

The Argus

First Issue Published July 1, 1954

Vol. LIII No. 409
OCTOBER 8, 2007



Stairs leading to ideal space

Ways for cultural spaces to satisfy users



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

Cover story

A bronze finger is pointing at Seongnam Art Center, an ideal example of good cultural place. It also wishes overall culture's developing.



The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

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

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)
 Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 2173-2509
 San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyeon-myon, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
 Tel: (031) 330-4113
 Printed by HONG DESIGN
 Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168

- *President, Publisher* Park Chul
- *Editor-in-Chief* Cha Hyun-jin
- *Editors* Kim Eun-hye
 Kwon Eun-jung
 Mun Hyeon-gyeong
 Yun Ji-hun
- *Reporters* Baek Song-hyun
 Kang Se-hoon
 Kim Min-ji
- *Professor Editor* Kim Kwang-sup
- *English Editors* Lee Jin-hwan
 Matthew Kashorek

Contents

News Desk 2

Campus Section

In-depth / Everyone wants to be number one 4

Round Talk / Don't look at me as if you know me 6

Dating on Sunday / Junko, grabs two rabbits at once 8

Pandora's Box / Insensitivity brings about dispute 9

Cover Story

- A midautumn night's cinema 10
- Far far away cultural facilities 11
- Man who blows soul into cultural life 14

Over view / Multiplex, between commerce and culture 16

National Section

Hot Issue / Keep eye on the banners 17

In-depth / No human rights in mental hospital 18

Reportage / Change map shape for local profit? 21

Wide Eyed / Make your voice toward society 24

Theory & Critique Section

T&C Tower / Positive roles of viruses few people know 26

Footsteps / Sorrows of powerless Gyeongjong 28

Digest & Focus / Northeast Project of China reilluminated through past 30

Opinion / 31

Long for human side quality

Good news spread on campus. HUFSS has ranked 10th in the annual JoongAng Ilbo university evaluation. The school jumped from its disappointing rank of 22nd last year which was highly contributed by advance in internationalized educational environments. As a rapid response to this delightful result, there is another good news from HUFSS. On October 1, HUFSS provided the most favored menu in the student cafeteria, cheese pork cutlets, for free.

Nobody should do harm on this festive atmosphere, or ever bear to do. However, it seems many students are paralyzed between the numerical values reported and the reality. This year, HUFSS had a big problem with students who were trying to register specific classes because of insufficient faculty for lecture. Many lectures were performed suddenly in English which made students rather frustrated or even avoid those classes. There were more foreign professors whereas students did not realize any distinguished academic performance than those who did. Why?

It is because nobody really tells us any real convincing reasons why we should study in English. Does more foreign professors mean better performance in lectures and is the so-called “internationalized” academic environment that much important enough to go on top of the list of factors for improving school standards? Unless students get education based on real needs, the good news reported on September 27 is just a successful result which indicates HUFSS only matches the weird conditions provided by a newspaper.

In the evaluation, JoongAng Ilbo has outstanding measures to evaluate each university based on scientific methods, rigorous research. However, those are just the eye of the beholder. Those “scientific” measures are accurate, but harm the public view on education, distort the common sense on what education should be.

Using scientific evaluation methods, JoongAng Ilbo is reproducing the side effects of rank-oriented education. They even reinforce the structures of this rank-basis evaluation by such annual reports and make other universities excluded of the ranking feel depressed. Many high school students influenced by the evaluation or rather always influenced by the irregular Korean society that pushes them to go to college, are paying tremendous amount of private educational budgets to get into these “TOP 10” schools. Unfortunately, they will probably experience a severe emptiness with “internationalized” educational environments. The unrevealed value behind the numerical value will make students confused when it comes as a reality to them.

What quality should be put first when it comes to education for the young and bold? It is a matter to be thought carefully. Human-side qualities are extremely hard to be evaluated. Financial capability, potentiality and scholarships are partial information. Reputation is much more subject to individual viewpoints. Rather taking the simple, somewhat partial measures from a newspaper, it is much easier to hear the students’ voice. If HUFSS really wants to evaluate itself and pursue better academic performance, putting standards to all kinds of surveys like JoongAng Ilbo should be stopped. We should make our own value of human-side education which is mostly based on our common sense. Education should be publicized. Opportunities for more students and bottom-up evaluation are the first step.

That is why we should ask for more. Not being satisfied with a falsified report, we should ask more things to HUFSS and the president. We should not be satisfied with a cheese pork cutlet!

Editor in Chief
Cha Hyun-jin

Students give world folk performances

A group of student performers from Wangsan campus took part in World Folk Culture Festival and entertained HUFs students and Goyang citizens on the stage at Ilsan Lake-Park on September 16.

At the festival, 18 performance groups which consisted of about the 150 students showed dances or songs including Rumanian folk dance, Russian traditional songs, and musical "Greece" played in English.

The event was hosted by World Folk Culture Festival preparation committee, the student body established at Wangsan campus for the event, with the support of i-HUFs and the HUFs alumni association.

The festival was originally scheduled to occur on September 15, but sudden heavy rain delayed it for one day. Nevertheless, a small number of students and people paid attention to and watched it although it was raining. An Hye-jin (YU-07) said, "I am a member of Ptice, a folk circle of the department of South Slavic Studies. I have practiced my performance twice every week since last semester, and I am satisfied with my performance."

Lee Hyup (F-02), a head of the committee,

said, "I am pleased at finishing the festival successfully. It is expected that this festival plays an important role in informing many people of the school. The performances are getting better, but the scale of the festival is not enlarged. I hope the scale is enhanced and more performances are activated."

Imun campus students also participated in World Folk Festival and entertained many students on the stage of Universal Arts Center on September 21. At the festival, after an edited video to announce its main subject was screened, 13 performance groups which have nearly 100 students showed dances or songs including Arabic folk dance, Spanish folk dance, and French folk songs.

The event with the theme "Beyond Limitation," was held by World Folk Festival preparation committee, the student body established at Imun campus for the event.

The original plan was to begin the festival on September 19 at Open Air Theater and finish on September 21 at the center. However, other events, excepting the opening ceremony, were postponed to October 1 and 2 due to heavy rain.

Mun Wol-ho (ELI-04), a head of Imun



Yun Ji-hun / The Argus



Kami (top), a student group of the department of Malay-Indonesian, and Tuna (bottom), a student group of the department of Spanish

General Student Council, said, "Each university student faces unemployment, and many conflicts consist in the school, and there are various difficulties during globalization, for example, invasion of human rights. It is necessary to accept and overcome them with stopping complaining. The theme contains this idea. The school sent every student and alumnus the invitations this time. As a result, most alumni and students showed their interests in the festival."

By Yun Ji-hun

HUFsans' powerful motivator, Um Hong-gil

Last September 6, Um Hong-gil visited the HUFs Wangsan campus for a lecture. He talked to many students, his juniors, about his many experiences and feelings in the mountains.

This lecture was hosted by the 19th Woman General Student Council (GSC). Woman GSC has been planning a series of lectures by celebrities. And GSC chose Um Hong-gil as this semester's lecturer followed by Gu Sung-ae who came to HUFs last semester. Lee Chae-min (DIE-03), president of Woman GSC, said, "I am so glad to see so many students coming here. We planned to have a HUFs alumni give this semester's lecture. That's why we invited Um Hong-gil. We thought that he would provide the spirit of challenge to students."

Um talked about his experience reaching the top of a mountain. Since his childhood, he has climbed up many mountains and spends so much time in the mountains and he could be a professional climber. At last, in September, 1988, he succeeded in climbing the highest peak in the Himalayas. In addition, he has had many other successes climbing the Himalayas. But he also lost his two precious friends in the Himalayas in those days. After that time, he climbed those peaks in memory of his friends. Now he has climbed the 16 peaks of the Himalayas as the first in the world.

He said, "When you want to attain your aim, you should be mad about it. I accomplished my goal after three failures. I have had many difficulties for my friends



Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

Um emphasizes the importance of aim and will.

who died while climbing. However, I overcame them all with faith and reliance that I can do it."

Kim Mi-hee (CCB-05), a student who attended the lecture, said that this lecture gave her a chance to look back on herself and realize many things.

This lecture made many HUFsans have their aim and spirit challenged.

By Kim Eun-hye

Move for improving business education

HUFS is ready to reinforce its position of professionalism in business education. The Business Administration Division is preparing to improve its program and make better studying environment. It is seeking approval of its new curriculum and management. On September 19, a presentation about standards of business education accreditation and the application for the system was held under the auspices of the division.

Son Tae-won, the vice president of Korean Association of Business Education Accreditation and a professor in the College of Business of Hanyang University, explained the system in detail. He said that the system had been introduced as a way of fixing many problems of business education at universities in Korea. One of the problems is that many universities have been running their business programs based on quantity and not quality. According to the speaker, the

aim of the accreditation is to improve a quality of business education, manage the education systematically and make it more dynamic. The system has several standards to be approved, for example, each college's objective, its results, and the number of students and professors, the qualifications and lecture load of professors, and the study environment. Of these standards, the lecturer stressed that it is important to limit student enrollment and increase the qualified professors.

The division is trying to adapt to these measures. Jo Jun-seo, a professor of the department of Business Administration, said it is in an ideal position to take advantage of the excellent programs in foreign language study at HUFS. He expected that the fruits of approval would have a positive influence on students, companies, and the school. The students will study their major of high quality and get an upper hand on the competition in

society. The companies are able to recruit many excellent students and nurture them into experts. The school will enhance its fame and create a better infrastructure.

However, the division still has many problems to solve before it can advance forward. The number of professors is insufficient and needs to be increased by at least eleven. Also, the building for the business department is not prepared.

"It is time for all members, including the students and the school, to move for the improvement. If the division receives accreditation, there will be better facilities, qualified faculty and no more difficulty in registering for classes," said Lee Myung-jae (BA-05), a student council leader in the division, trying to attract students' interest to sign their names as well as the school authority.

By Kim Min-ji

Students discuss economic inequality

On September 20, the labor law academic society Kwangjang whose name means square in Korean held its 14th annual symposium in the Humanities Building on the Imun campus. The symposium was titled "Economic polarization-where is the pie we grew." It was about the increasing income inequality in Korea. Members of Kwangjang debated over the way to solve the income inequality in this country.

During the debate, students played roles representing the two opposing sides of the issue, the capitalists and the laborers. The capitalists included a professor, the president of a small enterprise, and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a large enterprise. The laborers included an irregular worker, a full-time employee, and a self-employed person.

They debated about the growing inequality between how much the average laborer earns and how much the average CEO earns. Capitalists claimed that Korea's income inequality is not that serious compared to the

other member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Workers contradicted that claim, saying that after taxation the pay of Korean workers is worse than the pay of workers in the other countries of the OECD.

As soon as the dispute was over, participants talked about the property policies which the government is now working on. A large debate took place between capitalists and laborers. Capitalists asserted that imposing heavy taxes on properties is not the solution for soaring housing prices; laborers claimed that those taxes are necessary to bring down housing prices.

They discussed the unemployment problem as well. There are a lot of people who are self-employed in Korea; their number is about twice that of other member countries of the OECD. The cause of this phenomenon is that it is hard for them to find jobs today.

In the last discussion, they argued on how to solve the problem of economic inequality.



The members of Kwangjang get a model debate.

Laborers brought up the idea of industrial unions, which could be organized in specific industries. Capitalists were strongly opposed to that suggestion.

The workers said, "It's the best way to solve economic polarization." However, capitalists claimed that it might give laborers too much power and eventually weaken national competitiveness.

"We members of Kwangjang have been planning this symposium since August, so for us it is very meaningful." Jung Min-ho (L-06), who is a member of the law society, said. "I agree with laborers and I helped them prepare for this discussion."

By Kang Se-hoon

Everyone wants to be number one

The university evaluation has lost its original importance



Han Gyu-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus

By Baek Song-hyun

Reporter of Campus Section

In 1994, JoongAng Ilbo first arranged a university evaluation system. The purpose of university evaluation is to derive good competition among local universities, and promote them to global standards. By the objective classifications offered from the JoongAng Ilbo, it adds up the total scores and arranges it according to the highest score. From this, not only the participated universities know their scores and others, and it's posted on the newspaper so that examinees for the university entrance exam and their parents can have an idea which university is right for them.

In substance, the evaluation affects the university's value, as the universities are interested in the system, and the evaluation categories have been increased in number to give more detailed information to the public. For the students who are ahead of entering the university, this evaluation can be the guide line. However, some only consider the grades and the name value. In university evaluation, besides the name value and the

popularity ratings, their goal should be making the young people as leaders in 21st century, and provide a wide view to the world. Conversely, the pure meaning of university evaluation is somewhat being revised and spread as an unclear significance.

What is the standard on the categories?

At present, university evaluation in JoongAng Ilbo has five classifications: education condition and finance, internationalization, professor research, reputation community advance, and overall improvement. Among the five classifications, there are total of 53 small categories under these. To help the high school students and their parent, the correct information must be given. To provide an accurate data about the universities and fair competition principle among universities, the evaluation mainly focused on the correctness, fairness and objectivity.

In order to fulfill these three main ideas, JoongAng ilbo's education professional reporter visited U.S News and World Report and benchmarked the speech analysis

method. Also, by surveying professors in local universities, they confirmed equitable and neutrality on each category and its weight. JoongAng Ilbo university evaluation wasn't first meant to line up the academies by their grades. In 1997 the newspaper corporation started to arrange them by the scores and found out that the name value and the ranking do not always go together.

HUFS' situation on university evaluation

Park Jae-sang, a member of Planning and Auditing Department, said that the school does not imply a large meaning to university education provided by JoongAng Ilbo. However, since April, the session on improving university evaluation has been already in process. Through the meetings, the team members gather and discuss how to develop from last year. They go over last year's evaluation results and seek a way to rise up the ratings. As the ranking on education conditions and finance and professor research categories are very low, HUFS even suggested that JoongAng Ilbo make these categories more suitable for the school. This implies that HUFS have been

working on university education to get advantages on rating increase.

In addition, when university education more focuses on the department of science and engineering than the humanities, the professor research section at HUFS is very low relatively to other categories. Park supposed that this is a result of the fact that the school is mainly humanity centered than other universities. To rise up the professor research field, the professors should post their actual results and accomplishment online but this is not obliged to do so. However, to raise the ranking, the school is asking professors to cooperate and be more active on university evaluation.

Park said that among these five categories, the section which can reveal and emphasis of HUFS is the internationalization category. However, last year HUFS ranked total seventh on this section and on education conditions and finance the school ranked 91. The school should be then focusing on the education conditions and finance not only for the university evaluation but these actually affect students.

In education conditions and finance category tuition fees per students, education expenses per students, and education expenses refund affect directly the students and should be advanced but HUFS more focuses on the image of itself not the inside matter. Park said an excuse that to improve the actual ratings on education conditions and finance is harder than any portions, for our school is relatively small in budget and the parts needed to be increased weight so little that it won't even affect the total rankings. Therefore, the school can not avoid focusing on internationalization due to the high weight compared to others, which is twice, and to elevate the internationalization is HUFS' goal. To improve in total, the school increased the international professor average by promoting eight instructors teaching practical foreign language to full-time teachers. By assigning part-time teachers to prescribed professors the university raised up the percentage and hope that this will influence the total ranking on internationalization.

University evaluation lost control on fairness

On the other hand, some of the 53 portions are doubtful on fairness and reliability. The

total ranking scores and arranging them accordingly create and order among the universities, said Park Jae-sang. The school requested JoongAng Ilbo not to line up the universities by the total grade but through the portions. In fact, JoongAng Ilbo accepted this request and it's in progress. In the past, the internationalization category was not one of the classifications. This was created through HUFS' proposal and HUFS still suggests increasing the weight average and creating more small portions according to it. The reason for the demand is to give more reliability on university evaluation. He added that interfering to the tiny elements doesn't mean the results are more accurate and reliable. This is why the school is asking to alter the classification systems precisely but within the main ideas. In that case the universities can be evaluated by a few categories but with the central scheme, and will still assess the competence. From this he emphasized that university evaluation is not consistent.

In Reputation community advance classification assesses the graduate students from the universities. The containing sections are character reputation, job accomplishment ability, leadership, organization reconciliation loyalty, creativity, positive thinking, international competence, possibility on graduate's development, possibility on university's development, university's public contribution, recommendation university, and university donation preference. However, according to the office of planning and coordination, these are analyzed by surveying the major companies and the results have the surveyors' personal opinions very strongly. The employees will give high marks to their graduated university which controversies the fairness of university evaluation. Also, he added that these surveys are mostly done in the metropolitan area, and the universities in national capital region will get greater marks compared to the local area universities. In actual fact in reputation community advance filed there are no local universities in the top 20.

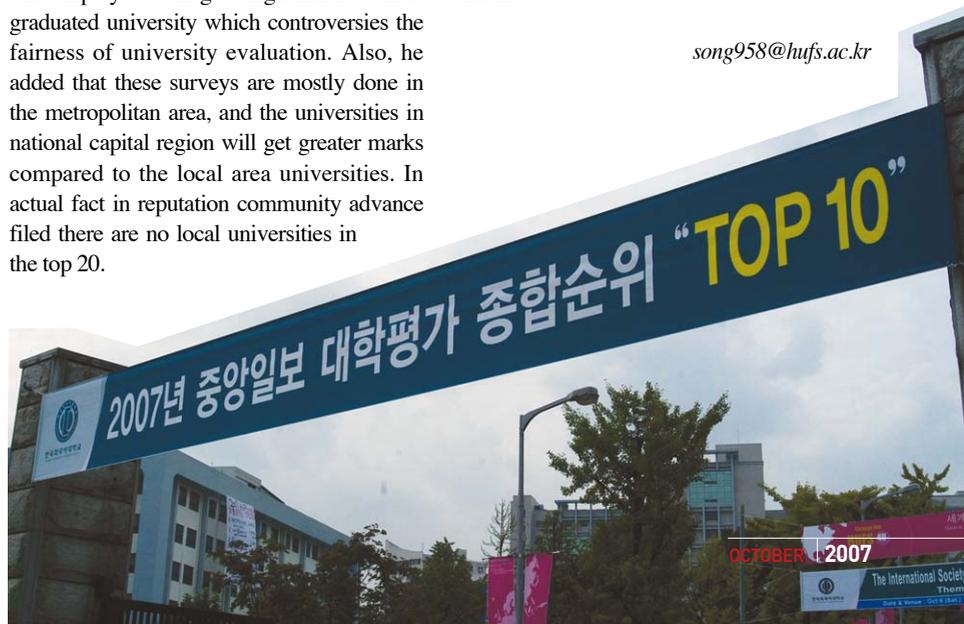
From the 53 evaluation classifications only 11 of them are presented by the universities. Other classifications are gathered from other sources JoongAng Ilbo requested, such as Korea Research Foundation, Information on Education Institutions, Korean Library Association and so on. However the reports from these outside associations are based on the advantageous information sent by corresponding universities. By this reason Park argued that the data bases don't fully express the public trust and dependability.

To gain a public trust

The university evaluation in general has become the classification into grades among the universities in Korea. The purpose of university evaluation is to contain the university's only and objective information and provide it for the students, parents and the public. However the implication on this has been corrupted by university's greed. The classifications JoongAng Ilbo based to evaluate are lacking the importance of the purpose and the objectiveness. Park Jae-sang commented that if the JoongAng Ilbo continues with these classifications and this is the basis of national evaluation system then the justice and confidence should be more focused.

The university evaluations have the standards had problems, but the way of university's attitude is also a subject. The evaluation is for the public purpose but the universities are taking it too personally and seriously that they are willing to do anything to raise total grades. At first, universities should realize that the evaluation is not a purpose only to line up the universities but to give a good competition in good faith among them.

song958@hufs.ac.kr





By Baek Song-hyun

Reporter of Campus Section

What is your favorite animation character? Are you satisfied just watching that character on TV?

There's a YariTori meeting in the Japanese department at HUFs. YariTori is a combination of two words, *Yari* and *Tori*. *Yari* means "to give" and *Tori* means "to receive." At this meeting the members gather around and watch Japanese movies, dramas, animation, and TV shows which are hard to find and purchase. Through those activities, they talk about Japanese culture and give and take related information literally *YariTori*.

Then what makes this meeting so special? YariTori holds special events called "costume play" twice a year. They pick their favorite characters from the animation or the movies they watched throughout the semester and prepare the clothes. The costume play was not YariTori's periodical event. Through the performance of the costume play the members express different views from the public and seek to avoid being bias.

Reporter (R): What was the motive to start the costume play as one of the meeting's activities?

Tae Young-sun: I personally hate to take pictures and do something within the group by myself especially. However, I thought my personality is very introspective but thought again that I need a change. So I joined this meeting and the costume play made me feel more outgoing and active.

Shim Hye-mi: The costume play wasn't the essential part of our meeting. YariTori

was initially formed to watch Japanese movies and dramas that can't be found in Korea and at one year Japanese animation was one of the subjects and the costume play that seniors performed as a school event lead us to do it twice a year.

R: What does the costume play mean to you?

Shim Hye-mi: It's a small event that we do just like other students who are fans of celebrities. Likewise we like animation characters and follow their looks.

Tae Young-sun: Not only do I imitate the way the characters dress and behave, the costume play also allows me to find my own self by acting like different people. By doing this, within the meeting, I feel warmth and cooperation among our members.

Hwang Ji-hyun: The costume play is like making the imaginary world into the real world. The animation characters are somewhat fantasies of our own but by creating the clothing I feel that suddenly I become one of the characters. It pleases me to think the characters became real through me.

Hwang Hye-won: Just looking at myself in the mirror wearing a character's clothes and being satisfied, then that's all I need to feel. I don't give a lot meaning to what I do. If I enjoy doing it, then that's all that matters.

R: Were there any episodes while doing the costume play?

Kim Bo-kyoung: At our *Daedongje* festival some members wore *kimonos* and some put on the costume play and sold a Japanese traditional snack called *mokonomiyaki*. It was during the summer, but we were wearing long *kimonos* and

character clothes with dark black long sleeves. That day was a very hot day, and moreover we were baking *okonomiyaki*. Imagine how hot that was!

R: Because the costume play originated in Japan, there are many people who think it is not appropriate. What are your thoughts on this situation?

Shim Hye-mi: The image of the costume play is not good in Korea because of Japanese *otaku* (people who are so obsessed with animation that they are viewed negatively by the public). I think this is the case just for this moment. Just as J-pop was excluded in our society a long time ago but now is very popular to our ears, the play can become popular too. Since this tradition isn't known widely, people avoid the costume play culture.

Lee Jae-hyun: The costume play was actually started in England by remembering the soldiers lost in a war by wearing military uniform. From this Japan imitated and the meaning of costume play have changed but seeing at a point of Korea Japan international transaction, I don't think we have to be so



YariTori doing costume play

negative on this culture.

Kim Bo-kyoung: Just because it's transmitted from Japan, saying like "oh it's dirty, oh it's not acceptable" is not right. Whether it started in Japan or anywhere else doesn't matter as long as I enjoy it and feel comfortable.

R: What were the responses around you when doing a costume play?

Shim Hye-mi: Actually I wasn't a big fan of this. I just participated because it was part of our meeting activity. At first when I wore the funny clothes and walked around the streets I could hear people say "what are they doing?" and I was very embarrassed.

Kim Bo-kyoung: Anyhow the clothes, makeup and small articles used for a costume play are very unique and unusual so that people can't stop staring at it. I think it's very fun and interesting, but some people see it as a terrible habit.



A costume play

Hwang Hye-won: What I really hate is the negative attitude towards costume plays. Whenever we gather and wear animation clothes people view us as *otakus* and pass by. Many people still believe that these are only for animation *otakus* and are a freaky custom.

Lee Jae-hyun: In my case, since I enjoyed watching Japanese animations, dramas, and movies when I was young, people around me don't think of it as something negative.

R: What do you think the attraction of a costume play is?

Shim Hye-mi: It's like a character that I like is alive in the real world and I can be one of them. By doing this I feel that I am the character in the animations or movies.

Lee Jae-hyun: In big cities such as Seoul and Busan, people gather with other people who have the same hobbies at a plaza and interact and share some unique information. I

don't think this can be organized anywhere because it is a small custom. The size of our performance is large, but it isn't easy to find people who love doing it.

Tae Young-sun: Not only is participating is a lot of fun for me, but when someone is performing my favorite character so well and realistically, I feel excited.

Hwang Ji-hyun: I feel that it is like a pop-up book, especially when the characters look as real as I've imagined and are standing in front of me alive! How cool is that?

Hwang Hye-won: After wearing the clothes of a specific character with crazy hair, I feel a pleasant sensation and satisfaction looking at myself in the mirror.

R: What do you think the public's attitude is toward costume play?

Hwang Hye-won: People are biased against on it; they think this is only for *otakus*. I don't care what others think on how they view us. However, I think they should at least have respect for people who love doing it. Also the costume players should remember our original purpose of doing it; to enjoy ourselves.

Hwang Ji-hyun: Still people have a negative view of Japan and its culture. We should not judge only by the things we know and the history. Though the costume play originated in Japan and most of the characters are from Japanese animation and movies, it doesn't mean the people who participates the plays are pro-Japanese. Just as J-pop has taken hold in Korea, I hope costume play will also catch on here.

Tae Young-sun: Recently on Independence Day of Korea, some costume players wore *kimonos* at a public plaza. I do think this is wrong and if we perform our hobbies in that way, we cannot avoid problems. I want to change the public's negative opinion of costume players by performing with a perfect costume.

Seo Suk-bum: Buying and making outfits all by oneself and copying the character exactly may seem crazy, but people who enjoy costume play festivals enjoy them as much as speed-maniacs enjoy speed.

Kim Ji-hye: Because they're not popular and only a small subculture, people have a negative attitude about costume plays. However, this will change soon, since costume play is popular among teenagers and others.

Join in

Every Thursday at the third floor of the language building in Wangsan campus, a group of eight people gather in one room. In darkness and silence, they stare at something very carefully and seriously. What are they doing? The Argus knocked on the door and slightly interrupted their moment. Not like the tension the reporter got outside, a warm welcome with greetings was waiting saying "welcome to YariTori." This is a meeting in Japanese department sharing and learning about Japanese culture. Then why was it so dark? They were watching Japanese movies as that day's task. In this meeting, members watch Japanese movies, animations, dramas and TV shows and talk freely about how they felt and sometimes debate on the difference between Korean and Japanese culture.

Even though there were subtitles under the movies people try not to depend on them, since one of the purpose of this meeting is to learn Japanese as a language too. The subject of Japanese and Korean culture was brought up, and there was a small but meaningful debate. The members said that many people still think that anything from Japan is a bad influence. "If people can enjoy it and don't harm anyone else, then I think there is no need to blame Japanese culture," said Hwang Hye-won. Last semester, YariTori performed a costume play as part of the school's festival. At first the members were very shy and embarrassed, but when other students asked for pictures and showed them their interest, YariTori felt pleased. Why do people only look at one side and judge by the appearance? YariTori is aiming to wash away those biased views about Japanese culture and to inform people about the uniqueness of Japanese customs.

song958@hufs.ac.kr



TURNED,

grabs two rabbits at once

By **Kim Min-ji**

Reporter of National Section

For anyone who is a HUFSan, it is easy to meet foreigners on campus. They have become familiar to Korean students and are regarded as neighbors. However, it must be difficult and arduous for foreigners to live in strange places. There is one overseas student who appears on television while continuing to study here in Korea. Sagawa Junko (IC-04) appears on “Chat with Beauties” on KBS and other programs. The Argus met her at the cafe.

She looked back on her first meeting with Koreans. “I still remember the time when I met foreigners for the first time in my life. They were Koreans, and very kind to me.” After that, she became interested in Korean culture and had a desire to live in Korea.

She first visited Korea with her family when she was in third grade of middle school. This country was similar to Japan in some ways. But she was impressed, somewhat shocked, by the new sights, which were remarkably different from the ones in her hometown. She also remembered that she saw Korean traditional markets during her first visit, and regarded them as examples of authentic Korean culture. Seeing the “head of a pig” displayed in the market was very weird to her because such things were difficult to find in her country. Those interesting experiences made her mind move more toward Korea, and she started to consider Korea as her new stage after graduation from high school.

Fortunately, a chance to enter the university in Korea came to her while

thinking about her next course of action. A teacher in the department of Korean at her high school recommended the Institute of Korean Language and Culture at HUFs and in fact she could easily study Korean there. She stepped on strange but familiar land with a strong will to study Korean culture as well as the Korean language.

After studying Korean for about a year, she decided to apply to the university in Korea. “I was attracted by Korean culture and life and couldn’t leave here easily.” When she was asked why she chose Journalism and mass media studies, she answered. “That field has drawn me continuously since I was in Japan, so I made up my mind about that department without hesitation. I think I can show myself as a messenger, and that’s why I’ve been active in broadcast.” Actually she has participated in the broadcasting industry since last year and studied in this school as an international student. How many bodies does she have?

At first, she had difficulty adjusting to everything in the strange country. Though she studied Korean before entering the school, it was tough to communicate with others and study her major due to her imperfect Korean. Thanks to her Korean friends, who helped her study and adapt to all the unfamiliar things and school life, she could have overcome many adversities.

“I remember the time when I was a freshman. I did the voluntary activities for farmers with many friends and seniors. It was like a nightmare to drink constantly and go faint. But those experiences became funny and unforgettable memories in my student life,” she said. “About Imun campus in Seoul, many people usually talk about the size of the school, but I don’t care about it,

rather I love it. It is a suitable size to go anywhere in a short time, while the Wangsan campus is too big to go around, but it’s worth seeing the sights. I used to visit the so called “Heights of the storm,” the bench in front of the third building and have a chat with my friends,” she added laughing.

Her friends in Japan are also university students in their country. She started to talk about the different atmospheres at Korean and Japanese universities. What she was impressed by here is that Korean students concentrate on everything, such as studying, entertaining, and so on. She said that she also tried to keep up with it all, but it was not easy for her. Unlike Koreans, it is common for Japanese students to work part time after their classes, because they usually have no allowance from their parents.

“Time flies. I am already having the last semester as a university student in a flash. It was a valuable experience in my life to take some chances to be on TV and live in Korea. I don’t know yet where

to go, but I’d like to become a reporter or a host of programs in Korea if conditions around me allow me to do that. The most important thing I should do now is to study hard for graduation,” she said, expressing honest thoughts as a student.



kmj07@hufs.ac.kr

Inensitivity brings about dispute

By Yun Ji-hun

Editor of Campus Section

In the campus a serious issue that a professor of the department of Japanese attempted to rape a student of the department of Japanese last March in Japan is becoming controversial. HUFS organized last semester a committee on investigating the case, and called twice a disciplinary committee on August and September. Nevertheless, the school authorities did not resolve to punish the professor yet, which brought them into conflict with the student.

In April, the school was informed about the attempted sexual assault. To settle the controversial issue HUFS Board of directors arranged to make a decision on convening the disciplinary committee. However, the school induced the board to put off making the decision by demanding to pass other key agendas.

There is no more important agenda than the solution of the case, for the student's human rights are connected with it. It is very doubtful whether or not the school is trying with sincerity to solve the case. What is worse, it seems that the school hopes the case remains unsolved in this year.

Unlike this measure of the school, when a lecturer sexually harassed a Japanese student last June, the school was very responsive to the sexual harassment case. As soon as the harassment was disclosed, the school dismissed the lecturer at once. It appeared that the school could discipline a professor or a lecturer who committed sexual harassment or assault. However, in this case, the commissioners did not take any disciplinary step due to disagreement between the professor and the student over the situation. The professor insisted he just went into the room to get back some money from her, and the moment he entered the student showed instant response. In contrast, the student insisted he came into the room in underwear by himself, and then stopped her from running out.

Similar cases, discriminatory actions. Obviously, it is a double standard. Regarding the sexual harassment the school may have to strongly punish the lecturer as soon as possible since HUFS is trying to establish a good name. Especially, the fact that the victim of the sexual harassment was a Japanese student and she revealed it on a broadcast would make it hard to attain high repute. Moreover, the immediate measure may have been taken as the committer was not a professor but a lecturer.

In spite of the most crucial principle that disciplinary regulation should be applied equally to every matter, it is unacceptable for the school to unfairly deal with two similar affairs according as who the victims are and how much the events are known to others. Furthermore, there is little question that even though what the professor officially stated about the situation can let anybody agree

that he attempted to rape the student, he, as an influence peddler, could have kept away from being punished by exercising vested rights.

The student and the professor respectively have filed a lawsuit against each other. If the attempted sexual assault case goes through the institution of legal proceedings, the school as a third party will not additionally investigate the case any more, and will postpone making a disciplinary decision. In reality, some of the commissioners think they do not have to take disciplinary steps by themselves.

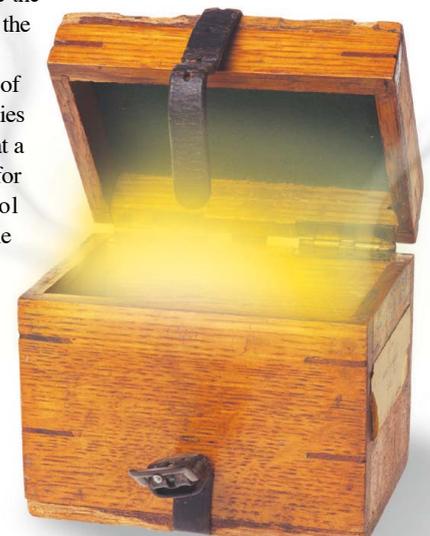
The lawsuit has resulted from this inattentive attitude towards solving the case. The school's thorough investigation and clear statement about the case should take precedence of any other lawsuit, the final means of terminating this conflict. Whether or not the professor is disciplined would rather depend on the school's measure than legal judgment. However, it looks as if current situation experiences reverse process, which will get the matter to deepen. The lawsuit also causes the commissioners to become less involved in handling the case. That's because everybody will pay much attention to the judicial decision, so they will be not motivated to cope with the matter.

If the school retains its position as a third party without doing anything, it is apparent to evade responsibilities. It is possible that this irresponsible move will produce other similar victims. To prevent students from being victimized and to retrieve the lost honor of HUFS, self-criticism and active measure are essential.

The school seems to be in the lack of willingness to finish the conflict. What the school must do first is to consider the student's position and understand the mental pain. As it will take a long time to conclude the matter, the student's pain will remain unhealed in the future. In other words, although the student had already faced the act of physical violence in Japan, to delay reaching a reasonable decision on the professor must be the second violence against the student.

It is time to be aware of what the school authorities have to do. Agreeing that a university is a society for students, the school should not overlook the matter and not avoid making prompt actions.

maga723@hufs.ac.kr



A midautumn night's cinema

By Kwon Eun-jung
Editor of Culture Section

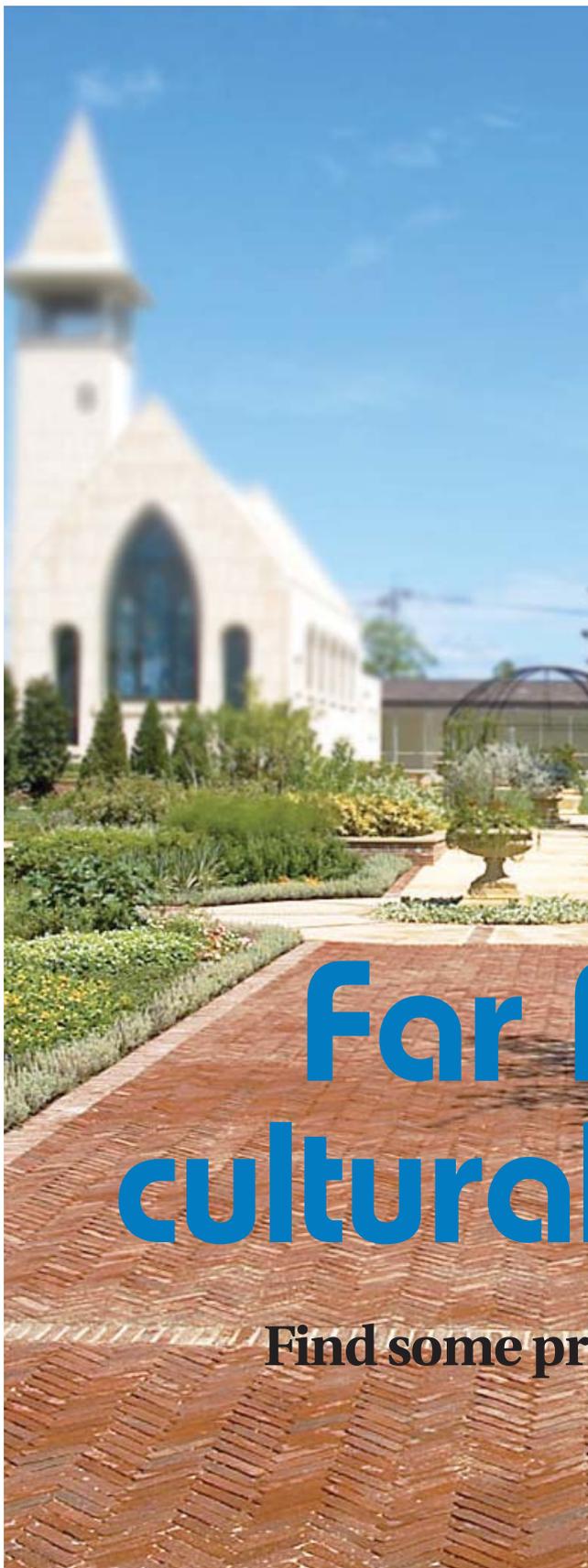
As the sky became dark, people started gathering under the bridge, Gwansugyo of Cheonggyecheon. On September 24, a Japanese movie "Hinokio" was showing and some passerby stopped to watch the movie. While a side of under the bridge was showing a movie, some couples, friends, and children to adults were watching the movie from the opposite side of the stream. Some of them already had known about the events but some had not. With the stream, insects and plants around the movie looked fantastic and were really romantic.

The movie Hinokio is about friendship between a robot and a human. Though many people spoke high of this movie, it wasn't even released in Korea. Choi Tae-yong, a Seoul citizen who was watching the film, said "It was a very unexpected chance for me to see this film here. I think the movie was much greater along with the atmosphere. And I will find other information about this event after I go back home, it seems that it is a really good chance for big movie fans."

Seoul Good Movie Festival is in its 12th year. By showing plenty of films at civic centers, City hall and so on, this event gives people chances to see many films. Until last year, the main movies offered from this festival were popular films but this year enlarged with 230 more independent movies and short films.

Not only showing movies, but also this festival offers an exhibition showing about the current of world cultural films for people to understand easily. This event, which is on until October 31, has a web site on <http://seoulgoodmovie.com>, and the information about movies and exhibitions will be easily found.

ane1213@hufs.ac.kr



Google.com

By Kwon Eun-jung

Editor of Culture Section

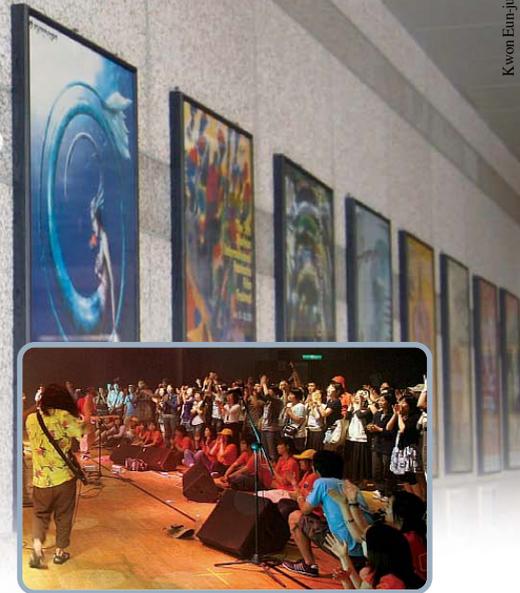
Cultural space only meant some space for displaying or exhibiting in the past. Nowadays, however, it operates as social function. With spreading popular cultures such as movie theaters, art galleries and plenty of commercial spaces are absorbed to culture area. These places also attempt to transform into “mixed cultural place” by serving many programs and spaces for exhibition, performance and education. Because these changes keep pace with the change of modern people, each different field developed with compositeness. With this influence, every city or area in Korea has started to build many cultural centers for citizens.

According to Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MTC), there are 367 culture centers at each city and area in Korea. A number of these centers, however, have only been serving regional introduction pamphlets or exhibitions of regional bequests for a long time. It cannot function as an ideal cultural space as stated.

Here is an example of the Incheon Culture Center which Incheon Foundation for Arts & Culture (IFAC) supports. This center has few curriculums and programs for users, and just one performance during a month. The publicity activities of this center also stopped just by showing on the internet, and even the homepage did not announce about the details of the performance. The weekly and monthly magazines were not published since last December and this January. It seemed that this building which is called as a cultural center cannot give any cultural effort for the people to visit. People have no knowledge of this center.

Far far away cultural facilities

**Find some problems of culture centers
and present ideal feature**



The problems, why are they happening?

After the 1980s with the opening Seoul Art Center (SAC), many culture centers have been raised up, but without any systematized plan it has lead to many problems today. The Incheon Culture Center is a bad example.

In a periodical inspection, last July, IFAC was disclosed with 17 provisions such as corporation card, execution of the budget and illegal engagement. According to the inspection, IFAC provided one million won for unidentified research expenses, and sixteen hundred thousand won as allowance of employees. About this happening, Incheon city gave five cautions, eight corrections and admonished 11 staff managers, it still takes criticism of patronage. Also Lim Seung-gwan pointed out the inefficient management of endowment again, which has been

troubled once last year and added the importance of efficient management.

It was also turned out by the press that IFAC had troubles with in organizing an advisory committee. The governing body of IFAC which is composed of 14 people however five people of them do not live in Incheon, but Seoul. Moreover, because of some economical reasons, the head of Daewoo E&C was elected too. Nam Se-jeong, the head of Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ) of Incheon stated these outrages easily ruin identification of culture and every Foundation for Arts & Culture. Not only has the one of Incheon, every foundation needed to try to confirm their subjectivity.

Many buildings in the country, which is so called Culture center, are just used as education centers such as that of flower arrangement, beads art and soap boiling. In case of Seoul, though there are 17 centers all the centers offer same lectures. Most of the lectures are for women and need somewhat of professional skills. Actually many people who take those lectures come for certificate of qualification, and the cost is also too high to take such programs as hobby. There are no centers, any exhibitions or performances for the people.



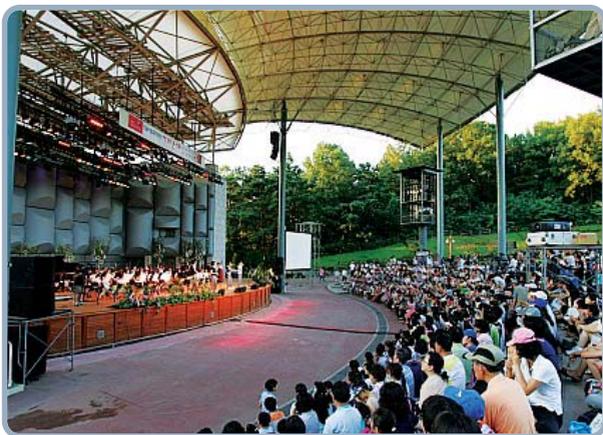
Scenes of PIFAN

Ideal examples of cultural place.

Boksagol Culture Center which is located in Bucheon city is also one of very well doing cultural spaces in Korea. With a big building which is as large as 32,024 square feet, this center possesses an art hall, gallery, sports center, cultural programs and curriculums. In the library, which is located on the fifth floor in Boksagol Culture Center, has more than 6,000 books of artery and humanism.

One of the biggest advantages of Boksagol culture center is that it is very easy to participate and enjoy those services. Even in week days, there were a lot of people studying at the library, in the center. Various curriculums are also provided for citizens to enjoy. Those curriculums include many elements for women female and teenage.

Moreover Bucheon, as a city of animation there are a lot of events for animation and comic books. The Boksagol center is an important place which helps open a lot of such events. The Puchon International Fantastic Film Festival (PIFAN) also is an



People are watching an outdoor performance at Seongnam Art Center.

event which Boksagol Culture Center supports.

Seongnam Art Center, which Seongnam Cultural Foundation support is one of good examples, this center helps people have cultural interests by offering many exhibitions and playing every month. Each building of Seongnam Art Center, opera house, concert hall and ensemble theater, show many performances and musicals throughout each month. Not only these kinds of performances the civic center of Seongnam city near the art center, offers many exhibition with no charge. Not only the exhibitions, there are also extra activities which people participate and experience. Also Seongnam Art Center sponsors some festivals such as Tancheon Festival which is very popular not only the citizen of Seongnam city but it is also popular nationwide. The center constantly has performances and events showing for the people. Also giving wider benefit to participants, this center gives the chance to go to renowned film festivals such as Pusan International Film Festival and Jeonju International Film Festival.

The way cultural places need to go

According to execution of the five-day workweek enforcement in Korea, the supply and demand of cultural enjoyment has enlarged. Examples of Seongnam Art center and Boksagol Culture Center showed the right aspect of a cultural place. However, many cultural places in Korea, built



Junk art exhibition at Seongnam civic center

under The Local Self-governing system, only serve superficial events or less. Compared to the number and scale of places and events, those are too inferior to people's interest and expectation. It is indispensability that economical support for cultural place's developing. The problems which were stated are also on economical problem. As The Local Self-governing system settle down, many centers try to propel decentralization and interchange of culture many cities posture negative.

Cultural place should be a place for people. Therefore, cultural places need to be built

with serious consideration from the beginning. With high flexibility of an exhibition hall and auditorium, it needs to present chances to participate for people. Also by using internet it needs to attract people's interest and concern. This will give chance to people of diverse cultural benefit and to develop Korean culture itself.

ane1213@hufs.ac.kr



Many flags, posters and structures show that Seongnam Art Center is well run.

Man who blows SOUL into cultural life



about the regional culture event. Through the regional culture event, the local areas can develop economically and socially. Lee Gak-gyu is the one who can make the changes to the counties and give them their own identities

Reporter (R): What does the regional culture event refer to?

Lee Gak-gyu (Lee): Regional culture is the very wide term to explain. First, people should understand the meaning of regional area. Regional area is not only referring a place where its development is slow or its location is very far from the edge of the city, but the area of a country with special characteristics such as geographical, historical, social, and so on.

Then, what is the regional culture event? This is an event considering the area's ethics of people, folk culture, history, morals, or special products and provides sightseeing to the visitors. Some may accept this event as a culture act, but the regional culture event is more focused on tourism and the development of the region.

R: What was the motivation for you to direct the regional culture event in general?

Lee: I never thought that I would be in the field of the regional culture event. I had been occupied in an advertising agency for a long time till 1987 when I went to Japan. In Japan the local self-government system was already introduced and as a result, regional events were very active and formed well.

I thought, before long, our country was going to introduce the local self-government and instructing the regional culture event would help the regional development. So I studied the related matters besides my advertising job and at last, in 1995, I was called to direct a project from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, I directed the Icheon

Ceramic event and after the successful outcome, I became the expert on this field.

R: What is the purpose of the regional culture event?

Lee: Through the regional culture event one thing or more could be achieved. The most important and core parts in regional culture event are providing the regional image to the public, economic development, local residents' self confidence and the proud of their hometown. The local areas should be advertised through these events and by these the interchange among the outsiders will become more advanced.

R: Through conducting the regional culture event, what effects could you come across?

Lee: In general, since this is one of the celebration events, it attracts the visitors and automatically publicizes the region to them. The residents cooperate with each other in order to make this event more fun and safe. Through this, the thought and moral of the many residents have been changed positively to the outside world. Also, as number one effect, the economic and social development extends to the local areas. In some areas such as Geumsan County, young people came back from the city to do the ginseng farming after the region culture event.

R: What is required to make the region more specified in its character?

Lee: First, the image-making corresponding to each county is important. These images such as Icheon ceramic and Andong masked dance will last forever. Secondly, the event director should avoid the same routine that has been already performed. Otherwise the region culture event may be a glut even though the image is perfect and unique. Also, the event should customize the eye-levels of the visitors and

By Baek Song-hyun
Reporter of Campus Section

Almost everyone has been questioned this, "what local area are you from?" Every region has its own uniqueness and characteristics. What image do you come upon when you hear Junju, Icheon, Geumsan, or Chuncheon? Probably, most people will think of same image or products. Then, how come people can have same picture? This is because the characteristic is so strong and rememberable. Almost every image people have toward the local areas has come from the regional culture events. These events have determines the identities of the corresponding regions and have given the ideas of them. As time changes, the regional culture events have changed also in many ways.

What can people get from these events and how are these organized? The answers to all these questions can be heard from Lee Gak-gyu, the head chief of Korea Regional Culture Event Institute. He has directed almost every cultural event around the country and has published several books

the participants. The eye-levels and the event between outside visitors and the residents differ so much, therefore, I have to consider whom to focus on. To deal with two participants at a same time, the characteristic and the meaning of the event will fade away.

The regional culture event is a sales product, as I said before, so in order to succeed in a sales part, one should “target sale,” and this also implies to regional culture event as well. The participation of and cooperation with the residents help the event go smoothly and diversely, because even though I’m the director, the residents know more than I do about their hometown. The event should have a clear theme and the connection with business as Icheon and Geumsan did.

R: What economic effects and development can be achieved through the regional culture event?

Lee: As the result of conducting regional culture event reaches to the commercial success, it is defined as a successful event. There are 10 big articles which are considered as economical development. First, the industries in the region should develop and from these industries, public commercial and the promotion will definitely increase. Also, with other regions, the circulation of market will be reclaimed and facilitated. Other stuff that I mentioned before, such as well-known local products, native local foods can be developed and affect the economy of that region. The tourism will without a doubt be active and advanced, resulting the local markets to grow. When the markets inflate, the economic organization in the region will be activated lively.

R: What are the social effects gained from the regional culture event?

Lee: Comparing economic effect and social effect, social effect can’t be determined by one point of view at once. This effect can result in the opportunity of leisure, the establishment and independence of local area, the proud of their hometown, and the cooperation of the residents. Not only affects the residents and their lives, by cultural effect the government can form the area project to develop and cooperate with other organizations making the region more active.

Also, this program can breed gifted young people and children and make the school to

focus more on the outdoor activity. The regional culture event affects the residents one by one and creates a new life style with new cultural aspects.

R: What is the region marketing and the purpose of it?

Lee: The region marketing identifies the local area with a whole product and means selling it to the public. The four essential elements of region marketing are price, promotion, product and place. Any products, whether its existence or nonexistence property and products, can be the sources to provide a wanted image from the visitors and the public. By making the regions commercializing, the areas’ total properties and brand values will increase. The purpose of region marketing is to give an identity to each area. In Korea, there is a lot of local areas, but before the local self-government, every region looked same. To make every area more peculiar district, Each area exerts every effort to gain his own characteristic. However, just assigning the characteristic doesn’t help at all, we need to inform the public of the characteristic and attract visitors. Through this, the local areas can develop also with their own identities.

R: In general, people think that regional culture event is just focusing on the commercial and economic part. What can you say about this comment?

Lee: What people think of regional culture event is very saint. This is because the regional culture event was back in the day performed as ritual activities such as praying for rain. However, this concept is very old and time has changed a lot. We are living in an industrialized century not farming. As people’s life style and morals have changed the events should change also. Conversely, the image of regional culture event is so saint and felt like a far away act, people judge that this is just an event when residents gather around. The entertainment has changed from top spinning and kite flying to watching movies. As this the event should be changed but we do honor the old culture. Only the way of celebrating and adjusting the taste of the public can be economical un-inevitably because of the time change. The purpose has changed but as the people change the way of celebrating has modified.

song958@hufs.ac.kr

Regional events which Lee directed



Baudeogji Culture Festival 2006



Baudeogji Culture Festival 2006



Icheon Ceramic Festival 1998



Andong Masked Dance 2002



WangIn Culture Festival 2006



Icheon Ceramic Festival 1998

Multiplex, between commerce and culture

By **Kwon Eun-jung**
Editor of Culture Section



The movie industry should not be all about pasting bait to catch fish. Multiplex theater is one of the most general places that people go and watch movies today. The services which multiplexes provide, however, makes the name of multiplex, a compound word of multi and complex, a shallow hollar. There is nothing to do after a movie. Diverse activities for people to do should exist in these multiplexes.

Why cannot people choose a movie that they really want to see? The multiplex and distribution organizations are ruining the diversity of movie, genre and kind. As the multiplex which has more 10 screens increased, people expected a large number of movies to be released and that more people will meet with many genres and number of movies. Multiplexes, however, getting on with the rhythm of the capitalistic system, have been too much affected by distribution organizations. While some movies are hanging up most of the screens, others are off the list in less than a couple of weeks.

Movie delivers a slice of life, society and culture to people and gives topics to think. Therefore some people discuss a movie, and try to catch the director's purpose. Through a chain of this processing, people can think about an event which a movie offers with different views. Like this, culture gives not only enjoyment but critical consideration. Multiplex, however, take this chance away from people. Less number and less kinds of movie, those are what they offer for more profit. Especially independent movies, which are much freer from restraint of commercial purpose, are too hard to find. CGV, one of the representative multiplex in Korea, offers five screens to independent movies throughout CGVs in the whole country emphasizing the importance of independent movie. This attempt is good. This number is too little. What we should think about is, however, if it really works or not. Every couple of weeks it tries to show new independent movies. Some people may can see that but too short and few, people easily miss the film or cannot see what they want. It just looks like ostentation of a large enterprise.

Not only the problems of the movies offered, there are also problems of the environment around the theater. After watching a movie, what people do? Killing time in a coffee shop after having dinner? Going to karaoke or game center? All the things the environment around the theater serves are for commercial purpose and people can only spout their desire by paying money. Events like inviting directors of a film and making communication between the maker and watcher could be good example. This could be really helpful for people to understand a scene or the whole film. It's true that all the movie theaters can't give communication with directors. If they really want to help people's understanding, however, why don't they offer some making films or director's video, providing time and space to do that?

It seems that the multiplex is no more a cultural place but big rake sweeping money by only serving popular movies and providing some commercial places. The reason why a movie degraded to a tool of killing time is not because of only the multiplex's problem. People's attitude which tries to take more movies and understand is needed as well. Without the movie industry cannot be stand up to its meaning as a culture.

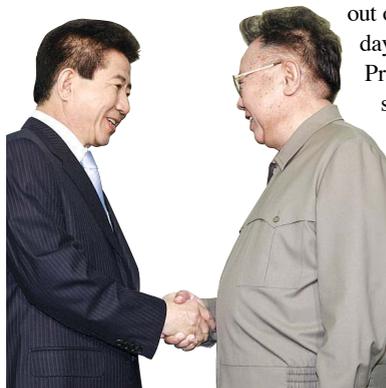
ane1213@hufs.ac.kr



Keep eye on the banners

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Editor of National Section

Inside and outside of HUFs, there are two festivals. Around the campus two kinds of banners are streaming for celebrating each festival. One is for “World Folk Festival,” HUFs’s organized series of events showing various countries’ traditional cultures, and the other is for the “2007 South-North Korean summit.” It seems that the students welcome both different fairs. For HUFs’s, however, the festival held out of campus is not their interest. At the first day of the summit, October 1, a time that President Roh Moo-hyun took a historic step toward Pyongyang by crossing the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) on foot, most students were busy getting ready for another festival in HUFs. In a bulletin board of HUFsLife, a Web site for HUFs’s, there were no opinions about the inter-Korean summit, not even a little emotion. Instead, there were many chats about DJ DOC, a music group of Korea, who



performed as a guest of the World Folk Festival. They also talked on the board about their various interests, but those were not about the summit. It seems that most students do not concern about the summit. They are apt to think the inter-Korean summit is just a second event of the government, not a way for peace and unification.

The second inter-Korean summit has great value following the first summit. It is the first time for a South Korean leader to cross MDL on foot, which divides the Korean Peninsula. The second summit is expected to be a step for hastening ever slow march for unification. Besides, because the summit focuses on producing a peace settlement and economic development on the Korean Peninsula, the two Koreas’ meeting has a significant meaning.

University students are the leaders of the future and the leaders should be concerned about society. It is a society-leading student’s due to reach to the way of unification. When it comes to the duty of university students, the meeting of the leaders of the two Koreas is worthy of students’ notice. Do not pass the issues with the summit as you pass fluttering flags.

daybreakhk@hufs.ac.kr

No human rights in mental hospital

A law for mental patients infringes human rights



By Mun Hyeon-gyeong

Editor of National Section

In the movie “Oldboy,” a 2003 Korean film directed by Park Chan-wook, the main character Oh Dae-soo is put in hospital all of a sudden. Nobody told him reason for it. He wasn’t released until being in mental hospital for 15 years. What if it happens in reality?

The law legalizes illegal confinement

“Oh, I can’t believe it! That is too insane!” That was the response of a netizen, who watched a program on Korea Broadcasting System titled “Report File 4321,” which aired on April, 2006. The program criticized the so-called “Mental Health Law.” The program pointed out blind spots of the law, which can be abused by doctors or third persons leading to human rights violations in mental hospital. Two women on the program were forcibly put in a mental hospital against their wishes in 2001 after fighting with their husbands over religious issues. Although they claimed that they did not have any mental problems, nobody let them leave the hospital. They had to remain in the hospital for two or three months. This type of unnecessary hospitalization endangers patients’ human rights.

The government pushed ahead the “Mental Health Law” to properly treat and rehabilitate the mentally handicapped. In spite of the law, the number of patients hospitalized at mental health institutions increased rapidly. In a report conducted by the National Statistical Office, the figure of inpatients at mental health institutions doubled from 38,000 in 1996 to 76,000 in 2004. Why have the figures gone up? Simply put, a clause in the law makes it legal to hospitalize patients without their consent.

“Clause 24” of the “Mental Health Law” permitting forcible hospitalization of a person by their guardian must be abolished, said a woman attending a public hearing aimed at amendment of the “Mental Health Law.” She is one of

the two women mentioned above who was forcibly placed in a hospital by her husband. Clause 24 plainly says “the head of a mental health institution is able to hospitalize a patient. Before the decision, however, a mental health specialist had to diagnose whether the patient needed to be placed in a mental health institution. In addition, the rule was effective only when there was written consent from a guardian.” To put it another way, it is possible to hospitalize someone in a mental institution if there is merely agreement regarding the capacity of the guardian, regardless of the patient’s will.

Moreover, under the law, a non-protector can sign to hospitalize someone mentally healthy. The law stipulates, “On the special occasion, a



Under the law, anyone can be confined in mental hospital without his or her consent by the people’s protector

person who has a jurisdiction over a patient’s district can be a guardian. For example, a mayor, the magistrate of a county or the headman of a ward has the right to be a protector. The special occasion means that someone doesn’t have any protector or a protector can not carry out its duty unavoidably.”

In fact, compulsory hospitalization has been occurred more frequently after the law was passed. The Ministry of Health and Welfare surveyed 53,489 patients at 1,115 mental health institutions nationwide. Its report says eight out of 10 patients are forcibly hospitalized at mental health institutions without their consent. It showed that 78 percent of the surveyed mental patients were placed in

hospitals by relatives and only 19.9 percent were voluntarily hospitalized.

A loophole in the law hurts inpatients

As mentioned above, through the “Mental Health Law,” forcible hospitalization is legal. That is not all. Some circumstances make the problem more serious.

- The number of inpatients feeds hospitals

When a needy person is hospitalized, the government provides 400,000 won a month in aid to the hospital as a medical protection subsidy. Also, a medical insurance subscriber receives 900,000 won a month. A webzine of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea (NHRC), “*Inquan*,” which means human rights in Korean, said, “Mental health institutions exploit government financial aid by placing more inpatients in hospital. Thus, the legal confinement guaranteed by the law helps some corrupt hospitals get money.” This shows that the intentions of immoral protectors and the greedy attitude of hospital administrators abuse the law illicitly.

- Revolving door case

The “Mental Health Law” brings about another problem. According to Clause 24, MHC must examine psychopathic patients every six months to determine if they should remain in the hospital. Some hospitals get around this by faking discharge documents for patients who have been hospitalized for almost six months. Then they re-hospitalize those patients with more fake documents. This situation which repeats the hospitalization and the discharge is called the “revolving door case.” In last year, the NHRC investigated a mental hospital and found that patients were being re-hospitalized within 10 days. The commission verified that the hospital made up a false document to have more patients.

- Connections between hospital relatives and the MHC

If a patient’s family demand to release

him or her from the hospital, they have to submit a petition to the Mental Health Committee (MHC). The committee decides whether the patient can be discharged. However, getting approval for a discharge is not easy, because some members on the committee are affiliated with in mental health institutions. They usually help hospitals make more money.

For human rights in mental hospital

Jung Sang-hun, an investigator of the

NHRC, said, "The most serious problem is that the illegal compulsory confinement is carried out easily because of a close relationship between the patient's guardian and the mental hospital management. As an alternative, he suggested a third objective organization which is not involved in making a profit. "The organization judges objectively whether a patient can be discharged. Therefore, it needs to keep an eye on the mental hospital's ill-managed confinement and have authorities to prevent people and

organizations from abusing the law," Jung added.

It has taken a long time to recognize the problems. Violation of human rights at the mental health institutions is prevalent. It is a time to crack down on abuses by mental hospitals and prevent them from illegally confining patients. For the inpatient's human rights, the mental health law should be revised.

The Argus interviewed a person who has worked in a mental hospital as a nurse's aid. That anonymous man (called him "A") described the inhumane treatment he witnessed at the mental hospital, which infringed inpatients' human rights.

Reporter (R) : Have you seen any persons who have been forced to be placed in hospital?

A : Yes, sure, it generally happened in mental hospitals. Compulsory hospitalization is possible if a patient's protector agrees to it, even if the patient doesn't wish it. Any family member such as a son, a daughter or a parent, can register the person in a hospital if they want. A husband or a wife also can place his or her spouse in the hospital as a last protector.

R : Aren't doctors supposed to diagnose whether patients have any psychopathic symptoms? If so, wouldn't that prevent forcible hospitalizations, even if the protectors wanted them?

A : Yes, that must be right in principle

and ethically. In some hospitals, however, doctors forge documents to sell more medicine. It's very simple.

The doctors decide that patients need to be hospitalized even though they are mentally

and physically healthy. Then, the patients take the unnecessary medicine, the doctor prescribe, such as sleeping drugs and tranquilizers. After taking the medicine, the patient really does seem mentally ill. The unsuitable drugs cause side effects. Surprisingly, a medical checkup is completed in five minutes or less. Moreover, the doctor generally requires confinement for the patient until the person becomes relaxed and quiet. The more patients there were in the hospital, the more money it made.

R : Was there a "revolving door case," meaning repeated hospitalization and discharge?

A : I don't know much about that, but I saw a nurse fake a document for it. The hospital staffs forges documents to make it appear as though some patients were discharged and hospitalized again. As far as I know, some immoral doctors probably have done it frequently.

R : What was the worst human rights infringement in mental hospital?

A : I think straight tying violates mental patient's human rights. The law says that

doctors can demand that a patient's arms be tied. However in many instances, a doctor demands that a patient's whole body be tied: legs, shoulders, even chest and knees. No one in the hospital cares about the patient's pain. It sometimes causes the patient's death. I watched a patient die from this compulsory tying in my workplace.

R : Does this mean that ever though the doctors recognize that there is a possibility that tying could result in a patient's death, the doctors still instruct straight treatment?

A : After requiring the straight tying, doctors are obligated to check the patient's blood pressure and body condition every five minutes according to the law, but they don't. The doctors' irresponsible behavior results in death. Only a few hospitals follow the rules.

daybreakhk@hufs.ac.kr



Change map shape for local profit?

The sea is changing into land. Endangered birds now are threatened with extinction losing their habitat

By **Kim Min-ji**

Reporter of National Section

“**S**ong Island, the international business hub of the Northeast Asian region.” Taking the bus towards New Song Island City after getting off the “Dongmak station,” the last station of Incheon subway, the word welcomed the reporter first. The process of forming Song Island district into reclaimed land has been going on since 1994. It is the core of the development

planning of Incheon Free Economic Zone (IFEZ), being expected to promote the city as an international and worldwide advanced city. On going in the city in a bus, the reporter felt as if he has gone into another planet. A number of apartments are standing place after place, well-matched for the new city. Now, there are about 20,000 people living in Song Island. It is called Gang-nam of Incheon as property prices and parents overzealous enthusiasm for children’s education are much higher than those of other areas in Incheon.

The local residents got off the bus at apartment complexes and the



Mud flat in Incheon is the only habitat of birds in danger of extinction.



Ships are ready to move the sand to the sea to reclaim the tidal land.

Kim Min-ji / The Argus

reporter was left alone until the last stop. After about fifteen minutes, the residential areas disappeared, replaced by various research and development complexes. At the other side, construction materials at construction sites were piled up here and there waiting to become the next up-to-date buildings for technological and educational research; all kinds of skyscrapers are preparing to settle in the new-filling up land. With these works, another construction is in the middle of process, looking forward to completing the new campus of University of Incheon at Song Island by the end of 2008.

According to IFEZ, the administration is planning to divide each area into several parts and develop the district into a scientific research complex, industrial complex including information technology and biotechnology, and a renewed port. It is supposed to influence national industrial development as well as economic growth, also drawing direct investment from abroad.

The bus arrived at the last stop, "Song Island technopark station." Some parts of the fifth and seventh section of works have already been finished reclaiming and approved from the authority. Now the areas are busy with changing the area.

The reporter walked for about an hour to go to the eleventh section which has the last mud flat along the Incheon coast. The reporter met an officer in charge of the works of the fifth zone. With the help of the director in the field, the reporter could at last reach the eleventh sector, which was the essential aim of the reporter. He said that most of the reclaiming has been completed and about one third is under construction, except for

this area. On the way to the sector, dozens of big, rusty circular shaped-objects were lying on the ground where the reclaim was in progress. Along the seashore, there were construction related supplies covering the weeds in a messy way instead of the sand. Only the sound of excavators could be heard.

The entrance next to the eleventh sector appeared after about 20 minute-driving. There are two separate sides across a bridge. One is the fifth sector, which is now being reclaimed or has already finished being reclaimed; the other is the eleventh that is in debate whether it will be reclaimed or not, between the authority and the environment movement. Only a few months ago, these two looked alike, filled with water, but now they are taking completely different routes.

Visiting the eleventh district for the first time, as the water was full enough, there were lots of anglers who are busy putting bait on a hook and throwing their fishing rods. After a couple of hours walking, mud flat started to reveal itself when the tide became low. A large number of birds flew in flocks to the flats as if they had looked forward to this moment. Most of these birds are endangered all over the world, for example, both oyster bird and long bill are designated as a precious natural treasure. For that reasons, ecoactivists have warned of birds' extinction especially living in this area.

The other side of this area, the fifth sector, is under construction. A majority of the sea has already become a land. Stepping on the ground, it was unbelievable that this solid flat once used to be the sea. Some parts were not yet complete and there was still a pile of sand coming from the sea. Many huge trucks

loaded up with soils are coming in and out incessantly and excavators were unloading the soils to help build harder ground. There just remained sound of horns vehicles make, not the sound birds cry. One of the workers said that the earth, used in reclaiming the sea, came from nearby mountain by shaving the woods, and damp-looking soil was from another mud flat near watersides. It is one of the reasons why reclaims of the tideland should be banned.

This tideland has been known as a natural habitat of various marine lives, and has suitable conditions for the creatures. For instance the flow of the seawater, abundant food, and so on. However, it has been made into a land to build a new city since 1994, and factories receiving LNG from other countries were built also. Since then, the surrounding environment has been rapidly getting worse and it caused many creatures to start diminishing and the shape of this country changed severely as well. Compared with 1970s, appearances of coastline in Incheon now have been considerably changed much flatter.

Now the 11th sector is involved in a dispute between the environmental movement and IFEZ. The authority intends to reclaim the land and own it because the right of ownership on the property depends on who reclaims the area. On the other hand, the movement criticizes this attitude because the authority considers reclaiming the sea as trade. It insists that the mud flat belong to the public, not the private.

kmj07@hufs.ac.kr

INTERVIEW

“Nature is like an hour-glass. The environment was getting worse slowly in the past, but it has been much faster in recent times.”



Kim Min-ji / The Argus

Lee Hea-kyoung
A senior policy
secretary of KFEM

In order to protect the mud flat at any cost, Korea Federation of Environmental Movement (KFEM) in Incheon is demanding that it should not be reclaimed. Here is a voice from Lee Hea-kyoung, a senior policy secretary of KFEM.

Reporter (R): How has been the reclaim of the mud flat in Songdo in progress?

Lee Hye-kyung (Lee): Incheon made this area of wet land suitable for housing supply 10 years ago. However, as the providing of the houses finished before reclaiming, the usage of the district transformed to an economic free zone.

The entire region is about 12 million pyeong, more than 10-fold compared to the area of Yeouido. Out of this, 70 to 80 percent of them are now under way to make it land. Each district is divided into 11 sectors. The first to the ninth are completed or approved and the 10th to the 11th planned to proceed soon. Actually, the authority intended to reclaim 1.8 million square meters at first, but they kept going on with this plan despite the opposition of the additional working, increasing about four million square meters.

R: What does make you think of the eleventh district as particularly valuable sector?

Lee: This area is a natural tideland, remaining only in Song Island. It is a priceless treasure, and sure to be preserved because environmental product takes the biggest place not only in Incheon but in Korea. Also, the majority of the innumerable endangered birds including natural monuments are flocking to inhabit Song Island. We have the duty to protect them. The reason they mostly inhabit here is that it is their only place to live since the other areas are being destroyed due to the new land.

R: What problems do you suppose the reclaims of the tidal flat can cause?

Lee: First of all, the nature has precious value in itself since it is one of the members of the world we live on. Although people have known that the value of nature and that of money is equal, some grant the former much lower value than the latter. They tend to take advantage of it by destroying the environment and confusing the order of ecosystems, only to make a profit.

If this part of the sea changed into a land, it would fatally affect ocean's ecosystems around the sea, resulting from soils and any other sewage during the construction. In addition, nearby tidal flats are now being spoiled and removed by the reclaims using additional mud in its process. It causes many birds to leave their habitat.

R: What is the aim of your movement?

Lee: Our purpose is to stop the eleventh district of Songdo from being reclaimed, which is not yet approved to make the land from the sea. The authority says about our demand that as the construction is going on now, the rest of it should be kept as scheduled. However, it is more important to preserve this area than to keep the work on. Furthermore, the approval on the reclaiming of the eleventh is not working well thanks to the changed attitude of the government. I want to show that the worth of the nature precedes that of the development through this activity.

As many other countries are involved in Ramsar Convention which is an agreement between the countries for protecting the marsh, the recognition toward the wet land has been changed in better way. We are also trying to register this place for Ramsar sites in order to help the public see the real meaning of the tidal flat, and nature. It can be a little hard to have influence on international law substantially, but our action will do much in making many people be aware of the importance of preserving the nature.

kmj07@hufs.ac.kr

Make your voice toward society

By **Kim Min-ji**

Reporter of National Section

Korea is facing the important decision of electing the new president on the last month of the year. The U.S. is also facing the same situation with the presidential election coming up for next year. University students in the U.S. are actively speaking out their political opinions on campus, according to an article (right) on “The University News” of St. Louis University. The students in this school formed political-like organizations. Their goal is to make students become politically active, including voting in the upcoming election. Furthermore, they hope

that their activities will influence the local community. Some groups on campus have discussions concerning each student’s ideal candidate. Others examine each candidate’s policies and plan to have a variety of service projects along with political involvement, to help give back to the community.

Let’s have a look at Korea. There are some differences between the two countries. Did you know that undergraduates who have the right to vote occupy 10 percent of all voters in Korea? There are 38 million electors in Korea and among them 3.5 million are university students. This number shows that the students are able to have a considerable impact on elections. That’s why they need to become politically active.

Looking back on recent Korean history, in the late 1980s most students actively took part in movements based on political issues or were at least interested in them. However, the atmosphere has changed since approximately 10 years ago, when the country faced an economic crisis. The youth had hard time finding jobs and many workers were out of work. Under these conditions, students have turned their attention more toward a stable life, studying only to get a job.

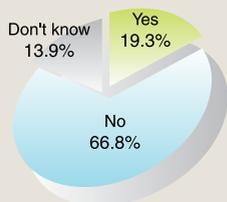
What problems could political apathy among students bring about in our society? Above all, as they show their indifference to the government by giving up their right to vote, politicians are likely to ignore them. Students need government plans that affect university policies. For instance, tuition fees have been an ongoing matter of concern between schools and students. The problem of youth unemployment has also been holding them back, as their main aim upon entering school is to find a job after graduation.

For the most part, a majority of the presidential candidates do not deem these matters as their essential duty because students are not concerned about their policies. Thus, politicians do not feel compelled to release concrete plans or policies that affect the students. Consequently, this attitude causes young voters to become isolated in politics. At a local election a year ago, one of the candidates announced a policy on tuition fees, but after being elected his words were not realized. Many decision-makers regarded that the university students hardly exercise the right to vote, seeing that the rate of student voters was remarkably lower than other age groups.

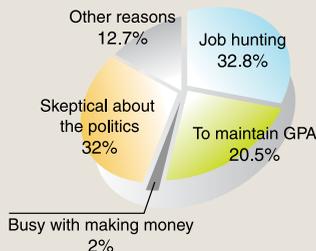


Survey of 244 HUFSA members about their interest in politics

● Do you think the university students are interested in politics?



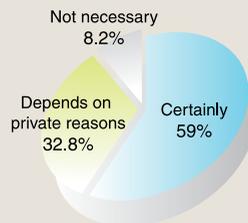
● Why do you think that the students are indifferent to the politics?



● Do you think it has influence on the politics when the students vote?



● Is it necessary to vote?



POLITICAL CLIMATE: COLLEGE DEMOCRATS VS. COLLEGE REPUBLICANS

By Patrick Cooney

The political climate of Saint Louis University is heating up as the age-old rivalry between College Republicans and College Democrats reawakens this year. As elections move ever closer, there has been a push on both sides of the aisle to engage students and become involved in policy-making at the local, state, and federal levels.

Keith Tubbs, a representative for the Jay Nixon gubernatorial campaign, gave a brief talk about young people becoming involved in upcoming races. "Support candidates who share their beliefs, fight for causes they believe in, and vote this November," said Dogan about what students could do to get involved in politics.

"A lot of students don't realize they can even register as a Missouri voter, and many are disinterested because they do not think Missouri politics affect them. But since they live here nine months out of the year, it really does affect their life," said Jack Coatar, president of College Democrats.

"In a group, it is important to stay grounded. That is why we plan to have a variety of service projects along with political involvement, to help give back to the community," said Amy Kaufman, College Republicans President. Along with working on campaigns, the College Republicans hope to build a sense of community both on and off campus.

Both groups hope to repeat last year's success with acclaimed speakers, such as Bob Woodward, with an emphasis this year on elected officials. College Republicans and College Democrats hope for students to get involved in the political area.

From a different point of view, student apathy will affect the whole society in the future since university students today are substantial members of society. Most of them are apt to think their opinions scarcely have an effect on the policies directly. Many people are worried about this indolent thought, which a driving force for change in the youth leading society is likely to get lost. This results in spreading the trend of the public opinion, distancing them from cooperation apart from the political apathy. Besides, when casting a vote as substantial social members after a few years, the political atmosphere can be the same as the former generation's notion. If the new generation forms their own thoughts about politics without a basic interest in politics when they are young, it will lead to confusion in society as well as in them.

There are many people who are concerned about these matters and are trying to change society. Park Eun-jae is one of them; he is the director of the committee called Dae Yu Haeng, a committee for exercising the vote of university students. He became aware of the dangers to the university and society as students his age have disregarded political circumstances such as elections. He organized the commission with this thought in mind. It is time for undergraduates to show their active and positive expression without separating the university from the society.

The absolute change for the society is, in fact, impossible with only students. In this respect, the committee is for restoring political sovereignty rather than engaging in politics directly. He recognizes the fact that 10 percent of all electors are students in their twenties is very important and this is enough to have a significant influence on the elections. However, society excludes them without any concern, and these potential voters are strangely not displeased. The relationship between the two should be



University students set up a committee to attract students' interest in politics

improved, so the organization is preparing to promote the participation of each university.

Along with presenting an active case, the committee indicates the positive and right way for society to go along with politics. One of its main activities is "Manifesto Movement," which has two mottos: Have a keen eye and careful choice, watch carefully and constantly. The word "manifesto" originally means a written statement by a political party, saying what they believe in and what they intend to do. The organization reinterpreted the meaning more practically and reliably. Members in the group look into the main ideas of university students and ask candidates to consider the needs of students when making their policies. Then, both promise legally that the planner will carry those policies out and the guards check whether he or she keeps the promise or not. If the contract is broken, the latter makes it public and puts the former at a disadvantage.

Park stressed that in order to complete it successfully, the political will of the university students to vote at any cost is necessary. He said, "I really want the turnout of the undergraduates to go up by only 1 percent at the upcoming elections and I also hope that many politicians have them in mind and try to advance the universities in their community."

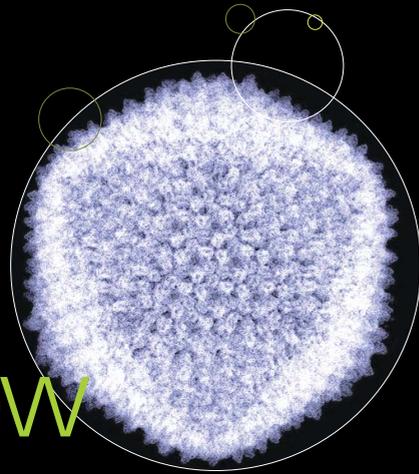
Looking at the activity of manifestoes in other countries, there are statesmen who partook in the action and put their words into practice in Japan. It applies in electing the president of a university and the local governments. In Western countries, it is common to evaluate the actions of each representative, and if he or she fails to keep his or her word, the activists summon the breaker.

In addition to this, members of the committee are practicing many things. For example, monitoring programs dealing with current affairs to determine whether they are impartial in reporting political issues, researching political awareness of university students, and preparing to ask questions about matters that concern most universities.

The director emphasized that all students need to be aware of the fact that they are the owners of this society and should take an interest in politics and society as they will become the leaders of our country in the near-future.

kmj07@hufs.ac.kr

Positive roles of viruses few people know



Viruses can be used beneficially for human

By **Kang Se-hoon**

Reporter of *Theory & Critique Section*

People regard viruses as a cause of epidemics. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) or avian influenza can be good examples that people are afraid of. Some viruses are highly epidemic and deadly, so, the image of virus is negative to most people. Furthermore, since the World War II, lots of countries have begun developing weapons using these deadly viruses. It is another reason why people consider viruses as enemies of mankind. There are a number of viruses that can

threaten lives of people. It shows common thought about viruses that the origin of the term “virus” stemmed from the Latin noun virus which means toxin or poison.

Well-known viruses are normally the causes of epidemics that threaten humans. For that reason, there are people who misunderstand that viruses are the sort of bacteria. However, what do people think of if the viruses compose eight percent of humans’ genes and they are handed down to offspring without any damage? Like that, viruses in the interior of our bodies are not harmful to human differently from the general recognition of the most people. In that viewpoint, there are essential viruses for humans. In addition, there are microbiology researches about these viruses for using them to cure illness too.

Structural feature of viruses

The structural feature of viruses is that the size of viruses is usually smaller than that of bacteria. Compare with the size of the smallest bacteria, 400nm (nm means nano meter, 1mm is 1,000,000nm); viruses’ diameters are so considerably small that their diameters are from 20 to 250nm. Viruses are not picked by bacteria filter because they are too small to be filtered by pores on the filter. Most viruses are unable to be seen with a light microscope for their small size.

Commonly, both scanning and transmission electron microscopes are used

to visualize virus particles. While most viruses are unable to be seen with a light microscope, some are as large as or larger than the smallest bacteria and can be seen under high optical magnification.

Viruses consist of a single RNA or double-helical DNA, which are covered by capsid. DNA and RNA are one kind of nucleic acids which contain genetic information. There are simple-shaped viruses and complicated ones. Tobacco mosaic virus, which is an RNA virus that usually infects tobacco plants, has a rod-like appearance. On the contrary, T4 phage consisted of icosahedra head and helical tail is very complex.

Virus multiplication

There is another major difference between virus and bacteria. Bacteria can divide cell themselves, on the other hand, virus cannot. Viral populations do not grow through cell division. That’s why they infect host cells. Viruses infect cells with contacting them. Viruses penetrate cells through receptors on hosts’ surface when they invade. For that reason, viruses can infect specific cells that have receptors which fit to the viruses accurately.

Viruses replace nucleic acids with hosts’ ones when they successfully penetrate. It forces hosts to copy their offspring viruses. After hundreds of viruses being made by multiplication, hosts are usually destroyed by them.



Kang Se-hoon/The Argus

A researcher is about to put viruses in normal cells.



Kang Se-hoon / The Argus

Viruses destroy cells after replicating successfully. Their way of infecting cells is applied for curing illness.

Viruses living in the interior of our bodies

It may cause fear to people when they hear that viruses are living in their body. Viruses that are harmless to bodies are called human endogenous retroviruses, or HERVs. Their genetic information occupies eight percent of human genes. Furthermore, recent research found out that there are beneficial viruses to people. It is found that one of HERVs' gene helps to produce placenta. This gene makes protein composing outer shell of the virus. While placenta is made, lots of cells are fused. At that time syncytins are used from HERV. It was found in 2000.

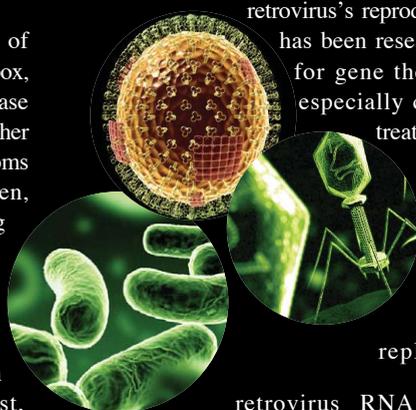
Treating disease by using viruses

It is not the end of positive factors of viruses. Viruses have been used to cure smallpox, which is one of the most horrible infectious diseases that has killed humans more than any other ones. Cowpox causes not serious symptoms when it enters human body. After then, human body gathers an antibody resisting cowpox if it invades human body later, and this antibody fights against smallpox virus too. With this cowpox's characteristic, Edward Jenner, an English doctor, made smallpox vaccine which prevents this illness. Not only past, nowadays there are a number of researches for human welfare too. Reverse transcription which belongs to retrovirus is utilized to treat illness. Usually, a cell produces RNA, which makes protein, with its DNA. On the contrary, retrovirus creates DNA with reverse transcription from RNA, which makes protein. The feature of reverse transcription is needed in when retrovirus invades host cells, putting its gene into the cell's genes. Retrovirus inserts its RNA and reverse transcription into infected cell. This transcription changes virus's RNA with

DNA. That DNA enters host cell's DNA.

Outside factors like ultraviolet rays and inside ones like getting old can affect cells called abnormal mutated cells which have damage on DNA. They may become cancer cells by increasing themselves. Human body makes P53 protein that leads mutated cells to die for keeping the cells from increasing. If TP53, which is gene that produces P53 protein, has trouble, human body can't handle the hurt cells properly. In the end, successfully multiplied abnormal cells become cancer cells which threaten human.

The researches about retroviruses for curing genetic disorders like abnormal P53 genes have been going on. The way of retrovirus's reproduction has been researched for gene therapy, especially cancer treatments.



After

replacing

retrovirus RNA with former RNA for treatment, retrovirus puts its RNA for treatment into host cell. This is named retrovirus vector, the substance carrying genes, used for gene therapy.

If retrovirus succeeds to replacing DNA, patient will reduce burden of using drugs or having surgeries. Retrovirus could get high safety; the result of treatment could be handed down to offspring. Despite these advantages, it has disadvantages that it penetrates just dividing cells, and retrovirus can fail to replace RNA since it inserts RNA

to hosts randomly. Adenovirus vector can overcome the weak points of retrovirus vector. When Adenovirus, which causes illness on eyes or respiratory organs for invading lymph node, is used as a vector, it can infect dividing cells as well as non-dividing cells. In addition, adenovirus vector can deliver genes on many cells at one time. It is effective for fast treatment. For those advantages, many researches about adenovirus vector are going on.

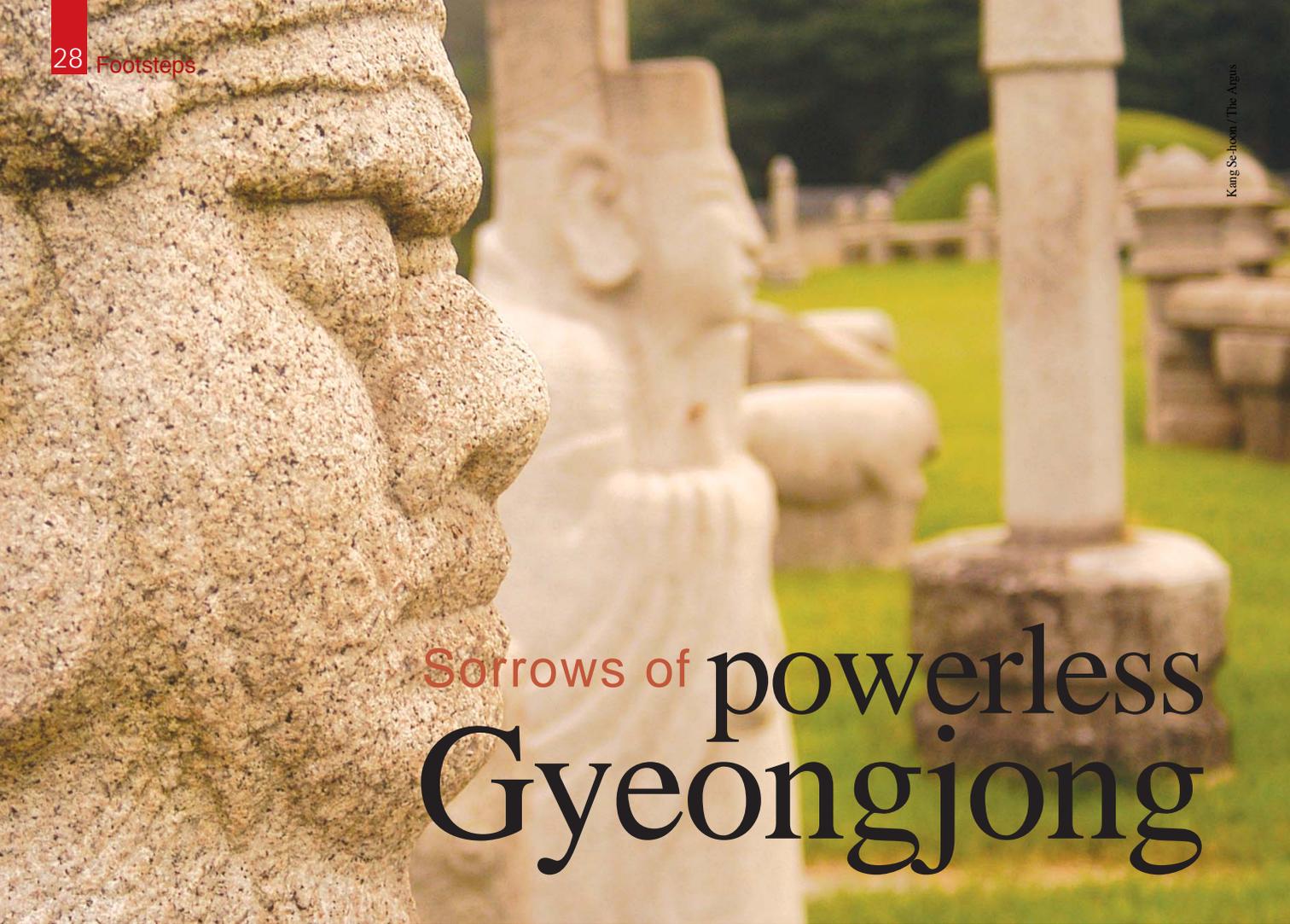
Viruses that eat bacteria

There are viruses that infect not cells but bacteria. They are called bacteriophages, from "bacteria" and Greek phagein, "to eat". T2 phage and T4 phage take colon bacillus as hosts. They have killed colon bacillus efficiently which invade animals and cause disease. Bacteriophages would become big helpful to exterminate bacteria that are killed hardly by antibiotics. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were many researches about bacteriophages. However, the researches were given up for appearing antibiotics which killed bacteria easily like penicillin. Yet the overuses of antibiotics have made super bacteria that survive on any antibiotics. Finally, bacteriophages get spotlight for treating illness which don't give bacteria immunity. In addition, bacteriophages are not used simply for treating illness. Lee Pyung-woo, a microbiologist of Korea University College of Medicine said, "It sure is that there are harmful viruses, but there are helpful viruses for humans, too." He added that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved using the bacteriophage that can prevent foods going bad by bacteria. It indicates that viruses can be used not just on medical field but many other fields.

A message from virus researches

If doctors studied with bias that all viruses are enemies which have to disappear, it could not be possible to use virus to cure illness. Researches about viruses are not just for preventing disease, but developing for treating serious illness which can be hardly cured by surgeries or drugs. Doctors' open thought about viruses that they must not be wiped out, but they might be used positively for people makes viruses profitable for our lives.

ppprin@hufs.ac.kr



Sorrows of powerless Gyeongjong

This column introduces historical sites and presents historical factors or behind stories of the place ...ed.

By Kang Se-hoon

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

It can be easily assumed that there are many historical places in Seoul since the city was the capital of Joseon dynasty for about 500 years. Though there are many historical places of Joseon dynasty in Seoul, only royal palaces are famous. Most HUFSAans don't know well where Joseon's remains are in Seoul. Especially, few students know that there is a Joseon's historic site Eureung which is Joseon's 20th king's grave nearby Imun campus.

The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) was placed at Eureung. For that reason, the grave of the king was not allowed to come and visit to public. The king's grave was accepted for nearby dwellers and tourists to come on 1996, after

the agency moved out to another place. Since the grave open to public, it has offered a place for walking or taking rests to citizens. At the entrance, *Hongsalmun*, a red gate, and a building named *Jeungjagack* are welcoming people. *Hongsalmun* can be found at traditional constructions; graves of kings and queens, palaces, government offices, and so on.

On the hill behind the *Jeungjagack*, there are graves of Gyeongjong, who is Joseon's 20th king, and Queen Seoneui. Generally, king and queen's graves are located from right to left, however, the graves of Eureung are placed queen's grave on front side and the king's one on back. A low stone wall named *Gockjang* surrounds Gyeongjong's grave. It is different that there is no *Gockjang* at queen's grave. Except that, two graves are same in that sculptures of animals, civil ministers and soldiers surround the graves.

Gyeongjong, the owner of Eureung grave and Joseon's 20th king, is well-known not for his achievements but for the son of Sukjong and Heebin Jang, one of the 19th

king's wives. Many historical dramas have described Sukjong's another wife, Queen Inhyeon as a pitiful woman. In contrast, Heebin Jang has been expressed evil. However, it may not be the historical fact, because the queen was a woman from the Seoin party, Heebin Jang was from the Namin party and that parties had always conflicted so that a lot of parties' members would be dead. Namin and Seoin party were Joseon's political groups similar to political parties of modern times. Two women's opposition was not a fight between a wicked woman and a wise wife, but it was a conflict between two parties. It was his destiny that Gyeongjong had to live in conflicts between two powerful parties.

Sukjong, who took the throne when he was a 15-year-old boy, hoped to get a son eagerly. Despite his hope, it wasn't easy for the king to get son who will receive his throne. He had got wives before he became the Joseon's monarch; they all failed to bear his son. While Queen Inhyeon failed to pregnant the king's son, the king fell in love

with Heebin Jang. Finally, she succeeded to bear Sukjong's son, the 20th king. Finally, Heebin became the new queen; Queen Inhyeon was banished at the palace by the king.

After having power, Namin began to revenge to rival party, Seoin. They executed more than 100 members of Seoin death or stepped down them from their positions for revenge. However, their positions were changed after five years. Seoin had succeeded to retake political power after Sukwon Choe bearing Sukjong's another son, Yeoninggun, the 21st king Yeongjo. They put Namins who toughly oppressed them to death. The king retook Queen Inhyeon. On the contrary, Jang was degraded from the queen to Heebin. Seoins read the thought of the king; they intrigued against Jang Hee-jae, Heebin's brother. Jang faced the crisis to dead for the charge that he insulted the mother of the state with a letter which content was her trying to retake the queen.

Seoin party was divided into two opinions about that case. Most Seoins claimed to kill him. Some Seoins, said that they couldn't kill the Heebin's brother because he was an uncle of the prince. It means that some of the minority approved the son of Heebin for the next king; the majority decided to support Yeoninggun. Finally, Seoin was divided into two parties. One was Soron, which was relatively moderate; the other was Noron, strong to Namin. The battles between parties had not been finished after Namin was demolished; it teases Gyeongjong constantly after he became a king of Joseon.

In 1701, after Sukhong becoming Joseon's ruler Queen Inhyeon passed away. Since then, Heebin and Namin had got encountered harsher storm. After Queen Inhyeon's death, Noron party and Sukbin Choe were in collusion. Choe informed the king against Heebin that she let the queen dead with a course. Sukjong got angry; he order Jang to do the suicide. The prince cried to followers to rescue his mother. However, they turned away him; for them the prince was just a member of Soron party. Later, Heebin and the 19th king's son took the throne. It was beginning of Gyeongjong age which was very wild.

Gyeongjong became the king; Noron party got stronger political power than that of him. That's why he couldn't revenge on Noron



Kang Se-hoon / The Argus

which forced his mother into death. In spite of their tremendous power, Norons got worry for the new king. If he gets power of the king later, they may be damaged by him. That's why Noron tried to make Yeoninggun, the king's half-brother, the 21st king. It was radical assertion for son of a king to become traditionally next king at Joseon. Despite that custom, Gyeongjong's half-sibling was decided to become the 21st king as Noron party planned.

Moreover, they suggested to the king that Yeoninggun should attend to governmental affairs. It was actually a suggestion for Gyeongjong to stop attending to political affairs. It was never approved the suggestion; if they had suggested that at another king's age, they must have been killed directly. However, the king approved that suggestion for the reason that his health was not good. It seemed that Gyeongjong wanted to give up the throne, but in fact, that was not his real intention.

Sorons presented memorials to the king that criticized the decision that the king actually gave Yeoninggun the throne. Even though Jo Tae-gyu, one of Sorons, wanted to meet the ruler for talking about that, he was blocked by Seungjeongwon, which was an office that manages king's orders. At that time, Jo got impeached; the office didn't let Jo meet the king, with the reason that impeached person couldn't meet the king. At that moment, Gyeongjong ordered Jo to come to him, since then Soron party had gotten awkward situations. After that talk, the king canceled the acceptance about participating in governmental affairs of Yeoninggun.

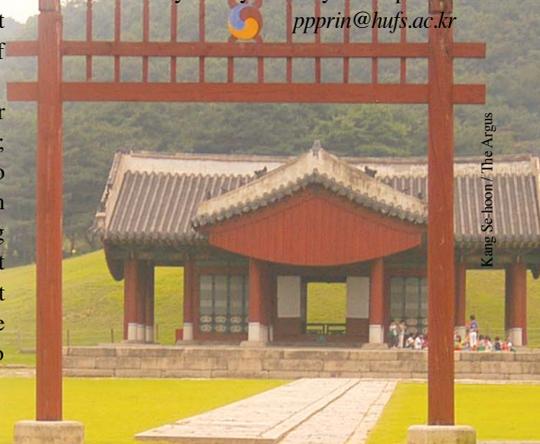
Norons got angry for the failure of their plan. They accused the king of meeting Jo; that neglected the law of Seungjeongwon, so it became not necessary office. It gave Soron a chance to attack Noron; because blaming the cancel could be seen they didn't recognize Gyeongjong as Joseon's king. That moment, Sorons presented a memorial to the king; in that, the members of Noron who

tried the king's half-brother to participate in the political affairs were expressed "four *Hyung*," which means defect or fault in Korean. The term was same that they were rebels. The political power had been moved on from Norons to Sorons since Gyeongjong agreed on that memorial. From that time Sorons killed offsprings of Noron parties' well-known families of with tortures; they put four ministers who they called four *Hyung* to death with the charge of revolting do the revolt. Because of the Noron party's crisis, Yeoninggun got threatened, but could survive by his half-sibling's safeguard.

When Gyeongjong had the throne for five years, the battle of between parties reached the peak. It didn't stop after the 20th king was dead. Gyeongjong was sick before he was dead; Yeoninggun served foods like *gejang*, which are pickled crabs, and ginseng. In spite of the strong opposition of royal doctors that those foods must the king's health worse, he served *gejang* and ginseng. It was enough to stem suspicion the king was killed by his brother with poison; because of Yeoninggun's insecure position, ignorance the cautions of doctors. Gyeongjong's mysterious death became the cause of the death of Prince Sado. Tragedy of the battle between parties would be continued after his death.

It is easy to find the way from the school's back gate to Eureung, which is a grave of Joseon's 20th king, by passing through The Korean National University of Arts. It takes about 20 minutes on foot to go to the grave. In case of visiting by public transport, it takes 15 minutes from Sinimun station gate one. There is an alley in front of Seokgwandong Woori bank. It is the short cut to Eureung. The grave is open nine to eighteen thirty from March to October. From November to February, it is closed one hour earlier seventeen thirty. Every Monday isn't open.

ppprin@hufs.ac.kr



Kang Se-hoon / The Argus

Northeast Project of China reilluminated through past

This column introduces academic lectures and offers understanding of the lecture...ed.

By **Kim Eun-hye**

Editor of *Campus Section*

On September 12, the Northeast Asian History Foundation, an academic body established to redress misconceptions about Northeast Asian history with negative consequences, hosted a conference on different perspectives about Northeast Asian history. At the conference, whose theme was “Difference in Historical Perception-Perception of Responsibility, Nation and Territory,” three professors talked about “History and Policies of Multi-ethnic State.”

Digest

At present Northeast Asian history is being distorted by related nations which have different views about the history. Especially, China is distorting the history of Goguryeo through the Northeast Project. The distortion about the history of Goguryeo is causing problems with Korea. China is regarding the history of Goguryeo as Chinese history. In addition, China is attempting to distort the history of Old Joseon and Great Jin, which distorts Korea’s history and disturbs Korea’s identity.

The Northeast Project is related to the internal situation beyond just scientific research. With the project, China reflects their strategy to make themselves ready for change in Northeast Asia international relations. The project is for achieving Chinese authority on national and territorial unity. China is focusing on the unification of the histories of many countries by operating a policy towards uniting multi-ethnic states. In other words, China maintains that the history of people who have been living in China belongs to Chinese history. This historic perception, “territorialism,” is making trouble with neighboring nations.

At first, No Myong-hwan, a professor at HUFS, announced “International Conflicts over National Integration in European Multi-ethnic States and the Establishment of Peace.” He talked about the unity of Germany and Europe compared with the Northeast Asia.

Next, Kang Hyoun-sa, a professor at Hansung University, made a comparative study of “History of China” in learned circles of China. Chinese scholars who are studying ethnology say that ethnology and territory are indivisible. They regard ethnology, which has existed in the Chinese territory as past of the history of China. It is a very different view than the perception of neighboring nations about the history.



No Myong-hwan delivers a speech on history of Germany and Europe compared with that of Northeast Asia.

At the last, Park Sang-chol of Chonnam National University talked about “Policies on Ethnic Minorities and Historiography in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)-Creation of Nations and New History in the USSR between the 1950s and 1970s.” He studied the USSR because it was a multiracial and socialist nation. He announced a change of ethnic policy and history in learned circles in the USSR.

Focus

In modern times, Germany made many historical and boundary problems with neighboring nations. Germany always referred to their past territory as a justification for the unity of the nation and expansion of its territory. In the process, it sparked wars because there was an upsurge of nationalistic emotion. The tragic history of Germany and Europe can be compared with the distortion problem of Goguryeo.

Germany Empire was established around Prussia in 1871. The empire attempted politically national integration on Germans who lived out of Germany. In other words, they tried to occupy or invade other countries. The boundary problem of Germany is related to whether Germany pursued multi-ethnic states or not. There were other races in the territory where Germans asserted preemptive rights. Germany tried to make other races into German. However, this ethnic integration couldn’t be the historic integration. Germany got territorial boundary by their power but they could not violate historic boundary of other races because of European’s particularity of awareness.

Hitler strengthened nationalism of Germans in the third Empire. He emphasized ethnic predominance of Germans. However, his strong insistence and logic differ from Germans consciousness about race and territory. At that time Germans accepted regionalism. Therefore struggle between Germans and other races deepened, which was a cause of World War II.

After World War II, however, Germany changed their perception and have been living at peace with the people around them. In addition, they rejected the ultranationalism of their past and became a nation, which pursues peace. It was made possible by Europe’s goal of common prosperity and peace.

Regarding this view, Yon Yong-son professor at Hansung University, said that Germany and Europe’s unity is meaningful and can be a model for Northeast Asia unity. However, unlike Germany’s change of attitude after its defeat in World War II, China thinks that it is free compared with Germany. Therefore, it is necessary to study German history in order to find clues about how best to handle issues of race related to the Northeast Project of China.

grace@hufs.ac.kr

The need of alternative service for conscientious objectors



Lim Jong-woo
(ELI-06)

On September 18, Korea government announced alternative service plan for conscientious objectors. “This alternative service plan aims to stop producing prisoners who object to military service,” government official said. This announcement produced positive and negative opinions. People who opposed it argued, “It will cause equality problem about military duty and increase many selfish conscientious objectors.”

However, it doesn't seem that this plan certainly make equality problem. First, objectors' service period is twice as long as ordinary soldiers. Also, places where they take military service are very tough such as mental hospital and nursing hospital. Many of these places require volunteers' lodging. Consequently, the objectors has to work with difficulty like ordinary solidiers.

Although this plan makes positive effect, many

people insist men who were born in South Korea should take original form of military service. If not so, they had better go to prison. However, it is very hard for the people who fixed their religious and conscientious values to change their values. It is unfair to regard objectors as criminals because religion is easy to be affected by parents in many cases. Moreover, military duty can be substituted in other ways. Actually my friends are tennis and tutor soldiers. Can we say these men do not take military services?

Among 75 nations which conduct the conscription system, about 40 nations acknowledge the alternative service. It is win-win system in terms of saving taxes for prisoners who object to military service and returning objectors' labor power to our community.

As new herald of HUFS



Baik Hye-won
(A-06)

Hello, The Argus! I am one of the students who love to read the magazine, looking forward to its publication. I am really glad to have a chance to write a letter like this. So far, The Argus has been the best English newspaper in HUFS. In addition, it has been progressed gradually with various changes. This time, I would like to suggest some new ways for the flourish and advance of The Argus.

First, I think it is a good idea for The Argus to make a section which includes not only English but other foreign languages in HUFS, for example, French, Arabic, Chinese, and Spanish. In this section, other foreign languages are supposed to be written by students who mostly major in each language. It contains a variety of topics, for example, culture, tradition, and news of each country and department. Moreover, if necessary, English-written articles about the topics can be published. Through this section, students could have more interests in The Argus due to their curiosity to learn other foreign languages and

cultures. At my high school, English magazine was also published. It contained a section with many foreign languages and was cheered by a lot of students who loved to learn the languages, for my high school was foreign language high school. Since foreign language is a symbol of HUFS, it will be also a good chance to announce and promote the university.

Secondly, I suggest that the magazine should be spread outside, especially in many high schools, not only in the campus. I think that The Argus is the symbol as it is written in English and contains many other foreign languages which exist in the campus. If The Argus is spread around high schools, a number of students will be interested in HUFS. Furthermore, it could be a good chance to promote the university.

Both of my proposals are about the way of the development of The Argus. With these proposals, I wish the magazine could be closer to students in HUFS and flourish more than ever.

No more blames, just pray for Afghanistan



Hwang Eun-Jin
(S-06)

A few days ago, 21 Korean people were taken away in Afghanistan. They went there under the name of “medical volunteers,” but they were on purpose to do a missionary work. Fortunately, they got freed now and the national attention to this event has quieted down. However, I want to clarify it as one of the Christians.

Mass media said that many Korean people who had heard of the news were very shocked and worried about 21 kidnapped people, but at the same time some Korean people blamed them for going there. Whoever was a Christian or non-Christian blamed them, exactly their incautious behaviors. However, everybody knows that Afghanistan is the leading dangerous country in the world and I think 21 Christians knew it enough. Although having known the fact, they decided to go to Afghanistan and evangelize after writing their own wills for each other. How could we level criticism at them who were to contribute their valuable lives? It is absolutely not easy to risk my neck for the others.

Many Korean people, mainly non-Christians, take up the position that two people were dead in vain with their reckless religious behaviors which were out of religious pluralism in this global generation. However, it is not understandable because the death of two people, including pastor Bae Hyung-kyu, by armed Taliban is never in vain. Without martyrs or martyresses extending over

several centuries, the gospel cannot have been spread all over the world. Their death will be more valuable, I think, and their sacrifices will not be fruitless if we consider it as a long-term mission. Moreover, what is the religious pluralism in the global generation? I think this concept is not acceptable for Muslims like Taliban in Afghanistan as well as for Christians. Both Christianity and Islam admit just only one God, so it is inevitable to conflict with each other and sometimes these situations require people’s blood.

After this severe event happened, it is much tougher to share a gospel in Korea. Although it might not be limited in a religious problem, it has been overly treated in Korea society as if it was just because of the religion. However, if this event deeply had to do with religion, I do not think it was fruitless because God said, “for since in the wisdom of God the world through its wisdom did not know him, God was pleased through the foolishness of what was preached to save those who believe. (Corinthians 1:21)” It was not the foolishness of evangelism, but must have been the great plan to the 21 Christian people, and also it was the opportunity to interest the Koreans in Afghanistan. Therefore, I hope the current criticism about this event flow away and the current prayer for Afghanistan come and overflow for the sake of two martyrs who were dead in Afghanistan by Taliban.



Han Gyu-hyun
Cartoonist
of The Argus



The 2007 Argus Prize

Let us spread
your creative and novel wings

Theatise : In field of Humanities and Social Science
10–12 pages, **prize: 500,000 won**

Review : On cinema, drama, musical, book and performance
2–3 pages, **prize: 300,000 won**

Essay : On Philosophical and Critical themes
2–3 pages, **prize: 200,000 won**

The Argus office

- E-mail : theargus@hanmail.net
- Deadline : 24th, October, 2007
- Format: letter point 10, double-spaced



The Argus

www.theargus.org

W a n t e d

80th cub-reporters

Qualification : 07 Freshman

Application dead line : October 25

Interview : October 26

E-mail : theargus@hanmail.net

Imun campus : 02-2173-2508

Wangsan campus : 031-330-4113