specialize in history or sociology to convey information about Korea to their students.

“We are planning to continue to offer this kind of meeting. We hope it makes the participants feel comfortable regarding Korea,” said Kim Seon-rae, a professor of the institute. With the completion of the

5th workshop, there are now 109 Russian teachers who can introduce Korea to students.

“In Russia, Korea is famous for rapid economic growth. But after this workshop, I confirmed that Korea has a very high level of education and culture as well as economy,” said Doctor LomovStainslav, the chief of the participants.

The participants experienced the Korean culture for two weeks. For example, the educators were given 6 special lectures about the history and educational approach of Korea. The lectures were held at the University’s two campuses. The Russian delegation also visited top tourist attractions in South Korea such as Changdeokgong in Seoul, Bulguksa in Gyeongju, Jagalchi



▲ The Russian teachers who participated in the project pose for a photo after a welcoming banquet.

Market in Busan and so on. In addition, they directly experienced many aspects of Korean culture at Korea House, which was constructed to introduce Korean culture to foreigners.

By Kim Eun-young

Biological Diversity Discussed at HIMUN



▲ Choi Hyun-a, the president of the HIMUN mock general assembly(top, R) conducts the meeting.

A group of students from Hufs and other universities discussed biological diversity at HIMUN mock general assembly. The 36th Hufs International Model United Nations(HIMUN) mock general assembly, co-hosted by HIMUN and The Korean Organizing Committee for the 2012 World Conservation Congress, was successfully held on Aug. 15, at the Convention & Exhibition Grand Conference Room in Seoul.

Despite a heavy rain, the auditorium was filled with more than a thousand guests from different countries. “I want to thank you for all the members of the 36th HIMUN,” Kim Tae-Hyeong, Secretary of General of the 36th HIMUN said in an interview. “Although biological diversity is one of the UN’s Multi-lateral Environmental Issues, it is not much known to people. This biological diversity

matter is not limited to endangered species but it is also directly linked to all nations’ economic development. We wanted to show that to the people in attendance and we hope that they got the message,” he said.

HIMUN is an academic organization where students from universities and graduate schools have prepared and annually hold the HIMUN mock general assembly since 1959, which is open to the public. At this year’s HIMUN mock general assembly, under the agenda, “Promoting International Cooperation for the Conservation of Biological Diversity,” delegates from 15 nations made speeches describing each nation’s stance. These 15 nations consist of Australia, Brazil, Japan, Belgium, China, Angola, Canada, France, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Germany, Thailand, Mexico, and the United States. The presidency of the HIMUN mock general assembly was held by South Korea.

The biggest change from the last HIMUN mock general assembly was that the meeting was mostly organized in the Korean language so that the local audience could better understand the proceedings. Simultaneous interpretation services were provided in Korean and six UN official languages -- English, French, Chinese, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic -- as delegates of each nation made speeches in their native languages.

Among other Model United Nations, HIMUN General Assembly is the only Model United Nations that showcases its mock general assembly to the public. The HIMUN staffs, delegates and interpreters who participated in the mock general assembly prepared for 156 days for this one day. ☞


By Lee Soo-hyun

Park Chul Visits SUNY for Business Cooperation



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HUFS President Park Chul travelled to New York in the United States, for a business trip from July 13 to 22.

On this trip, he met Vice Chancellor for Global Affairs at State University of New York (SUNY) Mitch Leventhal, who is in overall charge of the international exchange activities of 46 campuses of SUNY. 

▲ HUFs President Park Chul and Vice Chancellor for Global Affairs at SUNY meet together for a business cooperation.


By Woo Hae-chung

President of Costa Rica Takes Honorary Doctorate



©Strategy and Public Relations Team

▲ Costa Rica President Laura Chinchilla receives an honorary doctorate in Political Science degree for her significant contribution.

The current president of Costa Rica, Laura Chinchilla Miranda, was awarded an honorary doctorate in Political Science on Aug. 20 for her contribution to development of Costa Rica and improvements in the relationship between South Korea and Costa Rica. 


By Woo Hae-chung

Middle School Students Win HUFs English Debating Contest



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▲ Debaters give their opinions on whether a government's action in collecting a suspect's DNA for the prevention of crime is right or not.

On Aug. 20, the University and YTN co-hosted the third English debating contest. After a heated debate, the Adrenaline team from Daewon middle school was awarded the first prize. 


By Woo Hae-chung

HUFs Take First Step into New World



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▲ After the congratulatory message from HUFs President Park Chul, a representative student receives bachelor's degree.

A total of 1,401 people (1,155 bachelors, 213 Masters, 33 PhDs) have taken their first steps into the world on Aug. 24. 

By Woo Hae-chung

New York Comptroller Teaches HUFSSans the Value of Dreams



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▲ The comptroller of the city of New York, John C. Liu, emphasizes that “You should focus your dreams on the world first, and always do your best to achieve those dreams.”

The comptroller of the city of New York, John C. Liu, visited HUFSS for a lecture on Sept. 4. On this visit, he became an honorary alumnus in recognition of his achievement. 📄

By Woo Hae-chung

HUFSS Job Fair Catches Job Seekers’ Eyes with Globalization



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▲ Job seekers are getting individual on-site interviews.

HUFSS hosted a Global Job Fair in the Minerva Auditorium from Sept 4 to 5. In contrast to last years’ Job Fair held in the Cafeteria of GLOBEE Dorm, this year’s Job Fair was on a much larger scale. 📄

By Kang Young-joon



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Honor to Speak at HUFSS: U.S. President Obama

U.S. President Obama sent a thank-you letter to HUFSS President Park Chul and HUFSSans on Aug 31, in appreciation of his visit in March. In this letter, he says “It was a pleasure to meet you (Park Chul) and an honor to speak at HUFSS ...” and he hopes for a brighter future for the two nations’. 📄

By Kang Young-joon

◀ U.S. President Obama expresses his gratitude in this letter.



Roadcasting



Lee Ji-eun

Department of English Linguistics '11

Swimming was the most impressive sport that I watched during the London 2012 Olympics. My expectations were very high but there was a mistaken disqualification for Korean swimmer Park Tae-hwan. Ignoring this unexpected difficulty, he waited calmly for his resulting reinstatement and concentrated on the race. That led to a valuable medal. What is more, he congratulated his rival, Sun Yang. Seeing Park's mature attitude, I was impressed and I believe what he showed was true sportsmanship.



Which Was the Most Impressive Game Or Athlete of the London 2012 Olympics?



Kim Yuna

Japanese Studies Division '12

I sensed the healthy competition between the footballers of Japan and Korea in the third-place play-off match in the London 2012 Olympics, although the match has led to a diplomatic problem. After the match finished, Kim Bo-kyung ran to console Hiroshi Kiyotake who was struck with dismay. Kim and Kiyotake had been teammates in Cerezo Osaka in the Japanese Professional Football League. Though they had played hard, I could pick up their proper sense of rivalry from this scene. The two governments should not distort athletes' sportsmanship I think. Park Chu-yong, who set up Korea's victory with the first goal made my heart flutter because he had visited my sister's restaurant in Japan about one month before the match and he had posed for a photo with me.





Park Byeong-joon

Business Administration Division '12

I remember that the Korean Olympic soccer team beat the Japan Olympic team on Aug. 11. It is meaningful because it was our fifth victory against Japan in the London 2012 Olympics. All the members of the Korean team did their best and made two goals against a good Japanese team. That was a perfect game. I really like soccer because it has such power that makes people enthusiastic.



Shin Hye-soo

Japanese Studies Division '12

The most impressive athlete of the London 2012 Olympics was Yang Hak-seon, because despite coming from a poor financial situation, he overcame that and reached the top. I was really touched when I heard about his vinyl greenhouse home. I learned a lot from him.

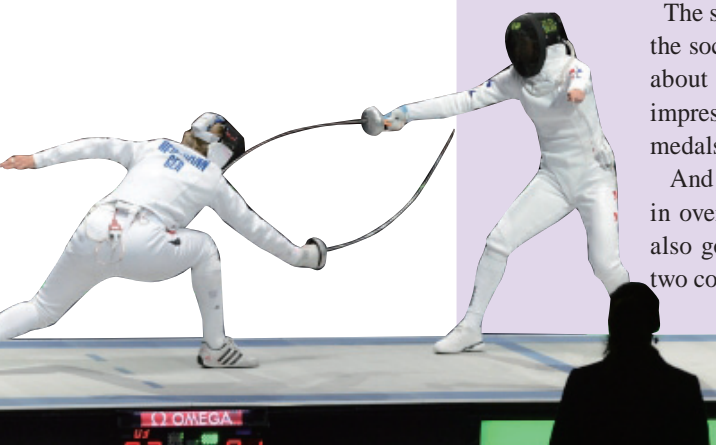


Frieder Stappenbeck

Professor, Department of German Interpretation and Translation

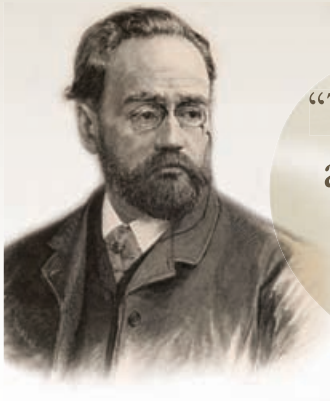
The soccer game featuring Korea was very exciting. All the soccer players did very well. But it was sad news about Sin A-ram, the fencing player. Also, I was impressed with Michael Phelps, who got the most medals in Olympic history.

And I was surprised that South Korea ranked fifth in overall games. The ranking of North Korea was also good. I think we would have a better score if the two countries were to be united.



Watch for The Argus reporters in the campus. **The Argus will be casting you.**

Beyond Nationalism, Two Scholars Speak Up



“The truth is on the march,
and nothing shall stop it.”

- Emile Zola

By **Min Se-hong**

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Korea and Japan have become embroiled in a territorial dispute regarding the sovereignty of Dokdo again, following the visit of President Lee Myung-bak to Dokdo on Aug. 10. As the political and academic conflict between Korea and Japan has become rampant, Yuji Hosaka, an expert on Dokdo attracted attention from the two nations. Although he was Japanese before being naturalized as a Korean citizen in 2003, he asserts that Dokdo, the disputed territory, belongs to Korea. Indeed there have been several occasions when Hosaka has been accused of committing acts against his own people, but he remains firm in his belief. Nationalism, the mighty ideology, could not make him waver and he insists we should not disregard the truth, presenting empirical evidences which converge to support that Korea has rights to the island. In this respect, Yuji Hosaka takes after Emile Zola. He overcame racism, also a mighty ideology, championing Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew, suspected of being a spy in French society where anti-Semitism was prevalent. Although Zola was convicted by parliament, he continued until his death to strive to unearth the truth about Dreyfus' innocence.

Not to dismiss the truth

Yuji Hosaka With the conflict between the two nations over Dokdo growing, the Japanese government suggested on Aug. 17 to the Korean government that the Dokdo issue should be put on trial at the International Court of Justice. It made Hosaka release “Exchange of Notes for Solution of Conflict in 1965” which had been obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan on Aug. 13. This document implies Japan agreed that Dokdo is not disputed territory anymore because the assertion of Japan that territorial rights over Dokdo can be disputed was eliminated from the document. Nevertheless, Japan initiated the controversy about Dokdo, dismissing the agreement as specified in the document. Contrary to it, in spite of having been Japanese prior to 2003, Hosaka poured out the inconvenient truth to Japan. Hosaka feels it is his calling to correct the inaccurate view of history that Japan takes, saying “Even though I was born and raised in Japan, I felt called to do



▲ An old map of Joseon Dynasty in 1894 proves Dokdo belongs to Korean Peninsula, which was unveiled by Yuji Hosaka.

what I should do in Korea. Both nations are homelands to me. I did not betray Japan. I believe I have done acts of 'patriotism' for Japan in a true sense because I have striven for Japan to take a righteous view of history."

Emile Zola Captain Alfred Dreyfus was a Jewish officer in the French army. In 1894 he was sentenced for espionage. Anti-Semitism seems to have caused senior officers to suspect Dreyfus, as there was no direct evidence of any wrongdoing by him. Lt. Colonel Georges Picquart came across evidence that implicated another officer, Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy and informed his superiors. Nevertheless the original verdict was not overturned. The French army, the Catholic Church and conservative media, all mired in anti-Semitism, were indifferent to whether the Jewish soldier was the real criminal. Emile Zola accused the highest level of the French army of obstructing justice and anti-Semitism by having wrongfully convicted Dreyfus, yelling the truth to the general public by "I Accuse" published on the front page of the Paris daily *L'Aurore*. In spite of Zola being prosecuted and convicted, he did not stop striving for justice in the Dreyfus affair until his death in England having fled there rather than face imprisonment. Zola said, "The truth is on the march, and nothing shall stop it."

Overcome ideology: nationalism and racism

Yuji Hosaka When Hosaka was an undergraduate at The University of Tokyo, learning how Japan murdered Empress Myeongseong, the last queen of Joseon Dynasty, which was followed by the Republic of Korea, he began to study deeply into the effects of Japanese imperialism on the Joseon Dynasty. Hosaka went to Korea to study in 1988 and got his master's and doctor's degree in the History of Japanese Imperialism from Korea University. After several years, his empirical studies about Dokdo began to attract attention from academia and in publishing "Dokdo, Republic of Korea" and "Dokdo Textbook," he asserted that Dokdo belongs to Korea. Hosaka faced a hostile reception from Japan. On occasions, Japanese right wing groups have posed a terrorist threat to Hosaka and his family, to say nothing of Internet bullying. "I request protection from the police whenever I give an open lecture to ordinary citizens. I feel a threat to my safety every time. Threats of terror haunt my family by e-mail," Hosaka said. Nationalism hinders objective study when it comes to territorial disputes between nations because a series of opinions which do not accord with national interests would be interpreted as acts of benefiting the enemy. Therefore it is meaningful for Hosaka not to bend his neck to stubborn nationalism.

Emile Zola Anti-Semitism, also known as anti-Jewish

racism, was the predominant ideology in France at the end of the 19th century. The extreme right wing, government officials and conservative media formed a political camp based on the racism. Even some of the left wingers advocated anti-Semitism. Zola who defended the Jewish officer challenged such enormous mountains, losing his power. Marx Gallo testified that Zola was at his pinnacle, recording considerable circulations with "Nana" and "L'Assommoir." Zola was even expected to join the French Institute, which was the highest honour a French scholar could gain. Despite all this, abandoning all these social statuses, Zola went forward to head a denouncement of anti-Semitism. Zola was brought to trial for criminal libel for publishing his letter "I Accuse" to the President, was convicted and removed from the Legion of Honor.



▲ Emile Zola is surrounded by irate crowds.

Accomplice to social crime

Emile Zola said in "I Accuse," "Abominable Dreyfus affair is a great blow to all truth, all justice ...History will write that a social crime was committed...I do not want to be an accomplice." It is not intellectuals who dismiss truth with fear of opposition and retaliation. The obligation that people should not hide the truth applies not only to intellectuals of the age but also to university students, and even more to politicians who lead one of the superpowers. To disregard, hide and bend the truth cannot be accepted in any circumstances. Yuji Hosaka said that Japan cannot claim Dokdo or refer the Dokdo issue to International Court of Justice under "the Exchange of Notes for Solution of Conflict in 1965." If Japan keeps ignoring the document, the Japanese government would be an accomplice to social crime. 📧

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Shall We Meet at Torres Gallery?

By Kim Eun-young

Reporter of Culture Section

The long vacation has ended. Now you have come back to HUFS. Maybe many HUFSSans spent their summer thinking about their dreams, futures, love, and relationships with people and so on. These kinds of thoughts often worry students because the lives of the youth are uneasy. Sometimes the worries make them depressed.

There is an artist, though, who tried to overcome his agony through making art. Even though he was exiled into a corner of society, he did not become frustrated. Instead, he described himself confidently through his work and stood up to the society that did not recognize him. In this review, we will meet Felix Gonzalez-Torres and he will heal the readers who are continually considering their lives.

Felix Gonzalez-Torres, who is he?

Felix Gonzalez-Torres was a conceptual artist who is considered to be one of the most influential artists of his generation and his legacy still remains strongly present in the contemporary art historical discourse. He was born in 1957 in Cuba and immigrated to New York City in 1979. The artist did not allow his racial and sexual minority status to marginalize his presence in the art world; instead, he developed his own unique body of work by appropriating the existing visual language of modernism. His passion for art continued even after he contracted AIDS and eventually died.

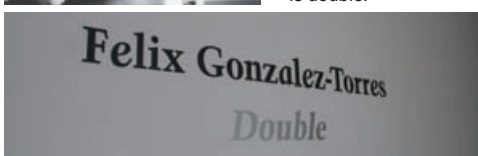
Throughout his life, he actively engaged the viewer in his work, subverting the contemporary art practice through its endless transformation and destruction forms. From this cycle, there are many traces to communicate with the viewer in his works. Challenging tradition, monumentality and even his own authority as an artist, Gonzalez-Torres emphasized the mutability of meaning and form through viewer participation in order to keep his work alive. From the socially critical works of the 1980s to the more contemplative and poetic works of the 1990s, his oeuvre achieved its own distinct perspective through the juxtaposition of the private and

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◀ Felix Gonzalez Torres is the most influential artist in contemporary art.

▼ The title of the exhibition is double.



by Kim Eun-young / The Argus

public, as well as the poetic and political. Exploring the endless possibilities of form and meaning that are unique to Gonzalez-Torres's oeuvre, this exhibition hopes to reflect on the everlasting vitality of his art, which continues to inspire countless artists in contemporary art today.

Now it is time to look into Torres's work that described himself in his time.

Felix Gonzalez-Torres and his works

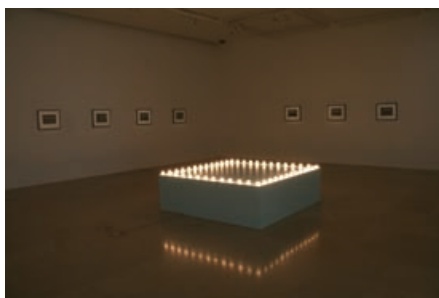
Torres named all his works "Untitled" because he regarded the naming decision as something that his audience should do. He just thought about his situation and wrote in the below parentheses about how he felt while making the work.

Untitled and Untitled (Phantasm)

"Untitled" is a wallpaper installation and "Untitled (Phantasm)" is a stack of paper. Both works are displayed in the same exhibit room. These works present a vast skyscape. On the wallpaper, there is a lone flying bird, which is a frequent motif in Gonzalez-Torres's work, and perhaps represents a hopeful emblem for the artist that metaphorically depicts the journey between life and death. It describes the struggle of the artist to live, though he was facing death because he had contracted AIDS.

There is also an equipment that the artist uses to make the viewer participate in his work. It involves the extinction and recycling of a stack of paper. Torres displayed the stack in front of the wallpaper and let the audience bring the paper. If the amount of paper diminished, a curator would come to resupply the paper again. This act has two meanings. One is that the viewers become part of the piece, and also that the piece is not just the work of the artist, but every viewer as well. The other meaning is a communication between the artist and the viewer. It is an installation art which is not settled so the viewer can participate in the existence process of the work even after the artist has passed away.

Untitled (Natural History) and Untitled (Go-Go Dancing Platform)



▲ Untitled(Go-Go Dancing Platform): In this platform, a dancer shows a performance whenever he wants.



▲ Untitled(The Perfect Couple): Though the two clocks start at a time, its second hands head for different times and destinations like our love.

Both works express Gonzalez-Torres's critical view against the social climate of the time. The series of photographs in "Untitled (Natural History)" show the twelve public virtues (soldier, explorer, statesman and so on) of President Theodore Roosevelt that are inscribed on the sculptural facade of the American Museum of National History in New York.

In contrast to these images, a light blue platform on which a male go-go dancer, clad in a silver lame bikini, appears and dances for five minutes everyday sets a juxtaposition between these works, which not only subverts the dignity of the photographs, but also raises a provocative suggestion, one which presents the dancer as a true "soldier" and "explorer" of our times who willingly and openly expresses his sexuality against social taboo.

The message which Torres brings to HUFsans

Torres was ostracized from his society due to his race and sexual minority. He lost his lover and suffered from AIDS in his latter years. However, his solution to all the extreme situations was not depression. In spite of the adversity, he did not lose himself. Rather than avoiding the situation, he looked at himself straight in the mirror and found his own way to express his

feelings and criticize the society in his art.

This solution could be applied to us too. Everyone has his/her own problems. It may sometimes push them into a corner in their lives. Nevertheless, people should overcome the issues and proceed ahead again. All lives are virtuous in themselves and as people overcome hardships, they will be stronger. Jeong Yeon-shim, a professor at Hongik University, said, "Though the circumstances around him were gloomy, Torres felt that he couldn't stop his work. I think it was his responsibility, not only as an individual, but also as an artist. Consequently, his responsibility and will has contributed to contemporary art. It increased the virtue of the works. At the same time, the will is an important message that we should receive from Torres' works."

Felix Gonzalez-Torres waits for you at 'Double'

Korea invited the Gonzalez-Torres collection to exhibit his work last June. It is meaningful that this was the first museum presentation of Torres in Asia. The exhibition proposes a dual presentation at both the PLATEAU and Leeum, which is the Samsung Art Gallery, through the repetition and reconfiguration of identical works under the theme of "Double." It refers to Torres and Ross Laycock, who was Torres' lover. In addition to the two works that are mentioned in this review, there are many works that reflect his lover. Also, the fact that both galleries of Samsung are displaying his works is another reason for the theme.

As we are completing our vacation and starting the new semester, it is a good opportunity to find courage in our lives. In the trial to communicate with the viewer through his work, HUFsans can find Torres' endless will and passion for life a true inspiration. 📖

Felix Gonzalez-Torres, <Double>
Date: 2012. 6. 21- 2012. 9. 28.
Time: Tue-Sun 10:00 am-6:00 pm
Place: Samsung Art Gallery-PLATEU / LEEUM
Entrance Fee: 3,000 Won (Adult)/
2,000 Won (Child)

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Narcissism Reflected in Self-Portrait Photos

By **Min Se-hong**

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Contemporary social network services such as Facebook and Twitter are inundated with self-portrait photos. A profile photo in Kakao Talk, a well-known mobile messenger program, without any photoshopped effects cannot be envisaged by a considerable number of students. Koreans call such a photo “selca.” Selca tends to be classified under two headings. One is a record of people’s everyday lives and the other is the pursuit of self-love. Jeong Jae-seung, the author of a collection of scientific essays named “Cross,” took notice of the latter. He said, “Selca, which objectifies one’s own self, is the realization of narcissism transforming the original image into the most beautiful but not giving an accurate record of daily life.” From what he said the selca craze means narcissism is prevalent in our society although people appear not to notice.

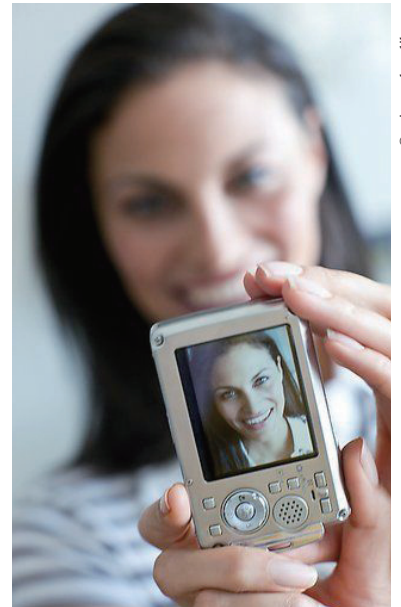
What narcissism is: Sigmund Freud

Narcissism is ordinarily translated as self-attachment and the term was named after Narcissus in Greek mythology. Narcissus fell in love with his own reflection in a spring but he could not hug or kiss the reflection. In the end, disappointed Narcissus starved to death in front of the spring. Therefore narcissism is usually defined in clinical psychology as a negative phenomenon. Sigmund Freud also regarded narcissism as psychopathological. This means the narcissist, driven by repressed rage and self-hatred escapes into a grandiose self, using other people as instruments of gratification, even while craving their love and approval. Freud elaborated that libido, a kind of mental energy

which is concentrated on oneself in childhood, fails to shift towards other people, regressing to oneself again. If libido stays stationary in oneself, the person cannot give attention to other people, indulging in himself only. Freud insisted libido cannot be divergent, meaning it can only be directed at oneself or another object. An increase in self-love correlates with a decrease in object-love which represents mature state of psychology. Therefore self-love should be discarded, Freud insisted.

Narcissism propagated: Cristopher Lasch

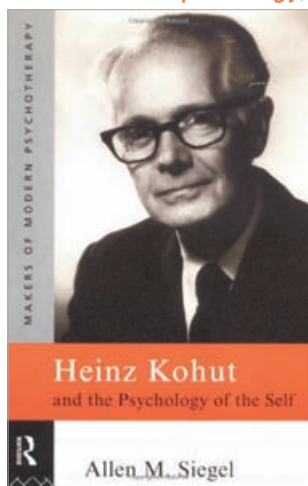
“We live in a society containing narcissistic elements. The cultures of the society generate narcissistic character continually and the characters of people make the society more narcissistic,” said Hong Ehwa, the author of “A Story of Self Psychology.” In fact, there have been cultures of managing blogs, where people share their beautifully modified self-images. He who enjoys managing his blog such as Facebook and Cyworld takes self-portrait pictures. It means they are continually induced



▲ A woman objectifies herself through self-portrait photo.

to turn his gaze upon themselves. Christopher Lasch, the author of “The Culture of Narcissism” used narcissism to diagnose a pathology that seemed to have spread to all corners of American life. Lasch said “Narcissism was the echo of such qualities in the fascination with fame and celebrity, the fear of competition, the inability to suspend disbelief, the shallowness and transitory quality of personal relations, the horror of death.” If so, the culture of selca implies that psychopathology driven by social dissatisfaction prevails in the society.

Narcissism is pathology, really?: Heinz Kohut



© psychologypress

▲ “Heinz Kohut and the Psychology of the Self” by Allen M. Siegel explains Kohut’s difficult theory lucidly.

If so, are contemporary people exposed to psychopathology? Is narcissism a bad thing we should indeed root out from our society? Heinz Kohut set forth a counterargument to Freud, “If narcissism is maturely developed, it turns into creativity, sympathy, a capacity of finite elements, a sense of humor and sagacity.” Contrary to Freud’s theory that libido cannot diverge, Kohut maintained that libido toward oneself and an object simultaneously keeps lifelong interactions. Of course, Kohut also concedes narcissism can

progress to pathology. At the same time he presented conditions of narcissism developing affirmatively. It depends upon how grandiose the self-image is, how great the desire to be admired is, and to what degree they are integrated with realistic goals. If self-aggrandizement is not attacked by disappointments and integrated in a reality-oriented structure, the ego enjoys activities accompanied with confidence and feels a sense of accomplishment.

Self-object matters: Heinz Kohut

Kohut emphasizes the role of self-object, on which individuals project their self-ego. Self-object can be parents in childhood and friends or other circumstances in their period of growth. The first function of the self-object is attained when the parent confirms and responds to the child’s inner sense of “vigor, greatness and perfection.” This way of responding is called “mirroring.” The second function is met when the child values the parent as one he can look up to and with whom he can merge as an image of “calmness, infallibility and omnipotence.” As we shall see,

fulfilling these two functions of mirroring and acting as an object with whom the child can psychically merge will become primary conditions which make it more likely that the child will internalize particular qualities of self-objects on the road to a mature, healthy interdependence. Contrariwise, when caregivers do not fulfill either or both of these functions, a disorder of the self is more likely to develop. Addiction may be viewed as resulting from a particular kind of breakdown in this process.

Development of a healthy self: Heinz Kohut

According to Kohut, the development of a healthy self occurs along three axes: the grandiosity axis, the idealization axis and the alter-ego-connectedness axis. He explains “The first refers to the ability of the individual to sustain a stable sense of self-esteem, develop ambitions and purposes. In this axis, the individual needs the self-object to mirror him or her, defined as a kind of feedback in which the individual is praised for their qualities and accomplishments.” Kohut maintained that children need caregivers who celebrate and admire them, adding, “When this function is fulfilled well by the parent, it leads to a healthy sense of grandiosity and fulfillment of early narcissistic needs.” The idealization axis refers to the individual’s ability to form and maintain a stable system of goal-setting ideals. This is facilitated through a relationship with a significant other, a self-object with whom the individual can experience a sense of merging. Ideally, the child should be both admired by one or both parents and identify with them to the point of feeling that, through these special relationships, they are associated with these admirable qualities.” He also said, “the alter-ego-connectedness axis refers to the development of a person’s ability to be authentic by communicating feelings to significant others and thereby to form intimate relationships. The child’s environment should be such that he feels invited to be part of the group, to feel similar and included in relationships with them. The outcome is that the individual experiences himself as understood and accepted by others.”

Fantasy comes true

To sum it up, people should set a realistic goal to realize the fantasy of self-aggrandizement, not to indulge in excessive self-love and keep steadily interactions with self-object, so as to foster desirable narcissism. These are the times when they have to promote themselves and that is linked to self-love being rampant in contemporary society. They should keep in mind that efforts to narrow the gaps between reality and ideals are truly ways of loving themselves. 📖

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<http://access.jinbo.net>

“All I Want to Do Is to Take the Bus”

By **Kim Ji-hyeock**
Reporter of National Section

Physically challenged people’s spirit toward sports shined in the 2012 Summer Paralympics Games and showed the public that these contestants were competent enough to participate in the games. The players performed the games all by themselves, which shows that the physically challenged are able to stand on their own feet. However, it is obvious that they are not thought of in the society as competent. Because normal mobility, which is taken for granted by most people, is not guaranteed to them, they need to have the rights of mobility made into law and fully enforced.

The right of mobility promises that people should not be obstructed physically in using public transportation. Unless the right

of mobility is guaranteed, physically challenged people are deprived of the chance to participate in everything from personal to social life.

Public transportation makes them handicapped

Bang Sang-yeon, a student at Nodl Popular School for Persons with Disabilities, explains that there are many difficulties in public transportation for the physically challenged. He said that sometimes these difficulties look like dead ends. Physical impairments and a speech impediment force him to endure many inconveniences in trying to access public transportation.

First, he pointed out that the low floor of certain busses is helpful for him. The low floor bus is designed for people who have difficulty boarding the bus, such as the physically challenged, children, the elderly, and others. It has no steps between the entrance at street-level and the floor. Thus people in wheelchair can get on the bus easily. Practically, though, there are very few busses with this feature, and they run on too few routes.

Taking these passengers where they want to go is a major task for public transportation. But until now, significantly less than half the bus routes have these busses and it makes it difficult for people who would benefit from using the busses with low floors. Not only that, but there is also an educational problem about the operation and use of these busses. From the standpoint of a man in a wheelchair, many bus drivers are not cooperative. Some bus drivers ignore them and pass them by intentionally. Many of the drivers go through training that teaches them how to operate the platform that lifts a person up to the bus, but Bang wonders if that is enough. "I wonder if the training program about low floor bus service for the drivers is effective," Bang said.

Even though people like Bang could get on the bus, there is still another problem. He said that every time he gets on a low floor bus he feels like he is annoying others on the bus because passengers in wheelchairs need more time to get on and off the bus than others. In order to get on the low floor bus, they must wait until the platform is lowered for them. But all too often, the other passengers do not consider this. Most people insist that public transportation should take passengers to their destination quickly, so they do not like waiting a long time at a station for a handicapped person. "Whenever a bus driver fastens my seatbelt to hold me at the seat reserved for the physically challenged, I feel sorry for other passengers," Bang said.



<http://www.gyotongan.com>

▲ Man in a wheelchair gets on a special taxi

Instead of using the low floor busses, physically challenged people can call a taxi that has been specially outfitted for them, but there is a problem with this. The wait for the taxi is often too long. "One evening, I went to the theater and had a good dinner. Before dinner ended, I called the taxi at 7 a.m. and made a reservation for 9 a.m. The taxi, however, did not come until almost 3 a.m., and it is often like that," Bang said. "Busses and taxis in Seoul have serious problems concerning people such as me. So I usually take the subway."

With the subway, the situation is a little better, but there are also problems. People in wheelchairs have to spend a lot of time when they get on the subway. A lot of their trouble results from the stairs because the stairs are an impossible barrier for them. Major stations usually have elevators for the elderly and the handicapped, but many small stations do not provide elevator service. Instead of the elevator, physically handicapped people must use the wheelchair lift, which takes a long time.

Because of these problems, physically challenged people are forced to curtail their social activities. It also makes it difficult for them to get to their jobs because they have to spend so much time commuting and they cannot help but be tardy a lot of times. This matter conflicts with the mandatory quota on handicapped persons. The government has mandated that for all the companies that employ 50 or more regular workers, at least 5 percent of their employees must be handicapped. "Even though government has this regulation, we cannot be effective employees unless public transportation is improved," added Bang.

Take a closer look: what inconveniences them?

Obviously, physically challenged people suffer from a lot of difficulties with public transportation. With the low floor busses, the first problem is that there are not enough of them. According to data from the Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), in 2011 the local average number of low floor busses was just 12 percent of the fleet. What is worse, almost all of the low floor buses are in Seoul, which means that handicapped people in smaller cities and rural areas cannot use public transportation. Also, the number of lines that use low floor busses is not enough. For example, Seoul has the most lines in Korea, but these busses run on just 165 bus lines of the 401. Second, the low floor bus is adopted only for intra-city bus. Intercity and express bus companies, and even town shuttle bus services do not operate low floor busses. Nam Byung-jun, an activist for Solidarity Against Disability Discrimination (SADD) pointed out that there are no current plans to use low floor busses on a broad scale. "There are no regulations about the introduction of low floor busses, except on intra-city bus lines. So travelling from one city to another is difficult for the physically handicapped without a personal car," added Nam.

The taxi situation for the handicapped is even worse. The government does not intervene with plans, regulations, or anything to manage taxis for the handicapped, and because of this, there is no national standard of operation, such as taxi fares, schedules, passenger safety, and the like. Also, local governments tend to cut their budgets for transportation of the handicapped. For instance, in Gangwon Province, the city of Wonju is the only city running a taxi service for the handicapped, and in Chungcheongbuk Province, it is the same with the city of Chungju. This shows how indifferent local governments are about this matter. As well, most handicapped people who live in the rural areas have absolutely no access to transportation suited for them.

In 2001, an elderly couple in wheelchairs were killed



▲ The low floor buses (R) are differentiated from the normal buses (L) in that people do not have to climb the steps.

after they slipped off the subway wheelchair lift. After that accident, legislation was passed in 2005 to improve safety for these devices, the Act for the Promotion of the Transportation Convenience for the Mobility Disadvantaged (APTCMD), which stipulates that local governments must provide low floor busses and special taxis for the handicapped. Many local governments, though, do not follow the law. According to the law, revised in this April, local governments should make low floor busses 41.5 percent of their bus fleets by 2016. But the average rate of low floor busses in Korea, as previously mentioned, is just 12 percent as of 2011. For the benefit of the handicapped, local governments should follow the law.

Not just through legislation, but all citizens should make the convenience of the handicapped a priority on public transportation. Using public transportation, physically challenged people must endure other people's inattention. Some people look at them as if they are clowns when they use the subway wheelchair lift, others look at people in wheelchairs and make them feel uncomfortable. Some even think that people who participate in demonstrations for the mobility rights of the physically challenged are badgering them too much.

What is the cause of this problem?

These problems have resulted largely from three points. There is a blind spot in the law, APTCMD. When it comes to details, the content of the law has no legal force because the responsibility for enforcing the law is not spelled out. APTCMD states that the central government and each local government should contribute 50 million won to the bus company for buying low floor busses. But the law does not give the operational authority to local governments. Local governments only have the responsibility of planning for the adoption of low floor busses. They do not have the power to force the bus companies to run low floor busses, so it makes the bus companies less than enthusiastic to operate low floor busses.

Furthermore, APTCMD gives no deadline for adopting low floor busses and special taxis for the handicapped. Actually, it does suggest numbers -- 41.5 percent for low floor busses, one special taxi per 200 first and second-class handicapped persons -- but it does not insist when local governments have to achieve these objectives. The legislation only stipulates that governments make plans for securing low floor busses and special taxis, so they are free to set the due date at their convenience. Because of this, local governments do not have much responsibility and can delay enforcement.



▲ Citizens' supports were great encouragement for establishing APTCMD

There is another problem. APTCMD slipped backward in aspects of welfare for the handicapped. Before the legislation was revised in this April, it suggested that the ratio of low floor busses be 50 percent by 2013. After the revision, though, the goal was reset at 41.5 percent by 2016.

Second, the inactive tendencies of local governments are also affected by the budget system. Governments set their budgets for the Right of Mobility following the system of matching funds, which means that the national and local governments make joint investments with the bus companies. Because of this, local governments should spend the money from their budgets for improving the right of mobility. The problem is that few local governments willingly invest in these projects because they simply cannot afford to budget for them. However, the national government does not pay attention to this matter. For example, MLTM supports only half of the purchase costs of special taxis for the handicapped. This taxi costs 30~40 million won each, and the yearly cost of maintenance is an additional 30~40 million won. Unless the national government aids local governments, the number of taxis cannot be raised to the level that handicapped people need. Actually, according to SSAD, MLTM has reduced its budget on improving the Right of Mobility.

The third problem is that most citizens do not understand how the physically challenged suffer. For instance, Nam talked about the station at Gunja in eastern Seoul. "There is an elevator next to the stairs and many people such as elderly women take the elevator instead of using the stairs. However, people in wheelchairs often lose their turn to take the elevator because others are more able get on first. People must have consideration about them," Nam said. Handicapped people surely need more consideration than normal people. People have to understand that they have great trouble moving about.

They need to be focused

To solve these problems, the support of the national government is necessary. Without its support, local governments cannot make the situation better for the physically challenged. If the national budget is sufficient, the national government can impose stricter standards on local governments and they will follow the national governments' directions so they can receive their share of the budget. The national government's aid then becomes a tool that controls local governments. For instance, in the case of Seoul and Gyeongsangnam Province, there is more investment than in other regions because of the attention of concerned citizens.

Concerned citizens and university students have the power to change this situation for the better. "Recently, a Social Network Service (SNS) is getting more powerful and its public opinion is becoming more influential. If students become well informed of these matters and reinvigorate the SNS through their tweets and other internet postings, it could bring meaningful change," said Nam. In fact, between 2001 and 2005, many citizens have given their attention to the accident at Oido Station near Incheon where the elderly couple died on account of the subway wheelchair lift malfunction.

More than that, people should understand what and how handicapped people feel. "I suggest that for at least a day that every citizen put her or himself in our shoes. Unless they can understand our circumstances, legislative improvements mean nothing," said Bang.

Give yourself a chance for self-reflection

In major cities of developed countries such as the U.S., Britain, Canada, and Australia, all the busses have low floors. This is thanks to much effort to improve the rights of physically challenged people. Concerned citizens in these cities discussed this issue since 1980s years and their endeavors are bearing fruit now. By contrast, Koreans started paying attention to this problem only eleven years ago in 2001, so it will take some time to make sure the right of mobility works well. It will not be easy but the attitude change of every citizen in society can and will make a big difference, and then we can confidently and proudly call our society genuinely harmonious. 📧

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REPORTAGE

Daily Routine on Wheelchair

By **Kim Ji-hyeock**
Reporter of National Section

For physically challenged students, some of the normal daily routines of university students can be difficult affairs. However, the difficulties that the handicapped face are not easily recognized. If readers acknowledge the obstacles that make them suffer, they can understand them better and it will contribute to improving convenience on transportation. To show these details vividly, the reporter and a helper set a schedule and followed it riding a wheelchair borrowed from a regional welfare center.



▲ The reporter manages to insert a card into an ATM trying to stretch his arm.

Taking a low floor bus and taxi

The itinerary started in the city of Suwon, the central city of Gyeonggi Province. To take a low floor bus to Suwon Station, the reporter traveled about 15 minutes by foot to a bus stop from his home. It is actually very hard to propel a wheelchair. Small cracks in the sidewalk make the wheelchair go the wrong way. It seems that people who are not used to a wheelchair cannot stroll easily. While waiting for the low floor bus in the bus stop, it could be seen that those in wheelchairs will face various problems. First, a wheelchair could not take shelter from the rain. It was rainy, so they tried to move under the bus shelter roof. However, the space under the roof was too narrow, so they could not help but to wait for the bus under an umbrella.

There was another problem. The number of low floor buses are just too few and only come approximately once an hour. What was worse, the very first low floor bus passed by the bus stop. The bus driver seems to avoid picking up a passenger in a wheelchair intentionally. After waiting 15 more minutes for another low floor bus, the reporter and helper decided to take a taxi. But for handicapped people, taxis are also uncomfortable. They had to get the wheelchair into the trunk solely by themselves. The taxi driver did not help them. When the taxi arrived at Suwon Station, they had to look for a drop off point because of the sloping sidewalks. As a whole, the public transportation system was designed without considering the wheelchair users.

Restricted leisure time in a multiplex

Suwon Station is connected to a multiplex, which has a department store, a theater, and restaurants. They planned to visit the places. First, they went to the theater on the 6th floor, and withdrew some money for the day from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM). There, they figured out that a person in a wheelchair must fully stretch out his or her arm to use the machine due to its height off the floor. Needless to say, it was difficult to use in any case. The box office presented us with the same situation. The height of the counter was too high. If the designers had prepared some lower counters or lower ATMs for children or people in wheelchairs, handicapped people would not have to face these difficulties.

After buying the ticket, they went to browse in the building's stores. Then, they noticed that many places were designed in such a way that people in wheelchairs could not enter. The problem was with thresholds and entrances with narrow widths. Fortunately, department stores were designed without thresholds and possess wide entrances. However, most private restaurants and clothing stores have thresholds. Even in the theater, physically challenged people are not free in their movement. Seats for handicapped people are only installed in the very front and the very last rows.



▲ A man on a wheelchair has to look up because the height of counter is too high.

Subway stations to HUF5

From Suwon Station, they went to HUF5 Station on subway line one. In Suwon, they had to find an elevator to take the subway and asked a traffic police officer in the station where they could find it. He just said, "There," pointing somewhere and looked at the reporter's legs. The station officer showed a similar reaction. Of course, most station officers are well



▲ The wheelchair lift in HUFs station moves for taking someone.

trained, but how could they be so indifferent to a handicapped person? These problems are just some of the difficulties that physically challenged face.

After arriving at the HUFs station, the reporter and helper found that there is no elevator. The use of the wheelchair lift is unavoidable for the handicapped. After using the wheelchair lift, the reporter found it inadequate in terms of speed, and safety. Firstly, its function should be improved. It took roughly 15 minutes to move from the platform to the top of the stairs by using the lift. By foot, a normal person can climb the stairs in just 1 minute or less. Secondly, the lift was designed with little consideration of safety. Only two safety bars keep the passenger from falling from the lift. These poor conditions are not satisfactory because the local government is not supporting the necessary budget for improvements.

The area between the main gate of HUFs and HUFs Station is pretty old and so are the sidewalks. The sidewalks have some cracks and steep slopes. Cracks can skew the direction of the wheelchair, and some slopes can be dangerous obstacles. Without help, the handicapped people might tumble while crossing the slope. Inside the campus, the situation is not far different. Sidewalks near the main gate are not evenly arranged.

Surmount the discriminative design

Overall, many facilities are designed without the deep consideration of handicapped people. Inevitably, some people have to endure the inconvenience that primary users cannot recognize. With just a little care, people in wheelchairs could lighten their burdens in moving. The role of people in helping the handicapped is especially crucial. Without their help, the obstacles could harm many physically challenged people. Thus, attention in volunteering to assist handicapped people in moving is important. Furthermore, as an answer to

these difficulties, there is an alternative idea, “the universal design.” Universal design requires that all things, such as subway gates, be designed for all the people including the handicapped. This idea concentrates on relieving discrimination. Low floor buses and wheelchair gates serve the convenience of all people. This concept acquires meaning by embracing all people regardless of their ability. In 1990, the U.S. introduced the “Americans with Disabilities Act,” which insists that discrimination of this sort must be removed from various fields such as employment, public transportation, public facilities, etc. These ideas can help handicapped students enjoy a satisfactory everyday life. ♻

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* All Photos by Kim Ji-hyeock / The Argus



▲ Cracks on the road hinder the handicapped people from moving straight.



▲ Bumps in the end of the slope made for the blind can be an obstacle for the people in a wheelchair. It is not necessary for the blind because they usually use the stairs.



FALLING IN LOVE WITH FANTASY

By Kim Eun-young

Reporter of Culture Section

The fantastic factors prevail in TV dramas produced in this year. All three major broadcasting stations have televised fantasy dramas during at least the first half of this year. “Crown Prince at the Rooftop House” (SBS), “Doctor Jin” (MBC), “Big”(KBS) and so on. Also, more fantasy dramas are running on cable television channels. This kind of drama is considered to be a fresh genre and is making aficionados out of viewers. Broadcasters are planning to continue to organize this trend. In this situation, it is necessary to focus on fantasy as a new trend in the drama section.

The meaning of fantasy drama

You may wonder about the definition of fantasy drama because, from a certain viewpoint, all the dramas are based on fantasy. But in this article, fantasy dramas mean a new trend of drama which deals with unrealistic factors. An unrealistic factor means that the event occurring cannot be explained scientifically and is not something that we can experience in our lives. For example, returning to the past and changing souls with other characters are examples of a surrealistic factor.

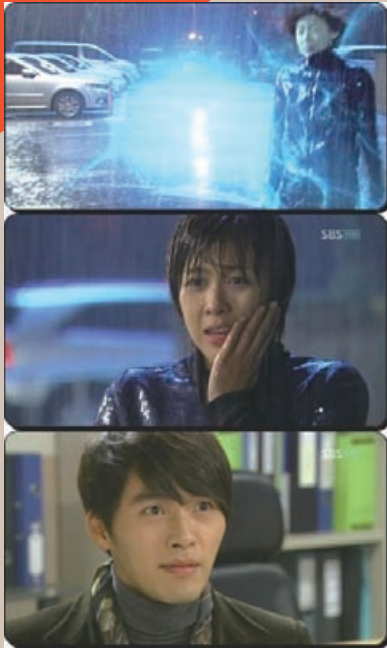
What happened in the existing dramas?

Daejanggeum, The Couple in Paris, My Name Is Kim Sam-soon, The Sons of Sol Pharmacy, and Kim Tak-goo, the king of bread are popular dramas which were broadcasted from 2000 to 2010. The average drama ratings were 48.9percent. What kind of attractions made the viewers enthusiastic? The original common factors of popular dramas involved love between a man and woman with different statuses and the conflict of their families who opposed their love, the process of

a heroine’s success, competition with a rival and so on. All the stories were told within fictional situations which the author created, but could still exist in real life.



▲ The existing dramas are also created within a fictional situation but they could still exist in real life.



▲ Changing of soul in Secret Garden.

Fantasy drama is a trend in 2012!

To understand the trend of fantasy drama, it is necessary to look into 'Secret Garden,' which created the opportunity to begin this new genre of drama. It tells the original Cinderella story of love between a poor woman and a rich guy. What makes this drama different is the exchange of souls between the two main characters. With this unrealistic occurrence, the familiar story is refreshingly described.

After the success of Secret Garden, the fantasy approach to dramas has continued. Now in 2012, there are many fantasy dramas and they are divided according to the sort of fantasy represented. First, Big, which was broadcasted by KBS, dealt with the change of souls between characters.

However, time-slips which is shift in time, is the most popular approach according to the amounts of fantasy drama produced. In the Crown Prince at the Rooftop House, Doctor Jin, The Man of the Inhyeon Queen, and Sin-ui, characters came from the past, and fell in love with contemporary people and the shift in time was an important part of the story. In addition, there are dramas

which present unrealistic characters. The Legend of Arang is a love story between a man and a ghost, and The Vampire Prosecutor is criminal investigation story of vampires.

The original component of the story is still based on love. However, fantasy, the new approach, makes the existing story fresh and allows for a much more diverse story line. As a result, the viewer regards it as very interesting and new.

Why are we enthusiastic about fantasy drama?

Revolt from the original and longing for the new

Viewers are familiar with the original stories of dramas, but feel them to be too stale and boring. In comparison, fantasy drama is very unusual and different from the past. The appearance of a new approach and story has been enough to satisfy viewers.

Drama critic Yoon Seok-jin, professor of the Department of Korean Literature, regards fantasy dramas as a new recreation for the viewer which strongly attracts them. He said, "It is true that the viewer could be satisfied with a fantasy in its original drama form, but the original approach is too old and its power to satisfy viewers is becoming weak. In this situation, people are eager to watch a new fantasy that is expressed in an unrealistic story which can never happen in our lives. This is the first reason why people get into fantasy dramas."

New viewers interested in new approaches

It is necessary to focus on the main generation of the viewers who get excited about these dramas. The primary viewers are either teenagers or in their twenties and are accustomed to unrealistic storylines. In one sense, the contents of fantasy dramas can be regarded as childish, but the new viewers do not feel awkward with this approach because they have already

experienced these kinds of contents through other genres.

Cho Hye-jeong, professor of Choongang Art Graduate School, mentioned about the young viewers' prospects. "In the early 2000s, there were many kinds of fantasy genres used in fiction, movies, and games so it is a familiar genre to use with young people and it's not ridiculous to be applied to dramas. Rather, it is a rational approach to extend the scale of a story, providing circumstances that allow for more fun, and more over, the fantasy factor gives the sense of logic to the story because we can understand the ridiculous story through the concept."

Increased skill levels to produce dramas

Even if the composition of a drama is perfect, if the visual content is awkward, the drama will become ridiculous. Visual content is an important factor because it allows the imagination of a consumer to be strong. These days, the production skill required for Korean dramas has been raised through the use of computer graphics (CG).

Professor Cho added additional skills that are needed to persuade people. "CG is, of course, an important ingredient to making fantasy dramas, but the writing skill of the author is also a critical factor. As the fantasy approach is unusual, the



▲ Time slip is a popular factor in fantasy Dramas .

story should have a sense of logic that can be applied to the story. Direction, which leads all the skills to complete the level of a drama, is also important. Korea has developed the levels to produce these dramas.”



▲ A prince from the past is looking around at a convenience store in the present in drama “A Prince at the Rooftop House.”

Messages from fantasy dramas

Healing by free dreaming

Professor Cho said, “Fantasy drama provides an opportunity to dream freely to people who have stereotypes dictating that they should focus on actual existence. It means that we can get vicarious satisfaction from our stuffy present, and receive healing through this process.”

An example of this description can be found in the drama ‘Doctor Jin’. In this drama, Doctor Jin shifts to the late 1800s and the journey through time is described mysteriously. However, in this drama, the viewer identifies the contradictions of the behaviors of characters that existed in our history. As we change the wrong past in

drama, we can get vicarious satisfaction and healing.

Finding the answers of society between real and unreal

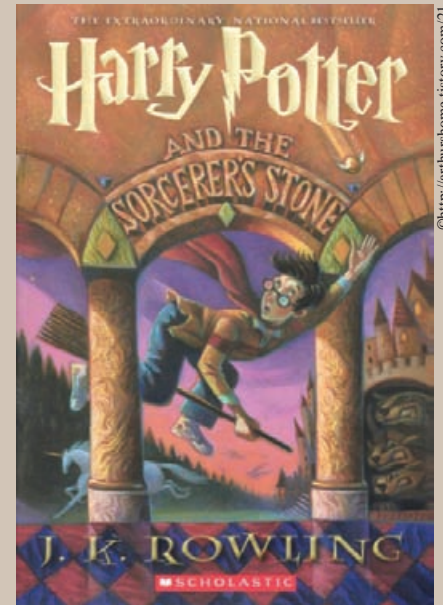
Dramas do not stop at healing. It allows people to discover answers to the problems of society and themselves when they watch unrealistic stories as they stand on the boundary between real and unreal. There is an example from the expert.

Kang Deok-hyeon, a columnist, said in his column from Entmedia, “In the drama ‘Crown Prince at the Rooftop House’, the prince from the past looks into the lives of people who live in contemporary time. He thinks about the problems of both societies that he has been seen. The Joseon Dynasty era had contradictions from their status system and was a less developed civilization. In current times, though, we are in a situation in which all people are treated equally and society is scientifically developed which allows us to live in very well arranged circumstances. But these factors are only a superficial comfort. Ironically, we face inconsistencies too like the competition to survive and the growing distance between people caused by the development of technology. The man from the past is standing at the point between the two problems and, with the viewer, thinks about how to bring harmony to these eras.”

Adding to the possibility of further developing culture

Drama is a very general cultural approach so its power to affect the viewer is very strong. Also, the speed in which it provides feedback from the viewer is fast so trends in dramas easily spread to other areas of culture.

Professor Cho, provided an example. “Even though the public might not be so familiar with an original book, if it is remade into a drama, it could become popular after the drama has been broadcast. Extending the range of dramas can affect other areas of culture, and can add to the further development of culture.”



▲ Young generations are accustomed to the fantasy stories like Harry Potter which have been made into books and movies.

Over the enjoyment look into your lives!

Charles Chaplin said, “Life is a tragedy when seen in close-up, but a comedy in long-shot.” If the original drama is regarded as a close-up, which involves a story about our real lives, the fantasy drama is a long-shot that makes viewer look into their lives from different points of view, between the real and unreal. And it is a new enjoyment.

Maybe the appearance of the fantasy drama and its prevalence has great meaning in the history of Korean drama. Going beyond the satisfaction of enjoyment and healing, if we make the opportunity to look around ourselves and society, the value of this new fantasy trend in dramas will be maximized. A

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Vegan Diet, All Is Well?



©http://eatparentblog.wordpress.com

By Lee Soo-hyun,
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

As the Slow Life -- a life-style that is counter to the rapid pace of life and urbanization and asserts a balanced way of living about quality over quantity -- hit the world, vegetarianism became the newest fad to draw the public's attention. In addition, the Olympian, Elizabeth Armitstead of Britain, who won the silver medal at the women's cycling road race in the London 2012 Olympics, is a strict vegan who has not eaten eggs, any milk products, and even honey since she was ten.

Many people tend to think positively about vegans, asserting that the reason they themselves are not vegans is only a matter of taste not that being a vegan is bad. Also, vegans and people who support the vegan opinion maintain that if more people move to a vegan diet and abandon their existing diets, it will be good for their health and the environment. Before concluding that a vegan diet is the best, though, there is a need to address this issue as eating habits greatly influence health and the environment. The question here is whether or not it is good for people to be vegans, both for their health and the environment.

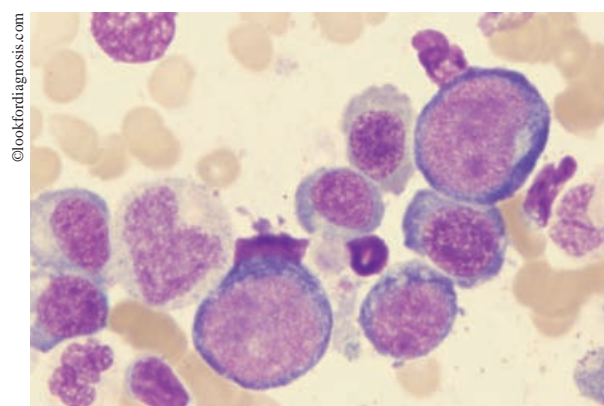
Is a vegan diet really the key to good health?

Some vegetarians assert that human beings can get adequate nutrition from a vegetarian diet, the same as a person gets from meat products. They report that the root of the word, "vegetarian" is "vegetus," which in Latin means "whole, perfect and healthy," not "vegetable." They claim that a vegetarian diet is the most natural, healthy, and perfect diet. This may be true for some vegetarians, as there are several types of vegetarian diets. According to the International

Vegetarian Union, they classify vegetarian diets into four types -- pescovegetarians who allow milk, eggs, and fish in one's diet, lacto-ovo vegetarians who allow milk and eggs, lacto vegetarians who allow milk products, and finally, vegans who only allow vegetables. So in the case of vegans, the whole healthy perfect diet story may not be true.

Vegans take only vegetables. Are they getting all the nutrients they need? Calcium, iron, and omega-3 fatty acids, and vitamin B₁₂ are the nutrients that a vegan diet may be insufficient in. Among them, the most critical nutrient is vitamin B₁₂. Vitamin B₁₂ is a water-soluble vitamin which helps metabolism. It is impossible to overdose on vitamin B₁₂ as the excess is discharged in a person's urine. Its roles are linked to cell reproduction and growth in children. It also helps maintaining myelin, which surrounds and protects nerve fibers. Hemoglobin synthesis promotion is also one of the roles of vitamin B₁₂. Natural food sources of vitamin B₁₂ are limited to foods from animals and it is abundant in liver, organs, fish, poultry, eggs, and milk products. Unlike other vitamins, it cannot be synthesized from vegetables. Small amounts of vitamin B₁₂ exist in minerals, soil, and insects. Recommended daily allowances for vitamin B₁₂ are 2.4mg for an adult, 2.6mg for a pregnant woman, and 2.7mg for a lactating woman.

As we can see from the food sources of vitamin B₁₂, pescovegetarians' diets, lacto-ovo vegetarians' diets, and lacto vegetarians' diets can supply balanced nutrition. However, people on the strict vegan diet find it especially difficult to get enough vitamin B₁₂. Although they say they can get vitamin B₁₂ from minerals, it is highly doubtful that they can get enough this way. In order to avoid a vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, many vegans take supplements and minerals. Nicole Sundene, an American naturopathic physician, said that, "If you are vegan



▲ Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency may cause megaloblastic anemia, which is a result of abnormally large red blood cell development.

you really need to worry about vitamin B₁₂ and eat algae or yeast everyday or take a multi-vitamin. It is best to take the vitamins all together as a group rather than individually, as they all work together." People can find this on her website titled, "Kitchen Table Medicine."

However, worry still exists for vegan beginners. A nutritionist of K high school in Seoul said, "Beginners with the vegan diet lack nutrition knowledge. They vaguely think that a vegetarian diet can fill all their nutritional needs, even without meat, and don't know whether or not they should take supplements, or what kind of supplements they should take." If a person has a vitamin B₁₂ deficiency, she or he can suffer from nervousness, depression, and pernicious anemia. If vitamin B₁₂ is seriously deficient, it can cause megaloblastic anemia, which is a result of abnormally large red blood cell development.

Children in their growth spurts need vitamin B₁₂. Lacking the vitamin inhibits growth. A doctor of S Clinic in Seoul said, "As a human being grows, there is necessary nutrition at each growing level. If one passes that level without enough nutrition, their opportunities for that growth can never happen after that." In 2004 in Atlanta, Georgia, a vegan couple, Jade Saunders and Lamont Thomas,



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▲ An increase in vegetarianism can result in deforestation.

attempted to support their baby on a diet of soymilk and apple juice exclusively, and their son died of starvation at six-months old. Also, there are some nations that prohibit vegan diets. For example, a new law passed in France states that all school meals in France must contain meat and animal products.

Is a vegan diet really the key to good environment?

Many vegans criticize the meat industry as it pollutes the environment emitting greenhouse gases, which are a main cause of global warming. Some vegans assert that avoiding red meat and following a vegan diet is beneficial for the environment. So, does producing only foods for vegan diets the perfect answer for the environment?

There is an interesting study by Cranfield University, commissioned by the World Wide Fund for Nature, which warned that an increase in vegetarianism could result in the collapse of farming. Also, they found meat substitutes were more harmful to the environment as they were imported from overseas. The conclusion of this study is that, "A switch

from beef and milk to highly refined livestock product analogues such as tofu could actually increase the quantity of arable land needed to supply the U.K." In this study, they showed that the amount of foreign land that is required to produce the substitute products like soy and chickpeas is huge. Also, they showed the potential destruction of forests from making way for farmland outweighs the negative aspects of producing beef and lamb in Britain.

As this study describes, why and how much the meat industries negatively influence the environment is not the whole picture of the environmental problem. Some vegans tend to focus only on this point but it is necessary to look at the big picture. For example, the cause of global warming exists in plant factory-like agriculture too. According to the Korea Rural Development Administration, as rice fields -- which are significant sources of methane -- expand throughout the world, it cannot be ignored that they too are a cause of global warming. Also, among several rice-based nations, including nations in Asia, the amount of methane emissions has been estimated to be from five to thirty percent of all methane emissions .

In addition, the increase of nitrous oxide has resulted in a 10 percent destruction of the ozone layer. Nitrous oxide, which has the highest potential of accelerating global warming among greenhouse gases, comes from nitrogen chemical fertilizer or nitrogen from animal excreta. Although the responsibility of our environmental problems are on both sides, some vegans and their supporters stress that it is exclusively the fault of the meat industry, overlooking that plant based farming is also a problem.

The key is...

It is difficult to say that a vegan diet is the key good health and a good environment. The key to both is not a 'plant or meat' question but exists in solving today's over-eating, over-meating, and over-producing culture.

The current attention to vegetarianism, including veganism, is directly related to the treatment and prevention of modern diseases which are mostly caused by over-eating. Also, the current attention to the environment stems largely from concern about global warming and the over-production of all types of agriculture and manufacturing.

"The problem is not in the meat diet but the mass production, mass consumption, and the culture that senselessly allows an over-production of meat," said Choi Sung-Gak, a novelist, environmentalist and a director of research of Grass Flower Peace Research Institute, in his text review "Is Vegetarianism a Cure-all and Key of Our Beautiful Future?" After much consideration about the vegans, he concludes that, "Rather than admiring vegetarianism as if it is the only key, I admire the mixed diet of Gu-rung tribe in the Himalayas." 📖

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Alleviating High Interest

By Park Hyun-chul


Editorial Consultant

Many college students, about 35 hundred thousand students, received the government-guaranteed loan from the Korea Students Aid Foundation (KOSAF) during the last semester, and the sum of the loan totalled about 1.2 trillion won. According to a report by the foundation, it was the fixed and low interest of the loan provided by KOSAF which made many students apply to the state-funded loan.

While the state-funded loan for tuition fees relieves the suffering of college students, the government must do more. It needs to increase support for student loans, especially the high fixed interest rate loans. And it needs to provide more low or zero-interest loans to college students. According to the legislator Lee Sang-min, the congressman of United Democratic Party, 38 percent of student loans provided by KOSAF are fixed at a 7 percent interest rate. This is twice the level of interest at 3.9 percent that student loans charged in the last semester. Due to the high interest on student loans, student loan debtors are steadily becoming delinquent borrowers. Jang Jin-hoo, the legislator of the leftwing Unified Progressive Party, suggested in a report that the number of college students who had become credit delinquent had increased from 22 thousands in 2009 to 37 thousands this year.

Of course, to solve the problems of tuition fees and the resultant high interest rate student loans, the radical method is to cut the tuition fees, but this method is a long-term solution. With shrinking income and high youth unemployment, a reduction of the high interest rates is the efficient method.

To solve the problem of the high interest on student loans, the government should find various alternative ways to fund college tuition fees, either by offering low interest loans or making up the increase in the high interest loans. For example, the government could appeal to the leading conglomerates in Korea like Samsung or Hyundai. Actually, Chung Mong-koo, chief of the Hyundai Motor Group, said the foundation of his corporation has a plan to provide college students with a tuition fee loan program, which offers low interest rates ranging between 0 and 3 percent per annum. In addition the program is designed to support students struggling with high-interest loans from the secondary banking sector or private moneylenders.

Educating the next generation is much more important than other policies. It is the truth that the great enthusiasm for education is the driving force of the economic growth and the democratization in the South Korea. Therefore, making college affordable is the best investment in our country's economic and political future. And it is the honorable thing to do for hard-up students and their families. 

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Eurozone Economic Crisis to Impact Korean Graduates



Brandon Walcutt

*Professor,
Division of International Studies*

Athens, Berlin, Rome....these capitals of prominent European nations seem so far away from the HUFS campus and the events there possess no tangible impact on the lives of Korean students and graduates...or do they?

In the past several years, news from Europe regarding the widening Eurozone Economic Crisis has often dominated Korean headlines. Readers of the news, especially many students, view these events from an abstract perspective, not necessarily grasping the implications these far-off issues will have on their lives and future careers. Beginning with an overview of recent European economic issues, this commentary will focus on the direct and indirect implications of the Eurozone

Economic Crisis on HUFS students and graduates and finish with suggestions on ensuring a prosperous future.

To date, the growing Eurozone Economic Crisis has engulfed many weaker European countries and is threatening the rest with slowing economies, higher deficits and increasing unemployment. The crisis itself was spawned 21 years ago with the Maastricht Accord that helped establish the Euro as Europe's central currency. Through the accord, individual countries gave up much of the power they held over their economies to perform fiscal actions such as currency devaluation that helped allow them to maintain solvency and export levels during economic hard times. Suffering from the Global Financial Crisis in 2008, the accord prevented Eurozone countries from exercising options allowed by sovereign currencies and, coupled with significant debt loads and other internal issues, eventually ended in near default situations for some. Since the beginning of the crisis, the hardest hit countries, referred to as the PIIGS (Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain), began applying to the Eurozone community for assistance, which came with strict austerity terms and often caused major social demonstrations. The overall effect of the crisis has been a general slowdown of virtually the entire European Union economy with severe effects occurring in many of the worst hit countries and still provides no answers as to when conditions will improve.

Many implications to Korean students result from direct impacts to domestic trade and more indirect ones involving an increased outbound flow of capital from the Korean financial market, a weakening of the Korean currency and risk to loans owed to Korean banks. As these implications all negatively impact Korea's business community, there will also be a definite short to mid-term impact on the hiring of university graduates.


First, a direct negative impact to student hiring can be attributed to falling trade levels. Currently, the EU nations

are the destinations for 10.4 percent of all Korean exports or roughly \$56 billion in 2011. From July 2011 to this April, trade between the European Union and Korea decreased by 0.9 percent due to the difficulties the European market is experiencing. Although this amount is fairly “small” (roughly about \$500 million), Samsung Economic Research Institute claims that the impact was greatly decreased by the Korea-EU FTA implementation in July 2011. Furthermore, if the situation becomes worse, Korea could lose billions of dollars in additional exports. Hyundai Research Institute recently reported that if Europe’s imports of Korean goods fall by as much as 20 percent, exports would drop by at least \$12.8 billion.

Another factor relates to trade with China. China, as Korea’s number one trading partner, absorbed 22.4 percent of Korean 2011 exports. Much of the ongoing trade consists of capital and intermediate goods that are then used to produce Chinese products to be re-exported to Europe. Therefore, the slowdown will affect both the direct and indirect exports of Korean goods to Europe. It is not exactly known how many jobs or of which type will be lost due to Europe’s slowdown, but it can be assumed that this potentially large drop in trade levels with both the EU and China can be considered an extremely negative factor for both hiring and continued employment for Korean trainees, managers, administrators and even translators.

In addition to direct factors, a host of other implications abound that can directly affect the Korean economy and employment of Korean graduates. One indirect factor involves a potential outflow of European capital from the domestic financial market as Eurozone countries try to prop up their faltering economies. Approximately \$1.1 billion has recently been withdrawn from Asian equity markets and billions of dollars more could follow. This action could greatly increase overall market volatility and decrease the ability of Korean firms to access needed capital. Another impact is an overall weakening of Korean currency, which, on one hand makes Korean goods relatively cheaper and more salable, but also makes it much more expensive to buy imported goods necessary to produce exports and items for domestic consumption. A further factor is the risk of default on the substantial short-term loans that Korean banks have made in Europe. Losing that money could have serious detrimental effects to the Korean economy. Although these indirect factors will not directly finger the crisis, they could have a major impact to the economy.

The simple question remaining is, in light of the potential negative impacts to the Korean economy, what can HUFSSans, especially those studying European languages or business systems, do to better ensure prosperous futures? The three general suggestions provided are applicable to preparing for any tough future job market. Students should experience, build value and act. Every year, thousands of new seniors and graduates enter the Korean job market. In many respects, their resumes look remarkably similar as their experiences are virtually identical. Students should not be afraid to draw upon and follow their dreams in non-traditional approaches, be it through volunteering, internships, travel or study. Furthermore, they should not just experience things only for the sake of another line on a resume, but should do it for its own sake and let these experiences influence their imaginations, characters and paths in life. These influences are what helps develop the value that students can provide to future employers. Being able to provide practical knowledge and experience in fields beyond a general university education, are things that companies most desire and will guarantee employment. Lastly, the typical suggestion is for university students to dream, however dreaming without action leads nowhere. HUFSSans should be prepared to look critically at their dreams, plan out how to implement them and decisively act to make them happen regardless of whether they fit traditional molds.

In summary, the Eurozone Economic Crisis will be a long term issue that will continue to negatively impact the Korean economy and workforce for the foreseeable future, but by taking steps, HUFSS graduates can improve their future prospects. 

Before Green Rivers



By Jang Ho-joon

Editorial Consultant

Blue-green algae filled some parts of the major rivers in Korea including the Han and Nakdong rivers for a week, causing people to suffer from stinking tap water with green tides. The Seoul metropolitan government issued an algae warning on Aug. 9 and took measures such as releasing water from adjacent dams. Due to the torrential rain, the density of algae has been alleviated since Aug. 17.

The Ministry of Environment declared that the summer heat wave and drought, affected by the worldwide climate change, had caused the multiplication of these algae. In contrast, some experts and environment groups asserted that the newly established dams had been the main reason for the algae outbreak. When considering those dams, they also criticized the ineffectiveness of the “Four Major Rivers Restoration Project” by the Lee Myung-bak administration, which had declared the construction of dams to store water as its main focus.

The recent conflict between these two groups seems to be obsessed with criticizing each other, while attempting to make their own claims persuasive to the masses. Several newspapers describing the photographs of the rivers filled with blue-green algae refer to it as the green tea latte. The newly coined phrase “green algae latte” is often used to pour scorn on the major acts of the Lee government including the above project. On the other hand, those who support the government’s stance look on their opponents as people more concerned with agitating others with strange stories about the green algae.

Although disagreements about the cause of the algae outbreak persist, the increase of algae occurs due to a variety of reasons. Algae proliferate when abundant daylight brings higher water temperature with sufficient nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. The velocity of a moving flood also affects the multiplication of those plants, because it is easy for them to duplicate when the water is not flowing. Therefore, the decreased flow of water caused by a dam construction created a site for algae multiplication with, in addition, an increased water temperature due to the global warming. Facilities like agricultural sites, ranches and houses near the rivers affect the increase in algae because they release waste, which are nutrients, into the river.

It is time to worry about the solutions to this phenomenon. Time spent arguing about what the main cause was for the rivers filled with algae needs to be limited. The city governments should engage to alleviate the anxiety of people by removing the offensive smell of the dead algae with water-purification programs. The dams built on the major rivers should guarantee to maintain their natural water flow, serving only as water storage areas for emergencies. The construction of additional facilities such as accommodation and bicycle roads for tourists should be checked lest they damage the geographical features of the area and release waste into the water.

The green algae in the rivers is not an indicator that the main projects of the Lee government have totally failed, furthermore, it is also not the topic of a strange story. It is important to appreciate that this phenomenon is the result of human activities, which needs to be solved for our descendants. 📧

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★ **Kang Young-joon / Editor-in-Chief**

Has your summer vacation been a good investment in your future? We spent the summer vacation learning how to write an article. Finally, every reporter of The Argus produced a good article. If you did nothing to improve during the summer vacation, how about reading articles in The Argus and get good information?

★ **Jang Ho-joon / Editorial Consultant**

People, including ourselves, live on a wheel named “everyday routine.” The fact that tomorrow does not seem to vary from today leads to boredom. The world around us, however, changes even if we think that our society does not change. The Argus helps readers to catch these changing values which do become important in everyday life.

★ **Woo Hae-chung / Editor of Campus Section**

My fourth semester at the Argus has begun. No more nerves and anxiety, but a stronger sense of responsibility is weighing me down. I believe this kind of feeling will be the driving force that will lead me to become a mature leader. I will be worth more than today!

★ **Jo He-rim / Reporter of Campus Section**

After the scorching summer, September is here with the start of semester. Working for the magazine, I have gone through some exciting, meaningful times while simultaneously, facing some difficulties. I believe what I learned from these experiences will lead to better articles and a better me. Enjoy our stories in The Argus!

★ **Kim Eun-young / Reporter of Culture Section**

I would venture to say that it was a great choice for you to pick up this magazine, because it has stories which focus on university students, especially HUFSSans. Thank you for reading the stories and please wait for our next issue! I also hope you enjoy this new semester!

★ **Kim Ji-hyeock / Reporter of National Section**

This magazine is meaningful to me because it contains the very first articles I ever wrote. I’ve learned a lot from working on The Argus. I got the opportunity to interview many people including the physically handicapped. We have put forth a lot of effort to make this magazine interesting to you, our readers. Something special is ready for you here at The Argus.

★ **Min Se-hong / Reporter of Theory & Critique Section**

As a reporter in The Argus I was confused about the campus magazine’s identity. Since South Korea became democratic, the role of campus magazine has been vague. A mere information delivery is not our calling I think. The Argus will strive to contain social or instructive message, through which HUFSSans could be impressed.

★ **Lee Soo-hyun / Reporter of Theory & Critique Section**

The long summer break has ended and everybody is back on campus saying hello to a new start! This is the first time for me to write for The Argus. Six months as a cub-reporter was not enough to be a true reporter and still there is a long way to go for me. What are your plans for this semester? How about reading The Argus just like you are doing now?



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