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Let Them Eat Cake?



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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Classics – Have you ever thought about why people commit evil deeds even though they know they should not? It is time for readers to think about how to rise above the circumstances that lead ordinary people do evil things.



Outer Circle – An activist Lim Jae-sung strives hard for Korean government to allow an alternative military service for conscientious military service objectors. Let's find out what they want to say and why they raise their voices to the society with him.



Cover Story

Let Them Eat Cake?

The high cost of tuition has become a controversial social issue in Korea. To solve this problem, students, their families, universities, and the government all seem to have different points-of-view. What is the right solution for the expensive tuition fees? In the interest of finding a solution, The Argus looks at the root of the tuition fee problem and listens to students about their opinions on tuition fees.

Who is Responsible for the High Tuition Fees?

The problem of the high tuition fees has become a major issue at HUFS. What is the root of the problem? The Argus examines the issue.

Talking the Talk and Walking the Walk

This Column includes HUFSan voices about the broad range of the university's development, scholarships, and tuition fees.

What We would Like from Korean Society

This article shows the relay one-woman protest of the Tuition Fee Network, the union of civic groups whose members sympathize with the pain of the students because of tuition fees. Through the Tuition Fee Network, support, education, and demonstrations continue on behalf of university students all over Korea.

What Is It That We're Feeling?

On May 29, 2009, hundreds-of-thousands of South Koreans with anger mixed with sorrow gathered to mourn for our former president, Roh Moo-hyun. People who heard the news couldn't get out of their shock and sorrow. Millions of Koreans, regardless of age or occupation, felt the same way. Students skipped classes to attend ceremony and children holding their mothers' hands came with wonder but also with respect for the former President Roh.

After so many people came and went to grief and lament his death, something came to my mind. Is everyone really sad and feeling depressed because of the death of our 16th president? I'm not saying we shouldn't feel that way. We absolutely should feel grief but how does everyone really feel?

For me, when I first encountered the tragic news, it was definitely a shock. But on the other hand, I was also curious, not about his death, but about his life. Maybe it's because I didn't go through Korean society with this noble President Roh. All I knew about him was his background, how he was a poor lawyer, and the recent prosecution investigation. Through his death I wanted to learn more about him, not through the media but through people who lived life along with him for five years, the citizens. Whenever I hear stuff about how he governed our country, everyone always ends their story by mentioning how the citizens weren't there for him till the end. It was the people who outraged him and dishonored him as the President of South Korea. It was we who pushed Roh Moo-hyun to the cliff. It was our words that caused him to be stressed and led him to commit suicide.

What do people really feel about the tragic death of our former president? Is it just the sorrow of a death? I think it's not just the death of a person. It is the death of our democracy, the death of a hope for the citizens. As

the Lee Myung-bak government isn't always fulfilling the citizens' wishes, probably President Roh was someone or something to look upon and hope for better days.

Death has been the end for President Roh, but it is the beginning for us Koreans. The citizens' anger toward the Lee government now doesn't seem to be calming down easily. No matter what the government says, for the citizens, it is to blame. After President Roh stepped down, he didn't vanish from our sight. President Roh maintained a web site and his quiet home in Bonghwa Village became a tourist attraction visited by thousands of curious citizens each day. Despite the criticism regarding his policies, there were still many who respected the former president for keeping his values of progressivism, freedom of civil society, and welfare for the poor.

The death of our "fool" so-called president brought a huge wave. As this was a shocking and unexpected event, the Werther effect became a possibility. It may be assumed, but it didn't stay only as a possibility. Now that a president of a country has committed suicide, a whole lot more people, who had been contemplating suicide, would likely choose to follow President Roh. There have been some copycat suicides and some wrote a will indicating to follow the former president.

The death of our former president isn't just a death. It shows how our society right now is cruel and that we might not have, not for a long time, a true democracy. From this page, I would like to say on behalf of The Argus that President Roh will be in our hearts wherever you are. 

Editor-in-Chief
Baek Song-hyun



Judge a Book by its Cover?

By Lee Jin-woo

Editorial Consultant

The employment season has begun in earnest. A lot of speeches about employment are being delivered, and job fairs are being held as they have been annually. However, the recent recession of the economy has made it more difficult for students to get jobs. So, not only the students but also the university has determined to overcome the job crisis as best as they can.

To keep pace with outside circumstances, HUFS has recently made a decision to introduce a program on database of management of students' careers. The program will be launched in the second semester of this year. Under the control of the school, the information on the students' histories for employment will be digitized. For the first time among universities in Korea, the score of the Test of Economic Sense And Thinking will be taken seriously when the university recommends students to companies.

The specification (SPEC) means that a student's career qualifications will be used to help the student find employment. The total score of the SPEC Database managed by HUFS adds up to 1,000. There are 10 fields in the SPEC: grade point average, the ability to communicate in foreign languages, a certificate of qualification related with the major of the student, welfare service, studying abroad, the record of winning prizes, and experiences in serving in internships, to name a few. Each field has the score of 100.

According to the details of the plan, if a student gets Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC) score between 950 and 990 or Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) score from 277 to 293, then one can get 30 points in the field of the ability to communicate in foreign languages. Also, suppose that he or she gets the highest score in Hanyu Shuipins Kaoshi, Chinese proficiency test, or Japanese Proficiency Test, then one can receive 15 points. In addition, it would be noticeable that a student who has more than a two-year experience abroad for study of a foreign language can acquire the perfect score in the field of studying abroad.

The reason why the university made this decision is to take care of the students' records for employment. University officials feel strongly that the more the rate of getting jobs in major firms rises, the more the competitive power of the university rises. The university is planning to recommend students whose score on the SPEC is higher than other students to a firm, when firms ask the university to recommend students who are right for the jobs.

There are some good points in the program. Obviously, direct support by the university will be helpful for students. In the past, there was the general tendency for the university to consider employment of the students less seriously than now. The program will play a role in facilitating the interaction between the professors and the students because each professor is going to be responsible for about 30 students and the students can get better scores if their and their SPEC scores will increase.

However, there are some worries about the program, too. It is frequently said that the great merit of HUFS is that it has many departments of foreign languages. Under the program, students who have better command of other foreign languages than that of English may not be recognized as qualified as they really are. This is because the measure focuses its attention on English. Of course, there is no doubt that English is the most important language, but it is more likely that the students majoring in languages other than English would be overlooked in being recommended immediately. Also, if the students who have experience in studying abroad for two years get a higher score than those who do not have this experience, these students would not get these points, even if their language ability is as good or better than those who studied abroad.

This plan will be useful for the students, no doubt. But the weak points should be made up for. To do so, the university should recognize that the power of HUFS comes from diversity and the top priority is to provide more opportunities to all students to study abroad if that is to be a decisive criterion. Otherwise, the program should be adjusted to judge all students fairly. 

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Oh Emphasizes on Need for Multilateralism



Kim Jong-heon / The Argus

Oh Joon delivers a speech to the students.

The lecture “Korea in the UN” was held in the Social Science Building of HUFS on May 14. The lecturer was Oh Joon, an assistant secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The lecture covered area regarding real diplomacy which most people are unfamiliar with.

Oh mentioned that current world problems like global warming cannot be solved by the negotiation of just a few countries. Instead, he stressed that the world needs to have multilateralism, and the development of technology has definitely make it easier for the countries to communicate with each other and

come to agreement more efficiently. “The United Nations (UN) is a symbol of pursuing multilateralism,” he said.

He also emphasized that UN has three key pillars; international peace and security, development, and human rights. These missions are the premises for the whole world to have win-win game.

After the lecture, there was a time for question and answer. When he was asked about how he thought about actual diplomacy, he replied that a deep insight to the diplomatic and political issues is important because most people would not be able to get through the media.

“It was a meaningful opportunity for the students to understand diplomacy in practice. When we study politics and diplomacy, these fields are inclined to focus on theoretical parts. Through today’s lecture, however, we could relate what we learn in the textbooks with actual lives,” Seo Seol-hwa (Dept. of Politics and Diplomacy-05) said. 

**By Kim Jong-heon /
Cub-reporter of The Argus**

Deputy Minister Hopes for More Students’ Participation in Global Issues: G-20

Shin Je-yoon, a deputy minister for International Affairs and Ministry of Strategy and Finance, gave a presentation about the “New International Financial-Architecture in the G-20: The Role of Korea,” at Aekyang Hall on May 14.

Deputy Minister Shin explained and elaborated on the development and cause of the financial crisis, illustrating the current situations with graphs and charts in his PowerPoint slides. He also talked about the G-20’s response towards the crisis and also, future prospects, and Korea’s role in today and tomorrow’s financial market.

“The issue of G-20 will be continued for the time being, and it is crucial that Korea

maintains her position in it. The world that you will witness in your generation will be totally different. You have the privilege to watch what is going on. It would be beneficial that you are aware of the changes and actively participate and show interest in these global issues.” Shin explained when asked about his objective of having the presentation.

“Korea has to develop pragmatic and detailed leaders of the future. You have to study hard. I look forward to you contributing to the global economy,” he added to the 70 students at the presentation. 

**By Lee Yeong-eun /
Cub-reporter of The Argus**



Lee Yeong-eun / The Argus

Deputy Minister Shin Je-Yoon makes time to come to HUFS in the midst of his packed schedule.

Psychiatrist Stresses Treating Melancholia

Ha Ji-hyun made a speech on a relationship between a university student and melancholia, who is a medical specialist of psychiatry of Konkuk University Medical Center on May 19 at Law School Building.

He started the lecture from communication as one of the reasons of melancholia. He explained that most people tend to expect relations to others but melancholia arises in the case of not fulfilling their expectation. "The students need to lower their prospect to avoid melancholia," he said.

The lecturer continued to talk about another reason for the disease. It can be contracted especially to women because of physical condition, according to the lecturer. In his data, girls with age 12 have a tendency to suffer from melancholia under the relation between the number of melancholia sufferers and age. He

said that irregular cycle of hormone secretion was the main reason.

He expressed his worry about people who mind getting psychological consult with a specialist. They are concerned that the result of consult might be revealed recklessly and they have prejudice which the consult belong to the mental illness, according to his speech. Then he warned that if they do not treat the disease, it would take a couple of years to overcome melancholia.

He added at the end of the lecture that the most important is one's willingness by changing passive nature into active one. 



A specialist Ha Ji-hyun, a professor of psychiatry of Konkuk University Medical Center, gives a lecture.

Lee Kyoungeun/The Argus

By Lee Kyoungeun /
Cub-reporter of The Argus

Campaigners Appeal Massacre in Bangladesh

“The International Conference on Genocide, Truth and Justice” was held on May 19, at the graduate school, with the concern of South Asia Studies at Graduate School of International and Area Studies, Seoul Campus. Tariq Ali and Akku Chowdhury, trustees of Liberation War Museum in Bangladesh and political campaigners, delivered the lecture to around 40 people.

Bangladeshi independence in 1971 from Pakistan costed 3 million deaths. Beginning with this mass murder that victimized civilians, these two leaders opposed to any crime against humanity and war. The objective of the conference was to make the massacre an international issue that many people know of, so that the trial based on justice and peace could be established. In the trial, Bangladeshi government becomes an accuser, and Pakistan's, a defender.

Tariq Ali added to the indignant matter. "Forgiving should be the choice of the victims after truth is revealed. Justice is not yet built up unless the world recognizes the truth."

In regard to this subject, Sara Oh, an assistant professor of Division of International Studies at HUFS and a District Court Commissioner, mentioned "It is a very meaningful step now that they are undergoing. Using the power of shame in future would build up the reliance upon Bangladesh though the still image of present might look retreated." 

By Kim Ba-da / Cub-Reporter of The Argus

Dongari Festival Ends Successfully

Dongari festival was held in front of the Student Hall in Yongin Campus on May 18. This was conducted by the Dongari Union in order to get not only students in *dongari* but all HUFSSans to enjoy the university life. HUFSSans who participated in the festival said, "The *dongari* festival held this year was quite successful. There were various activities that we can join." One of the students who set up the booths and organized this festival said that they prepared from the early morning and are tired but when seeing HUFSSans enjoying the festival it is worth it. Entering the arch made with balloons on the parking lot, guitars were being played and some typical foods were sold to the students from each booth. The festival was formed in the way of cracker eating game and the shooting video game greets. Students also enjoyed classical music played by *dongari* called Masterpiece. 



A member of one *dangari* dances a Korean custom mask dance.

Oedae Hahko

By Kim Jun-kyu / Cub-reporter of The Argus



Is There a Better Way than Climbing by Foot?

By Hwang Jung-hyun

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Jiri Mountain, 1,915 meters, which is second tallest mountain in South Korea. Also, Cheonwang-bong of Jiri San is its highest peak. In addition, this is a place where the wind is so powerful that even good hikers do not stay for long. However, there is someone who stays and lives there for more than a week all by himself. Who is that person? Why would somebody do something like that? Did he get kicked out of a substation? Are there no homeless shelters left for him in Korea? To our surprise, the same thing is happening in Nogo-dan. And at Mt. Seolak. Who are they? An association of beggars? But, they would be a beggar with courage. For what reason are those people staying in barren circumstances in purpose?

The government is planning on establishing cable cars in national parks. What government says is that cable cars are helpful for the local economy, protect nature, and care for the weak. However, when we look inside closely, the reality isn't so. At present, there are seven national parks, including Mt. Seolak, Naejang, Deogyoo, Daedoon, that are running cable cars. And they show financial losses with their cable cars. Because of these deficits, business people try to build more stopping places and entertainment spots. So it embraces commercial power around, and it makes local people's lives more difficult. And it is mere non-sense when it comes to the protecting nature.

The stopping point of Naejang National Park became an entertainment spot for drinking and singing. Also, Geulgeori tree, which is a natural monument, was heavily damaged by the construction of the cable car system. And last, what about care for the weak that the business people from the cable car company talked about? It is absolutely right that our society should care about the weak. However, shouldn't caring start closer to everyday life? When they don't care about the poor circumstances of the city, which took more than an hour to go 100 meter in a wheel

Hwang Jung-hyun / The Argus



chair, their opinions seem nor coincide. Also, in the case of Japan, where the cable car boom hit in 90's, they are trying to withdraw. And in the U.S. where national parks were first set up, there are no cable cars in national parks.

So citizens' groups continue with education programs, campaigns, protests, sending out articles, and other activities. On May 4, 2009, the National Park Conservation Network (NPCN), an organization of citizens, held a press conference in Cheonwang-bong of Mountain Jiri titled, "Oppose putting cable cars on Mt. Jiri," which started a one-man protest in Cheonwang-bong. After the press conference, 18 people of the conservation network, including the one-man protester, explained the situation about the cable cars on Mt. Jiri and started collecting signatures from hikers. With what reasons do they oppose so strongly?

Coincidentally, the NPCN was planning a support visit to the one-man protester. About two hours of sleep in a day train, and without mountain-climbing boots. Who said ignorance is bliss? However, hiking with the NPCN was surprisingly intriguing. The air of the mountain, the touch of leaves and mud, the smell of trees, and feelings that stones and trees give. It made The Argus reporter, who had forgotten about the mountains a long time ago, feel Mother Earth's love again.

The cable car is a facility that causes huge damage on the ecosystem during and after construction. This electricity moving the steel-frame structure is very dangerous to the animals' normal growth and breeding. It is because the steel-frame structure cuts the ecosystem into two parts and it is so noisy for the animals that are very sensitive to all the noise. And the most critical point is that the cable car degrades the national parks into tourist attractions. A national park is for the people to learn and feel the importance of nature's ecosystem, and a cable car is an anachronism, which interrupts the true understanding and communication between human beings and nature.

There is a world of difference between just looking down the mountain by sitting on the cable car and hiking on the mountain. You think you climbed and feel the mountain by cable car, but you are not. Knowing he mountain by cable car is nothing more different than knowing them by television. You cannot say you climbed the mountain without bodily sensing the air, smells, birds' chirpings, running squirrels, stretching your muscles getting up the trail.

Anyway, The Argus reporter couldn't stop



One-man protester and NPCN members in cheonwang-bong

the sweat profusely pouring all over me. You know, the second highest mountain was a little big for a hike by beginners. But The Argus reporter arrived at Cheonwang-bong anyhow. There, we saw the face of the one-man protester! He looked so calm waving placards saying "No Cable car" in the strong wind. His name is Kim Byeong-kwan, and he is the former owner of the Yeonhacheon mountain shelter. He has been protesting in here since May 4, 2009. According to him, public service personnel always come up to the mountain, but they say nothing much to the him because they know that cable car is wrong in their hearts. Kim said when you hike the mountain, you will naturally feel the importance of nature because a human being belongs to nature, not artificial materials. Also almost all hikers support him, he said. After all the NPCN members arrived in Cheonwang-bong, the one-mean protester and the NPCN started to have lunch. Coming down from the highest hill a bit, there was calm, no wind. Because Cheonwang-bong was so windy, the place felt like thousand miles far from the peak. After the lunch, we made a toast to the mother, Mt. Jiri, and the supporters from the NPCN gave food and commodities to the protester. After that, the NPCN members went to visit every hiker on Jiri Mountain and give out posters saying "No Cable Cars on Mt. Jiri." When they reached people, they said "Hello, we're protesting the setting of cable cars on this beautiful place."

One of the citizens who was having lunch welcomed the NPCN and cried out loudly, "Even in Jeonra Buk-do, the government is working on cable cars! Never! The mountains are polluted even there is no cable car there." As one protester said, the cable car harms the beautiful view, the citizens cried, "Of course!" Also, the NPCN members gave out flags saying "No Cable Cars" and most people were willing to hang them from their packs. Lots of voices



Mountain Seolak denuded by cablecar installation

were saying, "Please hang them here," "Jae-sook! You should hang these too!" and "Thank you." One lady added, "Hell no! Even my grandfather can hike to the to of Mt. Jiri! What kind of mad idea is it to put cable cars here? Never! Never on this beautiful mountain!"

The scene was quite surprising to The Argus reporter, because citizens were really supportive, not like people down on the streets. You know, many people on the mountain are not that supportive of the citizen groups. Even in signature work, many people are not supportive and they just watch and pass by. The Argus doesn't know why, but we assumed it was because the mountain makes people active and alive.

After the signature campaign, the NPCN and The Argus came down from the mountain. Not like NPCN members, The Argus reporter felt pretty rough, tired, beat-up, and worn-out. And because we were still in the clouds, the sights looked not real and felt like dreaming. Especially, the knees felt like they were broken and were killing The Argus reporter. The NPCN members said later that The Argus reporter looked like an octopus. When we finally arrived in the station, we were just dead. And the day after? The Argus reporters were just fine! 🙏

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A cartoonist's inspiration

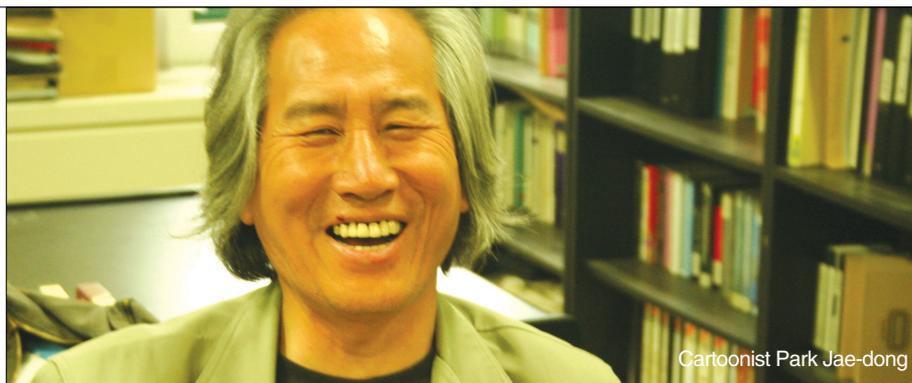
By Kang Hye-rim

Reporter of Culture Section

Cartoons are something kids and even adults enjoy as entertainment or just for killing a little time. What is it like to have a job as a cartoonist? The Argus met a famous cartoonist, Park Jae-dong, to find out his view on cartoon. When The Argus first met him, he was making a drawing of a kid for a cartoon. He looked quiet and studious when he sketched in his small croquis book. He seemed to be a cold guy, but he had a warm and peaceful face like a grandfather. His small croquis book, a small book for quick sketches, and paint brushes are always standing by his table. The croquis book is all he has worked with.

How Did He Start His Life as a Cartoonist?

When he was a kid, his family ran a comic book store, so he had an easy access to the comic books. When he entered middle school, he fell into comic art, and he naturally concentrated on art in his high school times and he could go to an art school. Park finally entered art school and applied to Hankyoreh's cartoon program from his junior's recommendation. He worked on a newspaper as a cartoonist. He drew cartoons for eight years at the newspaper. Since 1979, he had acted at a club called "The world is different from reality." This club was an art club where cartoonists drew the pain of farmers and the impoverishment of rural communities. These activities were for the public. Sometimes it was hard to work, but this time it was precious to the members. The experiences in the club might make him a famous cartoonist now. He said, "An art has diverse means. A pretty doll to someone may mean 'peacefulness for my friend.' To someone who breaks up with her boyfriend, it means 'pain of love, marks of an



Cartoonist Park Jae-dong

ex-boyfriend.' To someone who fails to do something, the doll means a debt."

He said that for him, cartoon art became a world changing machine. He felt many things during his years working on the newspaper. A cartoon can change the recognition of love and money, and can show that people shouldn't act thoughtlessly to the weak. A cartoon makes a strong impression. The name of "A far away signal lamp" cartoon is one thing. It leaves a deep impression. This story is that the old and the weak perceive the distance far away from the signal lamp.

His Eyes See People's Mind

His comic world is not always serious. When he was a boy, he became wildly excited with animation. His favorite was Kim San-ho's animation "Queen of Nock vs. Lie-Pie."

"When I was in elementary school, the hot issue in animation was by Kim San-ho and many students were wildly excited by it. In retrospect, that was because the genre was SF animation and the animation included heroism, sports, and science," he said. "In former days, children watched TV and movies so much that comics became their only friends. On a Lie-pie animation, which I mentioned above, display, participants were now 55 to 60 years old. They retrieved their childlike innocence. I saw their mind and feel warm. I became a fan to meet Kim San-ho

and was really glad to fall into the children's world."

When did he find out for himself that he could make a living by drawing cartoons? "When a famous singing group in the 1990s, Seo Tai-ji and boys, retired from the stage, a girl went without food, stayed away from school, and stayed home. After she saw my cartoon, she started to eat and go to school. Her mom called me to say "thank you." I was pleased to help this girl and I was surprised by power of cartoons." There is one more thing he wants to tell young cartoonists. "I hope that masterpiece comic books are published, for example, 'The story of Romans' and 'The King of Su-si.' These are worth reading deeply."

He draws what he thinks comics should be, and thinks that the comic is Geenie, a lamp's fairy for him. Comics can make everything!

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Park draws a cartoon for the student.



Can They Get Back to Normal?

In a new environment, foreign immigrant workers are hard to make their own livings

By **Kim Sung-goo**

Reporter of National Section

The inflow of foreign workers from many Asian countries into South Korea has been constantly rising and is considered a central factor of national industrial development. These migrant workers' decisions to make for their livings led them to assemble in the new workplace. Along with their ambitious desires, the Korean government pledged to permit them to be employed legally in the name of "The bill on work permit of foreign workers" to provide a smooth supply and demand for the workforce, and balanced development of the national economy by introducing foreign workers systemically and managing them fairly. There have been a lot of steps for improving what had been considered an impossible problem to correct. However, there are still other problems to be found. Let's take a look at whether the foreign workers are well adapted and make their livings adequately by themselves in their new circumstances in Korea.

Groan under the Weight of Low Payment

According to the data released in 2008 from the Ministry of Labor, the number of migrant workers who have not received their pay doubled over the last two years, and the amount of indebtedness has surged as well. The source reveals that 3,877 foreign workers employed at 2,025 different workplaces

last August had not been paid their wages. However, the answer from one official at Human Resources Development Service of Korea was incompatible with the evidence above. "As far as we know, every foreign worker managed by the government has been well treated. Except for a few cases, most of them are properly paid. The working condition for them has gotten better than they were," the official said.

But, still, there remain problems. Many workers turned to legal help in getting their overdue wages. The Korea Legal Aid Corporation, handling their lawsuits, said that there have been a total of 1,727 complaints from the workers owed 5.2 billion won by last August. However, the problem is that the workers, particularly undocumented foreigners, do not ask for legal help, fearing banishment. In an interview, one foreign worker from Bangladesh currently working in the Namdong Industrial Complex in Incheon said, requesting condition of anonymity, "Throughout my eight years in Korea, many working colleagues of mine were laid off without any reimbursement." However, the government overhauls the work permit system under which it brings in foreign manual laborers from Asia according to a bilateral contract. Those workers are working at low-paying manufacturing, construction, and service jobs that are avoided by a majority of Koreans seeking jobs. "It does not make sense that the Korean government seeks us because there are a lot of vacancies in the work-places where the most Koreans

do not want to work. But the treatment toward us is worse than expected," the worker said.

Even though the government states that it will change the problems by providing financial support to enterprises that hire foreign workers, there are still many unsolved problems. By subsidizing expenses for foreign workers, the government will seek to extend the period for below-minimum-wage salaries. Companies are currently allowed to pay 90 percent of the minimum wage for up to three months to migrant employees who lack basic Korean language and work skills except for illegal foreign workers, ignoring their desperate livelihoods in Korea.

Gov't Bans Medical Treatment

In terms of medical benefits, there exist differences between documented and undocumented foreign workers. For legal workers working in the Korean government-run employment system, they can benefit from medical insurance equivalent to that of the Koreans. The government allows them to go to the hospital when they are sick with from 3,000 won to 4,000 won per visit,





The signpost warns that the police may arrest undocumented workers in Ansan at any time.

because they are given medical insurance cards on arriving the country. By contrast, for unqualified foreign workers, they are no longer able to take advantage of these benefits, paying more than 20,000 won, which is six times higher on average than the documented workers. The Korea Migrant Center, a state-run center for foreign immigrant workers, said about this issue, “Although some of their current status is labeled as illegal, they are workers in this country. They work in the fields in which most Koreans are unwilling to work, called 3D work: dirty, difficult, and dangerous. The government should reconsider its perspective of human rights,” and added, “Recently, we have heard that the National Pension System (NPS) would undertake preparation for making health insurance cards for foreign workers whether documented or not.” However, it turned out to be not true. “We have no plan to do this. We have not heard about this yet,” the NPS said.

Rigid Enforcement of Regulations

The crackdown on illegal immigrants has been escalated since last October, with the plan of cutting their numbers to less than 10 percent by 2012. Already, the Ministries of Labor and Justice both have taken measures to control them strongly and stabilize public order. The government casts a big shadow over the situation for the reason that the regulation will be effective to deal with the aforementioned problems. One official at the Ministry of Justice said, “Many illegal foreign workers cause serious social problems, so the government formed measures to control this.” Contrary to the government’s ambitious plan to cut down the number of workers, in reality, this is not working. The Incheon Immigration Office, which is legally responsible for foreign workers

in Ansan Gyeonggi Province, where a lot of foreign workers reside, expressed a skeptical opinion. “It is estimated that about 10,000 undocumented foreign workers live in Ansan. Practically, we must observe and discover them everyday, but it is ineffective to observe them on weekdays because all of them stay at their homes and do not come out. As a result, we catch up on weekends. However, we are struggling with many religious and civilian non-profit organizations for foreign workers’ protests against the regulation.”

Then why do the organizations raise their voices against the government? “Foreign workers are eligible for having free time on Sundays. They can walk on the street. It is absurd that the government arrests them on the day when they are outside. In addition, markets and grocery stores near migrants’ residences are strongly against banishment of the workers,” the Ansan Immigration Center said.

Still Unstable Status in the Society

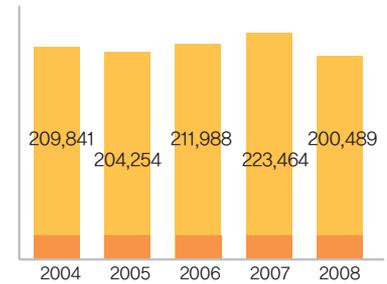
Illegal workers are unstable, so that most of them are in danger. News reports on foreign workers are mostly about their crimes, which are shown directly to the public. Consequently, the attitude of Koreans toward them is not good. Executive Director Ryu Sung-hwan at the Ansan Migrant Center said, “When they get hurt or stolen from gangsters, it is impossible for them to call us because they are actually criminals as well in the society.” The fact was hidden for a long time because they could not do anything as the undocumented workers.

The Way to Go

There has been a lot of progress to get out of unresolved problems over immigrant workers in the nation. The issue has been raised in the past, but in the same category, the same problems occur annually. Executive Director Ryu emphasized the importance of changing policy with welfare. “The very fundamental thing to be eradicated is converting their unstable status into stability. The problems start from that point. The policies led by the government are too short-term.” He also said, “It is time to reconsider the aspect of the welfare of foreign workers when enforcing policies of the employment system.”

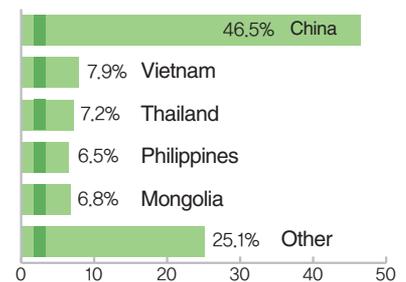
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Number of undocumented asian workers from 2004 to 2008



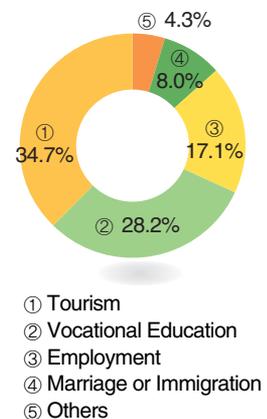
According to the statistics above, the number of illegal immigrant workers has remained 200,000 for the past five years.

Percentage by nationality of illegal asian immigrant workers



According to the chart shown above, workers from China account for roughly half of all Asian illegal immigrant workers in Korea. This is followed by workers from Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines and Mongolia, as for members of a single nationality, while another 25 percent are from other countries.

Status of undocumented foreigners in South Korea



Survey conducted by the Ministry of Justice in 2008

Invasion of Cramming



Cramming gradually damages your body as another kind of stress

By **Jang Ho-jun**

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

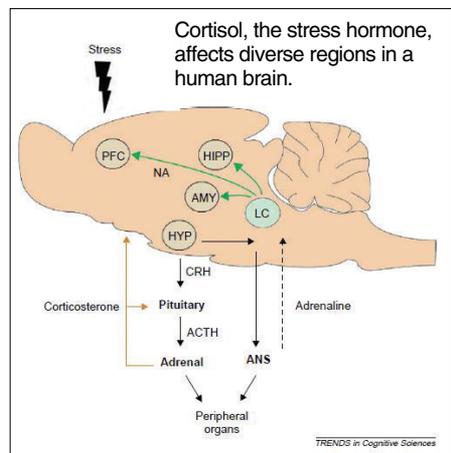
Students who study for the exams, office workers busy with reports, or even reporters who have to submit articles on time before the deadline often face situations in which tasks need to be finished within an extremely limited amount of time. In most universities, the end of the first semester is rapidly approaching about now, and students have to prepare for final exams. Some students may have planned their schedules and have been studying on a regular basis, but there are also students who will start to read their books only the night before the test. One thing for certain is that when people do their work oppressed by the lack of time, they finish the tasks with superhuman ability. What happens inside their bodies in such instances?

Source of Superhuman Abilities

In the bodies of the reporters and students who face a deadline or tests in a few hours, the “sympathetic” component of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) is gradually activated, which means their brains are under stress and awakened. In this state, the hypothalamus (HYP), which is the part of brain that engages in the secretion of hormones, sends a signal to the adrenal glands, located on top of both kidneys, through the sympathetic nerve. This signal makes the adrenal glands secrete the hormones called adrenaline and cortisol, which are the dominant hormones when a person is in stress. These hormones quicken the heart beat, raise blood pressure, and increase the rate of glucose consumed as the energy to drive human bodily processes.

There is another part of brain that facilitates

concentration under stress. In case of actors, they memorize scripts with more empathy towards the characters they are playing, because stimulating their emotions enhances their ability to memorize. When their emotions are stimulated, the amygdala (AMY), the part of brain that remembers feeling by responding sounds or stimuli, reacts and influences the hippocampus (HIP), which is attached to it and an important organ that saves and retains information. In this way, empathy stimulates the memorizing function of the hippocampus by the interaction of these two organs.



Cramming under stress helps task accomplishment speed up in emergency situations. However, readers should know how a pattern of dealing with work in short bursts impacts the human body in the long term.

Abnormal Secretion of Hormone

Stress hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol, actively secreted in the stressed state, protect the human body from stress and amplify behavioral capability when released in proper

amounts. Yet excessive or deficient secretion of hormones always gives rise to abnormal phenomena in the body as a whole. Kim Kyung-jin, a professor of biological science at Seoul National University, said that homeostasis, or the property of a system that regulates the internal environment and tends to maintain a stable and constant state, is the most important process to keep the human body healthy. Excessive release of adrenaline brings about changes in personality, tending to produce aggressiveness, decline of immunity, and abnormal conditions such as headache or difficulty in breathing. Moreover, extreme fear can result from surges in adrenaline, which can render a person unable to feel reality and even lead to asphyxiation and stroke. “The toxicity of adrenaline is the strongest, following only the poison of snake and pufferfish,” said Demura Hiroshi, a professor emeritus of Tokyo Women’s Medical University.

When secreted in the proper amounts, cortisol also helps the human body to endure and adapt to stress through anti-stress process. However, long-term physical and mental stress brings about excessive release of it, putting the body in a nervous condition. A person in this situation shows a lower level of concentration, a more sensitive mind, and also experiences severe melancholia if exposed to the stress for a long time. In addition, improper levels of cortisol secretion are strongly correlated with sleep disorder. If a patient is not able to sleep at night, the release of cortisol rises because of daytime stress, which interferes with slumber the following night.

Impairment of Long-term Memory

Most people say, “I cannot remember what I studied all last night even though I crammed for

today's exam." Why could they not memorize what they learned by cramming? When the brain stores something in long-term memory, it sends only the things that need to be memorized out of the information learned to the cerebral cortex through the hippocampus. In the process, memories are encoded and strengthened when new synapses, electrochemical connections, are created and reinforced across the gaps between the nerve cells. The important thing is that exposure to the information must be repeated with rest between exposures for the information to be stored as long-term memory. When a person crams, this process of repetition cannot be performed effectively in most cases. Without repetition, it is impossible for synapses to form and create new memory circuitry.

Research around the world has proved that cortisol, or the stress hormone, hinders the formation of long-term memory. Experts say that it dulls the power of memory, diminishing the size of nerve cells in the hippocampus. According to research done at the Center for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory at the University of California, when the researchers injected cortisol into a healthy person's body, the individual's ability to memorize fell sharply. This reveals that some stress can help short-term memory, but excessive stress handicaps the hippocampus and impairs memory.

Bruce S. McEwen, a researcher at the Laboratory of Neuroendocrinology at Rockefeller University, demonstrated the relationship between stress and the hippocampus through his experiment as follows: He kept one mouse in the stressed state of being confined for six hours a day, while allowing another mouse to roam about freely all day for the duration of the experiment. After two weeks, he compared the size of a section of the brain of the confined mouse with that of the free mouse. He found that the size and number of nerve cells in the hippocampus of the mouse kept in confinement had declined dramatically.

Another hormone called melatonin, which is secreted at night, hampers the restoration of new memories, so that people who work or cram overnight usually have great difficulty in remembering what they did on the previous night.

Addiction to Cramming

According to the researchers, the habit of cramming should be minimized to enhance long-term memory. However, many people are accustomed to finishing their work in the same

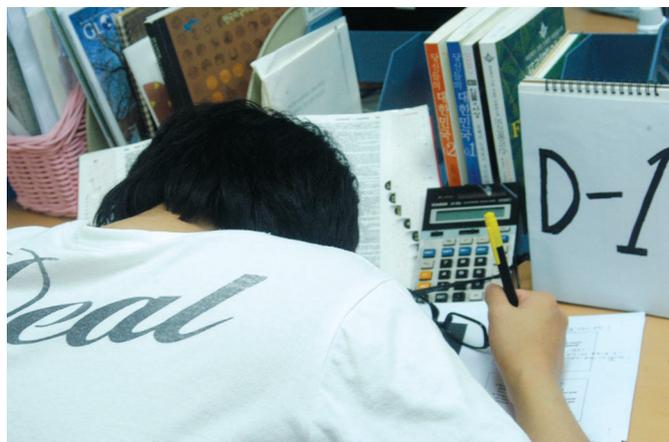
way repeatedly, by cramming at the last minute. Why can they not shake the habit of cramming? Scientists found the key in the human brain, in the nucleus accumbens, which is the part of the brain that is responsible for sensation of pleasure. When people cram, their brains secrete dopamine, a neurotransmitter related to feeling pleasure and addiction in response to behaviors such as gambling or taking drugs. The satisfaction and feeling of accomplishment are significant after stress and pain have gone away. Moon Yo-han, a president of Better Life Psychiatry Clinic, said "The pleasure upon achieving positive results after cramming is also the result of dopamine secretion as occurs in response to alcohol or tobacco, so it also carries a risk of addiction."

Cramming followed by accomplishment lets people feel pleasure through the release of dopamine. The problem is that repeated secretion of dopamine leads to other changes in the brain. Several experiments that appeared in Newsweek demonstrated that continuous stimulation of pleasure by taking drugs reduced the number of dopamine receptors that receive the neurotransmitters and cool down the overstimulated pleasure circuitries. When dopamine receptors decrease, the delivery of stimulation among nerves cannot be performed properly. Thus, the behavior of pleasure circuitries declines. The brain cannot become satisfied with the previous amount of pleasure stimulation using the same amount of drug or the amount of time pressure in completing the work. Worse yet, the depleted dopamine receptors make it difficult for the human body to feel pleasure under ordinary circumstances. Chronic displeasure, anxiety, and depression may become prevalent. Like taking drugs, cramming can also reduce the receptors and set all the above-mentioned processes in motion. "If someone feels pleasure through cramming and repeats this behavior to produce that pleasure, it is correlated with damage to the system of brain function and change in circuitries. However, we have to find more evidence to prove that dopamine influences repeated cramming," said Cho Se-hyung, an assistant professor of Department of

Life and Nanopharmaceutical Science at Kyunghee University.

Excessive Stress is Poison to the Human Body

Cramming exerts a kind of stress on the brain. Researchers who have studied stress say, "Human beings have developed the ability to endure and survive under stress since primitive times," and the positive and negative aspects of stress have been researched side by side. Stress



Jang Ho-jun / The Argus

can produce a response to boost physical power or enhance the brain's concentration. When the order of the letters in the word "stressed" is reversed, it becomes "desserts," which constitute one of the important factors that can make human life fulfill. People can enlist the help of enhanced body and brain function for short periods of time by inflicting stress on their bodies. However, repetitive and continuous accumulation of stress may severely damage the human body and brain. It is important that human beings regulate the amount of stress in their lives and avoid abusing it. 

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References

- The prefrontal cortex (PFC) is the anterior part of the frontal lobes of the brain.
- Corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH) is a neurotransmitter involved in the stress response.
- Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) is often produced in response to biological stress and increases production of androgens and cortisol.
- Locus coeruleus (LC) is a nucleus in the brain stem involved with physiological responses to stress and panic.



Who is Responsible for the High Tuition Fees

By **Park Hyun-chul**

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Korea society found itself struggling with economic difficulties after the nation collided with the financial crisis in 1997. Korea overcame that crisis, but now we are face with bigger, more worldwide crisis. Some have even predicted that the current economic crisis could lead to a deep economic downturn. This prediction has now been realized by the fact that many people are faced with financial difficulties.

Especially, many university students are faced with youth unemployment and high tuition fees. One school of thought is that the economic recovery would be a good way to solve both of the challenges facing the students. The media has reported the actual conditions of high tuition fees. However, the reports about this problem have only pointed out the root of problem of high tuition fees. They have barely touched the surface of problem, and neglected such things as the suicide of students

discouraged by high tuition fees and the demonstrations by university students shaving their heads and demanding a solution to high tuition fees.

Also, they media has supported the university students and criticized universities, as if the root of this problem is because of the universities. What is really the root of problem of high tuition fees? Is it true just to blame universities for the high tuition fees? How does HUFs deal with the problem of high tuition fees?

The Effort of HUFs and GSC

When the new semester started this spring, HUFs decided to freeze tuition fees. The university authorities stated the reason for this was to unburden the students and their families of some of their economic difficulties. The president of HUFs, Park Chul, said in an interview with the press that, “with the economic crisis, HUFs decided to freeze tuition fees to share the burden with students and their families.” Also, he added that the school would endeavor to expand scholarships, even though HUFs froze the tuition fees, which reduced this

stream of revenue to the university. The university and the General Student Council (GSC) reached an agreement on the differential raise of freshmen tuition fees by abolishing this system. This agreement showed that both sides have made the effort to solve problem of high tuition fees.

Officials of the university said that there would be many alternatives to raise the money for development. “As the finances of HUFs are insufficient, the university has prepared many plans for raising money. Also, these plans could make full use of HUFs’s potential. First of all, they could solve students’ burden about high tuition fees,” said Choo Sung-ho, who is the president of the GSC. Also, HUFs got about 2.6 billion won as financial support from the Korean government as the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology chose HUFs as one of the universities bolstering the educational resources of universities and colleges. This support would take care of some of the problems of high tuition fees, and likewise various business programs for raising money.

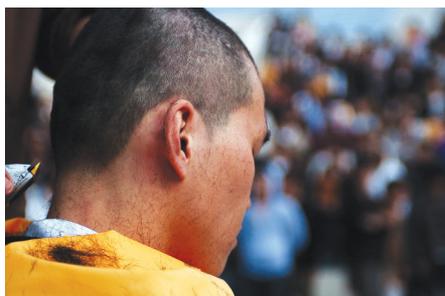
Limitation of HUFS

Despite this effort by HUFS and the GSC, there are limits to getting over the high tuition fees. A survey, conducted by Hankyoreh, one of Korean news papers, showed that HUFS is the 5th dependant university upon tuition fees among the 28 private universities which have a budget more 150 billion won. The survey indicated that the rate of tuition fees in is 77.8% in 2008 and the income of tuition fees is 128.7 billion won among the total income, 159.4 billion won. However, the grants of the Dong Won Foundation, which is the foundation of HUFS are just 200 million won. Especially, in 2007, the grants of the Dong Won Foundation amounted to just 10.1% of the income of HUFS. However, the grants of the Dong Won Foundation, which is the foundation of HUFS are just 200 million won. Especially, in 2007, the grants of the Dong Won Foundation amounted to just 10.1 percent of the income of HUFS.

Choo, the president of the GSC, laid the problem at the door of the law about private foundations of universities and colleges. "According to the aw about private foundations of universities and colleges, private foundations should have the responsibility to partially pay the health care insurance and pension of university staff. However, there are no clauses of punishment if the foundation of a private university does not carry out its responsibilities. Also, if a university is not given sufficient grants, the best method that a university could choose would be to raise the tuition fees," he added.

Also, Jo Min-gyeong, of the Tuition Fee Network, which is the union of 50 citizens' groups to request the solution of high tuition fees to the government, agreed with this opinion. "Most private foundations endeavor to help the budget of their university. But some of them are reckless in the management of the funds of their universities. I think that many private foundations are irresponsible for development of their universities," she said. In all fairness, The Argus must state here that this is an opinion. According to a survey that the Tuition Fee Network conducted, total private foundations of universities actually give their universities grants totaling 97.6 billion won, though the cost of operating these universities is around 208 billion won.

Not only does HUFS have these common



Some university students express their wrath and pain about high tuition fee through various performance.

problems of not enough grant money that most universities worldwide suffer with, it also has the internal problem about the Committee on Adjustment of Tuition Fee (CAFT). CAFT is the one-month meeting which aims to estimate the university budget for the following year. Under the leadership of the vice president, five university officials and four students participate in the meeting. Choo Sung-ho pointed out that the CAFT has difficulties meeting its goals. "CAFT has two problems. One is the university has already determined whether to increase the rate of tuition fee or not. In this system, students did not have a real voice in CAFT and could discuss how HUFS fixes the tuition fees," he said.

The Solution

What is the best solution for the problem of tuition fees? First of all, the university and the students should recognize the tuition fee problem is not a personal problem but a public problem. "Just the university and the students are not the only parties responsible for the problem of tuition fees. Universities like HUFS, which have insufficient budgets, cannot solve this problem by their own effort. To do so, there should be changes in the recognition of tuition fees," said the president of the GSC. Actually, the GSC has plans for various activities. In the case of practical methods, the Democratic Labor

Policy is trying to make a law to solve the problem of tuition fees. For example, this party proposes post payment of tuition fees and differential tuition fees by income level. "President Lee promised the he would institute half tuition fees as a campaign pledge in presidential election. Though this policy would be difficult to accomplish under the best of conditions, the attitude of the Lee government is not sincere. If the government sympathizes with the students' difficulties with high tuition fees, they should make every effort to solve this problem," Jo Min-geong said.

Considering the solution of CAFT's problem, university authorities should take a broad view of the situation. "To correct the troubles of CAFT, the system of reaching rational tuition fees by a democratic process including more input by the students. Before the new semester started, when HUFS decided to freeze tuition fees, the university rejected the CAFT suggestions. Whether the university decided to freeze the tuition fees or not, it is more important that the university considers the democratic value of CAFT," said Choi Bu-yeol, the vice president of the GSC.

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The ranking of the Total revenue of tuition fee

Ranking	University	Total revenue of tuition fee (won)
1	Yonsei University (Seoul Campus)	378,403,599,000
2	Korea University (Seoul Campus)	357,028,000,000
3	Hanyang University	302,079,446,000
.		
21	Kookmin University	130,494,923,000
22	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	128,747,692,000

The ranking of the rate of dependence on tuition fee in 2008

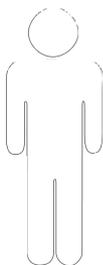
Ranking	University	percent
1.	Sangmyung University	86.4
2.	Sungshin Women's University	83.5
3.	Dankook University	79.7
4.	Kyonggi University	79.2
5	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	77.8

surveyed by University News Network in 2009



Talking the Talk and Walking the Walk

How about you?



By Jeon Seong-jin

Reporter of Campus Section

From an academic viewpoint in the Report Section, The Argus looks closely at the background and other issues of the high tuition fees. Also in this section, a couple of HUFSSans talk tuition fees, scholarships, and the development of the university.

Argus: What do the tuition fees affect on students?

Kim Dong-uk (Dept. of Philosophy-03): I cannot agree that most of HUFSSans are feeling a lot of pressure about it. I can surely see, though, that there are a few students who are sincerely thinking about the problem of tuition fees. Students started a movement to improve the problem of high tuition fees in 2004. There may have been, however, rarely 10 percent of the students who have been interested in this matter. And the pressure is not for the students but for their parents to pay tuition fees. In my opinion, most of the students do not truly feel the pressure of the fees, and I can't really see why some students have been speaking about the tuition fees in such dramatic fashion.

Argus: Would you give us your opinion regarding the amount of the HUFSS tuition fees?

Kim: I do not know the exact amount of other universities, but the tuition fees at HUFSS are about average. What really matters is the rate hike of tuition fees. The difference of tuition fees before my military service and after is 800,000 won. Certainly there is a problem.

Argus: Please explain how you feel about building new building, improving the existing facilities, and things such as that.

Kim: First of all, the will to improve the problem of tuition fees has been changed a lot. In the past, the university made students think that HUFSS ought to be operated only based on tuition fees from students, not based on the foundation's financial operations. In that atmosphere, the university also thought that it was good to give back the tuition fees to the students in many ways. Of course, because of this, some students who thought higher tuition fees could enhance the development of the facilities proclaimed that students should pay

more tuition fees. As a result, no matter how low the rate of giving the fees back to the students, HUFSS is changing in good ways such as building new dormitories and improving the library, which might collapse in its current condition because of weight of more books being added to it. It is certainly true. On the other hand, there still remain some problems such as the buses. Also, it is difficult to access to both campuses easily. The university needs to develop better ways to improve these drawbacks.

Argus: Have you received one of the scholarships HUFSS offers? What do you think about this program?

Kim: I received a study scholarship this semester, so I appreciate this help from the university. There are many different scholarships, not just the study scholarship. If every student would get a scholarship, it would be really hard to operate HUFSS. But it is easy for students to find out about the many small scholarships and work to get them. Usually, scholarships are 500,000 to 1,000,000 won on the average. It is fine but it still might not be enough for many students.

Argus: Do you think HUFSS is doing well following the rule for giving-back part of the tuition fees as scholarships?

Kim: Not only our university, Korean universities are not following the rule at all. One solution for this is for the students learn as much as they can about this issue and get actively involved in the tuition fees controversy.

Argus: Could you give your opinion about the development of the university with HUFSSans?

Kim: Let's not cancel classes. If a student takes 20 credits a semester, each class period costs 10,000 won. Does 10,000 won mean nothing to you? Think about 5,000 students times 10,000 won. It becomes huge. All tuition fees for the canceled classes are going somewhere. We, the students, should not have to endure canceled classes. Also, HUFSS has to press the professors not to cancel classes.

Argus: What do you think about participation in trying to solve the problem of tuition fees?

Kim: The students do not participate in the

issues with passion. Listening to a member of the student council, it is clear that students are not interested in this issue. Tuition fees have already gone up and the economic crisis has covered the whole world. However, students are not truly feeling the seriousness of rising tuition fees. Getting loans for tuition fees, interest is going on monthly, and now students are in det. If their parents cannot give any more financial support today, what are you going to do with cell-phone bills, interest on loans, and food expenses? It is time to get serious.

Argus: Talk about scholarships, the university's facilities, and tuition fees. How do you feel about all this?

Son Jun-hyung (Dept. of Digital Information Engineering-08): As tuition fees at universities have become a huge problem in Korea, tuition fees burden HUFSSans also. It is true, however, that HUFSS is one of the universities where students can receive the highest scholarship in Korea, and HUFSS has been ranked highly for this. The General Student Council and other university organizations are really trying to improve the university and get more benefit for students. For example, there is soon to be a new dormitory at the Yongin Campus.

It is impossible for every student to receive a scholarship, however. If all the students need to receive scholarships, the scholarship would lose its meaning, and that is named as giving back tuition fees. When a student receives a scholarship, she or he must to study hard, then the scholarship can be much more meaningful. When I was a high school student, a teacher always said that he wanted me to be the type of student who plays and studies sensibly at the same time. I think that the words of that teacher are true for all students, and it is sure that the university needs to support students who will do that.

Discounting tuition fees can be a good method. However just discounting tuition fees for small amounts is not a sincere solution. Rather, it is much better for HUFSS to find other ways to give tuition fees back to the students. As the fees are rising dramatically, our university could develop dramatically. Although we do not choose an extreme solution, students can also find other good ways to find the solutions. 

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By Park Hyun-chul

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Some people think that university students have the power to change society. In Korea, many university students sacrificed to accomplish democratization in the past. These days, however, most university students undergo hardships such as unemployment and expensive tuition fees. Though university students led the Korea to social progress by social solidarity a few decades ago, now they tend to pull out all the stops to become people in the high income bracket through personal ability. It is not right to criticize their attitude. But, it is also not right that they could solve their own problems, such as expensive tuition fees and unemployment, just through their personal abilities.

Is it possible to solve these problems just through their abilities? As if they acquire democracy, will they solve these problems through social solidarity? The Tuition Fees Network, which is a civic group set up to solve the problem of expensive tuition fees through the social solidarity, has charged the education policy to solve the high tuition fees since 2008. Especially, this civic group, organized by participation of about 510 civic groups, has demonstrated to call upon the solution of high tuition fees in front of the fountain of Cheongwadae, the presidential residence of South Korea, from April 28 to May 22. The Argus went there to find out the problem of tuition fees of Korean universities and what is needed to solve this problem.

University Students are Faced with Expensive Tuition Fees and Unemployment

When the reporter visited the fountain of Cheongwadae, there were many police officials to check passers-by. Though checking passers-by is needed, the reporter felt that it was more serious than expected. "It is an everyday affair to go to the fountain. After, the Lee Myung-bak government has undergone various demonstrations," said Jo Ming-geong, who is a staff of the Tuition Fees Network. She has participated with various demonstrators to demand solutions for the high tuition fees. Though she is not a university student, she has always demonstrated with the participants of this group, without regard to the weather. As this demonstration has been going on in the way of relay one-man protest, there are various people participating in, such as labor agitators, social activists, and columnists.

The Tuition Fees Network was organized by 510 civic groups. The civic groups, which participated in the organization of the Tuition Fees Network, are interested in the problem of tuition fees and are condemned with seriousness of this problem. The day when the reporter visited the demonstration, the sun showed brightly. There was a woman bathing in sunlight in front of the fountain in Cheongwadae. The woman was Lee Chun-ja, who is the publisher of Monthly Labor World, the magazine dealing with the life and problems of labor. She has participated in this demonstration for the 13th times. Though her work was not directly related to the problem of high tuition fees, she participated in the demonstration anyway.

There is the special reason why she is interested in the problem of high tuition fees. "Since 2008, our magazine has promoted the program to study social economy. As an activist for the welfare of



Park Hyun-chul / The Argus

What would Like from Korea Society

Please, think of the problem of high tuition fees as a public issue



1



2

Many people participate in one-man protest to solve the problem of tuition fees



3



4

1~4 All photos by Tuition Fees Network

labor, I just thought that university students today are simply enjoying their spring. However, I realized that I was wrong about their lives.” Through meeting with young people who took part in the program, she learned that the young do not have the chance of enjoying spring due to unemployment and the problem of high tuition fees. “A few years ago, tuition fees were also high. At that time, most students could make enough money to pay tuition fees through scholarships and part-time works. Now, though, it is impossible for students to make enough money to pay tuition fees as easily as in the past. Most university students today are long absent from school due to expensive tuition fees. Also, they fall into the debt for

10 million won or more due to loans for high tuition fees,” she added.

Many people who feel like her participate on behalf of university students, but then many students tend to avoid these demonstrations. Actually, among the participants, only Lee Tea-young, a Yonsei University student, participated in this demonstration. Jo min-geong said that most students prefer to solve the problem of paying tuition fees through their own ability rather than through demonstration. “I think that university students recognize their problem of tuition fees. However, most of them don’t want to solve this problem through social solidarity or participation in social activities. They just have the illusion that they could solve this problem after they become a person who earns a large income. But they are faced with unemployment then. So their problems cannot be solved more easily than they expect,” she said.

It Is Not Just Their Problem but Everyone’s

Lee Chun-ja partially agreed with her point of view. But she pointed out that university students are not responsible for their attitude. “The reason that university students become individualistic is not the indifference of social solidarity. It is caused by insufficient experience of achievement through social solidarity. For example, only a very few university students gathered at candlelight rallies that influenced the government to solve the social problems, such as the Yongsan disaster and the import of U.S. beef. Their attitudes might be reasonable. To live with futures, our society emphasizes that having superior ability is more important than having social solidarity,” she said.

To solve the high tuition fees, both Lee and Jo pointed out that it is time to show our society’s stronger resolve about tuition fees. Especially, Jo insisted that the education of universities is not just the education for the upper classes any longer. The universities’ education transforms most students into effective citizens. “In the early 1990’s, most university students who spent four years getting their degrees generally earned more money than people who didn’t enter the universities. At that time, entering the university was uncommon since the ratio of students who go on to a university was only about 50 percent. After the mid-90, however, this ratio went up to 70 percent. So, entering a university has lost its prestige. It means that a university education has come within the reach of most people,” she said.

Also, Lee emphasized that high tuition fees could bankrupt most families. “High tuition fees are not only the problem of students but also their family. Most parents have run into debt for their children to enter university. As for me, I have a daughter who is preparing for the entrance examination. Frankly speaking, I don’t know if I could raise money for my daughter’s tuition fees. So, I sometimes have induced my daughter to enter a teacher’s college or a national university whose tuition fees are less than those of private universities,” she said. ☹



Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow of Public Art Museum

By Kang Hye-rim
Reporter of Culture Section

According to the 2009 plan of art exhibitions, commercial overseas exhibitions have been held. Art center has been filled with the blockbuster exhibitions: “Musee National D’art Moderne du Centre Pompidou,” “Gustav Klimt,” “Yousef Karsh,” “Exhibition of World Art Masters,” and so on. It is a good chance to meet the famous masterpieces without going abroad. However, you might get second thoughts about the exhibitions, especially the exhibition directors. However, most of the audience has questioned why media organizations and private corporations should be responsible for hosting the art exhibitions. The audience wants to see the art exhibitions hosted by the public art museums.

Museum	Exhibition	Date
Aram Art Grallery	Camille Pissarro Family and Friends	1/6-3/25
SEOUL Museum of Art	Artist who painted happiness_ Renoir	5/28-9/13
Hangaram art museum	Gustav Klimt	2/1-5/15
Deoksugung moca	Fernando Botero	6/29-9/17
SEOUL Museum of Art	Andrew Warhola	2009.12.12 2010.4.4
Hangaram art museum	Exhibition of World Art Masters	6/27-8/37
SEOUL Museum of Art	Musee National D’art Moderne du Centre Pompidou	2008.11.22 -3.22
Hangaram art museum	Yousef Karsh’	3.4-4.8
Hangaram art museum	Exhibition of World Art Masters’	08.12.6 -3.29

Kyung-Hyang Shimun

Poor in Substance and Philosophy

The art experts agree that today’s blockbuster exhibitions tend to have low qualities in substance and philosophy. “At the beginning of 1990, ‘Piet Mondrian’ exhibited in The Museum of Modern Art showed its originality and a new interpretation. In contrast, ‘Van Gogh’ exhibited in Seoul Museum of Art was very hard to find the meaning, such as ‘Why take the Gogh,’ ‘How to show the Gogh,’” said Lee In-bum, professor of Sang Myung University of Art. Also, spectators were disappointed at the famous blockbuster exhibition since the most exhibitions were printings and drawings. Few paintings and sculptures were almost shabbily exhibited there. Most of the exhibition held by the media organizations and private corporations have a tendency to have the lack of

the contents and philosophy. So, it has been believed that the art exhibition held by both of the sides would not make a contribution towards giving the audience strong impression. “These directors’ collection is unbalanced. There is no philosopher in those exhibitions,” an art critic Kim sung ho said.

The Interior Artist’s Alienation

The public art museums have spent too much time in these private commercial exhibitions, so interior artists have had trouble getting opportunities of holding an exhibition. In this situation, it is hard to read the current of the contemporary art and it gives rise to the problem of art cultural policy.

Lost Planning Ability

These exhibitions exert an evil influence on our art society. The evil influence is that the public art museums lose the ability to make big plans as many outside help displays. Most of the self-planning displays have been cancelled by the public art museums. For example, According to the National Museum of Contemporary 2007 brochure, Da Da, self-planning displays was going to be exhibited there, but it was cancelled without notice. It earned the grievance of the public. The museums only stressed the importance of getting cosponsors. To make matters worse, because the outside helps display, the curators have degenerated into putting art works in order.

What Makes This Situation?

Most of the public art museums are not equipped with the facilities to display famous foreign paintings. The government should first be responsible for the circumstances. Also, the lack of budgets and human resources are blocking the progress in the public art museums. They can not bring in blockbuster display by themselves because of high rental insurance fee. The terms of officers in the museums have structural problems. Now public art museum curators are 63, but the staffs in charge of the other

fields are 187. The number of administrators overwhelms the number of curators. It shows that art museums might be operated non professional curators. It holds up a true mirror to the existing state of affairs in art museums. “To make the blockbuster display will take at least from two to three years. But director’s term of office is only three year and most curators are contract workers and their term is from one to two years. We need a radical change in the system,” Kaywon School of Art and Design professor said. According to art museum white paper, the employees’ annual income of 18 public art museums is just 1.5 billion. The amount of admission fees is not enough to meet the operation. However, they should not give up public spirit to earn the money. Most of public art museums have poor surroundings to perform the public works: Scale, financial, human.

Regain the Former Glory

The government should entrust the master of art museums and extend the director’s terms. Also, the government should provide security for the curators or guest curators. Art museum professionals can act their proper duties according to their conviction.

The introduction of National Insemmity can be an alternative. The system, that is to say, which the nation certifies the payment following the lease of overseas exhibition, can be an alternative.

The public art museums should partly accept media and private corporations art exhibitions. Making strict ordinances would help the exhibitions have principles and standards.

Just only 10 years ago, the public art museums succeeded in exposing blockbuster display with their own planning abilities. The number of spectators had been more than one million. Let the glory be regained. 

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1 Sibyl 1640 by Giovanni Andrea Sirani
 2 Julie Manet dit aussil L'Enfant au chat by Pierre Auguste Renoir



Think, Not to be Evil

By **Jang Ho-jun**

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

From April 30 to May 2, a total of 241 protesters have been detained at the site of a demonstration to mark May Day and the anniversary of last year's massive anti-government protests against imports of U.S. beef. Controversies have arisen whether the protesters should take responsibility for their violence or the police should take responsibility for making excessive use of force to suppress the protesters' actions. However, it is obvious that some citizens were taken into custody who participated in the event without any connection to the organizations in question. The police officers may defend themselves by insisting that they were only obeying their chief's orders. The reasons given by the higher officers are just same as those of their subordinates, except that the higher-ups appeal to law as the authority that they are obeying.

Since when have human beings started perpetrating evil deeds with the connivance of the uninformed masses? With a book which tells us that behavior without contemplation is another face of evil, *The Argus* seeks the origins of these absurdities in modern societies.

Report about War Criminal

The German-Jewish political theorist Hanna Arendt wrote "Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil" after observing the trial of Adolf Eichmann, a war criminal who helped the Nazis, in Jerusalem. In this work, Arendt focuses on the ordinary words and actions that Eichmann used to describe and carry out his horrendous crimes and that went unnoticed by other observers. "He was an ordinary, common person who had no ability to speculate, and did not know how to think from the standpoint of other people," she explains in a sentence dealing with Eichmann's essential traits. She adds that conventional phrases and practices that were drilled into everyone's mind worked to obstruct rational contemplation of his behaviors. Moreover, the expression "banality of evil," found in the final sentence of the book, is interpreted as another figure of evil conduct in the world.

Ordinary People Conspire in Evil Deeds

During Gwangju Democratization Movement, the uprising against Chun Doo-hwan's military dictatorship which took place between May 18 and May 27, 1980, some South Korean soldiers used cruel measures to suppress citizens' actions in the streets of Gwangju. Can evil conduct be indulged when it is carried out by the military, in which orders predominate over all else? As in Eichmann's case, there are many officers and government officials who have committed irrational deeds in the name of authority, and they want to be judged as ordinary people who did their work just as anyone else might do, even in a serene state of mind.

In another work of hers entitled "The Human Condition," Arendt sets the concept of human plurality as the essence of speech and behavior, explaining why certain people commit crimes without thinking about their behavior. The concept has two characteristics, equality and difference. Equality is important because everyone should be able to understand other people in the past, present, and future, and difference is important because it allows us to understand the reasons why people would say and do things in a certain way to get approval from others. Arendt emphasizes that the understanding of human plurality means one can think about oneself and others in considering and evaluating his or her behavior.

What Makes Ordinary People Become Criminals?

According to Arendt's explanation, the basic underlying factor that causes ordinary people to lose their ability to think about others is in the modern capitalist society. A society in which capitalism prevails is filled with material civilization, deepening the pursuit of material value. This pursuit robs people of the ability to think introspectively about human relationships in their societies. Aside from this, totalitarianism spreads, and the masses are made to follow certain material values without any resistance. Therefore, the members of society commit evil deeds without understanding what they are doing.

On the other hand, there are researchers who say it is not only the society's values and individual thinking that affect the banality of evil. Philip Zimbardo, the American psychologist who conducted the notorious experiment of the Stanford prison study, demonstrated that specific circumstances and systems would make ordinary students become just like real prison guards who are willing to torture prisoners brutally. In other words, what is called the rotten box heavily influences the apple to be rotten. Zimbardo also analyzed the mistreatment of Iraqi war prisoners in Abu Ghraib prison, and supported the staff sergeant accused of ordering the inhumane treatment. "He was not an evil person, but just influenced by

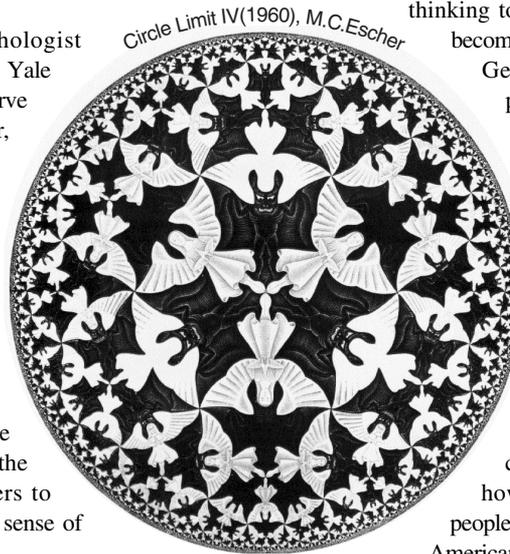
the circumstances of the prison,” Zimbardo emphasized.

Obedience to Authority

The renowned American social psychologist Stanley Milgram planned his experiment at Yale University as follows: If the people who serve as students did not choose the correct answer, people in the role of teachers were ordered to inflict an electric shock on the students. The more questions students failed to answer correctly, the higher the voltage that was applied. 65 percent of subjects raised the voltage almost all the way up to the maximum of 450 volts, but the other 35 percent stopped complying with the experimenters’ orders at some point. The actual title of the experiment was “Obedience to Authority.” Milgram emphasized that the subjects adapted themselves to the orders to rationalize their behavior, suspending their sense of humanity and ethics.

Hong Won-pyo, professor of the Open Major Division in the College of Social Science at HUFs, explained that “Milgram’s experiment was to identify why German populace obeyed Hitler’s commands against humanity. When obedience to orders becomes the only way to survive, conscience is lost collectively; therefore, resistance based on individual’s sense of justice becomes impossible. Many ordinary people may give up

their conscience due to their desire for survival. Since conscience appears only when one is thinking, it is hard for people who behave without thinking to do conscientious acts. Deeds without thinking become the essence of evil act; therefore, many people in Germany participated the crimes collectively, in positive or passive ways.”



Escaping the Name of Ordinary Criminal

While an auxiliary police officer who stated his conscience was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment, his chiefs continued to rationalize the orders they gave which led to the detention and injury of many ordinary people. Evil deeds include not only crimes with malicious intentions, but also irrational phenomena that come about due to a lack of contemplation in a society. A little thought about how one’s behavior might influence others helps people avoid committing crimes in spite of themselves.

American consultant Peter F. Drucker, also called The Father of Modern Management, gave his opinion about the banality of evil in his autobiography. “Evil is totally not an ordinary thing, but the person who commits evil is banal. In any case, people should not compromise with vice to fulfill their ambitions or prevent worse cases.”

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Virtual Interview

(At a scene of a candlelight vigil, citizens and auxiliary police officers stand face to face.)

■ **Auxiliary Police officer (AP):** Until when do I have to push these people? I am hungry, and also thirsty. Ah, they are separating in many ways. Farewell, fellows. I am exhausted.

(He leans to a wall, and falls into slumber.)

■ **AP:** A scaffold? Is an execution under process?

■ **Adolf Eichmann (Eichmann):** Long live Germany! Long live Austria! Long live Argentina! These are the countries with which I have been most closely associated and I shall not forget them. I had to obey the rules of war and my flag. I am ready.

(The foothold falls!)

■ **AP:** He’s dead. “Long Live Germany?” Was he a Nazi?

■ **Eichmann:** I am Otto Adolf Eichmann, Lieutenant Colonel of a quasimilitary organization which belonged to Nazis. I was

hanged because I ordered the massacre of Jews.

■ **AP:** A ghost has appeared!

■ **Eichmann:** It’s time to get used to happenings like this in this column. You also seem to be a soldier, or police officer.

■ **AP:** I am AP, the short form of auxiliary police officer.

■ **Eichmann:** Do you think that I am a bad guy?

■ **AP:** Huh?

■ **Eichmann:** I had a harmonious family, and was always obedient to the law, though the Führer’s statements were equivalent to laws during the Third Reich. Sending Jews to the extermination camps was the “final solution” to dispose of them. A phone call came, and my chief forced me to send the order. As a soldier, I executed the command. You know how important it is for a soldier to obey orders from above.

■ **AP:** Though it is natural for privates to follow such commands, you had a high rank as a lieutenant colonel. You should have

taken responsibility for your orders.

■ **Eichmann:** I heard that a woman named Hannah Arendt wrote a book about me. She said in her book that all of my behavior showed the banality of evil, or actions without thinking. She seemed to be disappointed to see that my ordinary words and actions were not different from her expectations. But why do people, including her, blame a soldier who just implemented the order from my chief? I did not have any intention or willingness to commit evil!

■ **AP:** Haven’t you thought about the results of your behavior even once?

■ **Eichmann:** Well, I cannot understand why I was to blame.

■ **AP:** You also seem to have become unable to think humanely, since your conscience has been suppressed by authority and convention. What makes me more upset is that there are many people who carry out such absurd crimes, measures, policies, and so on, thinking they are just doing ordinary works.

Vision in the Global Era



Lee Duk-seon

Chairman and CEO Allied
Technology Group, Inc
An Alumnus of HUFSS

Imagine the possibility.

Can you imagine, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years from now, yourself standing here like me in front of an audience of young people to tell the story of your life? I am here today to tell you, “Yes, you can.”

I am excited, pleased, honored and happy to be here today with you.

Today I would like to present my talk in two parts; First dealing with my personal background starting from Korea and subsequently my life in the United States, and in the second part I will talk about some of the important factors that have affected my career, my business and my life in general. Some of those factors may be relevant and help some of you who plan to go overseas for further study or to develop a professional or business career. I would like to use the remaining time for some questions and answers.

I. Personal Background

Edited to fit this page

II. Seven Important Factors 1. Language and Enculturation

To be successful in a foreign country, you have to learn to speak the language of the locals. A lot of people do not understand and grossly underestimate how important this is. It may be more important than getting an advanced degree if you plan to stay and work in a foreign country. Wherever you are, be it in the technical track or in management, your ability to communicate effectively will significantly impact your ability to move up. For example, in the United States, the days when the Korean-American doctors, scientists and engineers could complain about being discriminated against and being held back because they are Korean are over. It is not because they are Korean. It is because many of us struggle with the language. In the United States, unless you have a sufficient command of the English language, it is impossible for you to communicate your thoughts and ideas effectively. It does not matter whether you speak with an accent, as long as you can speak it well enough to have effective and intelligent communication. It is almost

impossible for most of the Korean people who are the so called 1.0 generation to ever learn to speak English like a native.

I was lucky. Because I attended HUFSS, I was well prepared. I arrived in the U.S. with a good command of English, and I also had a driver’s license. I was ready. I was able to get my first job two days after I got to Washington D.C.

America has been good to me and my family. It is truly a land of opportunity. Where else could I have gone to become what I am and be where I am. Certainly not in Europe, but as far as I am concerned, it can happen only in America.

2. Work Hard

Whatever you do, make sure that’s what you really want to do. If you want to start a new career or a business, make sure you know what you are getting into. Don’t do it because other people are doing it. You should be able to enjoy what you are doing. You should do it because it is fun. If this is not the case, get out and do something else. Once you start, give it all you got. There is no half way.

Once I arrived in the U.S., I had to struggle for several years. First I had to work at two jobs; a full-time and a part-time job everyday to make a living and to save enough money to get married. I later had to give up my part-time job in order to go to school. I got my first real, meaningful job as a programmer at Control Data Corporation in the Spring of 1967. Shortly after I started at Control Data, I told my wife that she wasn’t going to see me much as I was going to be working nights and weekends. I did not have to, but I wanted to, to prove that I can do things better, faster and more efficiently than any other people. As I did not have a college degree or an exceptional talent, only thing I could offer to overcome that was my hard work. Because I did that, I was able to establish a reputation and be recognized as someone people could go to get their problems solved. Because of that reputation, Westat reached out and recruited me in June of 1969. My hard work continued for a few more years at Westat, but I did not have to work at nights and weekends any more since 1972. That’s pretty good, isn’t it?

So, therefore, I consider the years, 1966 to 1972, my investment period. Hard work always pays off. It is never wasted. Hard work is good business. The reputation you establish, good or bad, will follow you for the rest of your life. Invest for your future. There are not no free lunches.

3. Attract and Retain Good People

In any organization, the key to success is in its ability to hire and retain top-notch people. As I always say, what is a company? A company is made up of people working together to achieve the goals of the company. If you manage to assemble a group of good people, it becomes a good company. Obviously, the opposite is also true. You have got to be willing and able to hire the people who are smarter, bigger and better than yourself. It hasn't been a hard thing to do in my case.

Hiring people better than yourself is not only a sound management practice for your organization, but it also helps you personally and professionally. You can't help but grow and become a stronger manager. Never stop growing and learning.

The people that you hire should share your ideals and dreams for the company you want to have. Make sure the employees know for sure that you care about their well-being, personally and professionally, and that you are their champion. Good managers realize that employees' well-being and companies' long-term health go hand in hand. Be fair to your employees. Be loyal. Be nice. In turn, your employees will be fair, loyal and nice to you also. What goes around comes around. Learn to share. Be generous. Do not get greedy. It is your employees after all who do all the work and make things happen. You are nothing without them. Let them share the fruits of their labor.

4. Building Relationships

Business is a business of relationships; relationship with your present and former employees, relationship with customers, relationship with strategic partners, relationship with vendors or suppliers, etc. Make sure they benefit from their relationship with you. A relationship which is one-sided will not last. There should be something in it for both parties. Try to establish and maintain

a good relationship with everyone you deal with. You may need that person someday.

Be careful when you hire your new staff but be even more careful when you fire someone. Quite often I get help from my former employees. Don't burn bridges. You may have to cross them again someday. This may be redundant, but it's worth underscoring. People management skills will make or break you. Trust me, if you manage people badly, it comes back to haunt you. So do whatever it takes to obtain and practice good people skills. One of the best methods I've employed is watching and learning from those who do it well. A good example is my long term relationship with my good friend and the CEO of Westat, Joe Hunt. Joe was my boss for a long time at Westat. I have learned from Joe that the decisions we make should be based on fairness and equity, that we should not make decisions when we are emotional, and that we should conduct ourselves always with a degree of patience and a sense of decency. It is a model that I have adopted for myself in managing the people who work for me. Even to this day, whenever I am about to make a difficult decision, I think about what Joe would do in the situation.

In any relationship, it is important that you try to build trust, respect and loyalty. You can't demand respect or loyalty, you have to earn it.

As I always say, loyalty is a two way street.

5. Do the Right Thing

Always do the right thing. It is like telling the truth all the time. If you use this principle as a guide in making your decisions, you do not have to worry about what you have done in the past. It may not be the best decision, but you know you tried to do what is right. If you are unsure about your decision, err on the side of being safe. And don't let your ego prevent you from admitting mistakes just be sure you learn from those mistakes.

At Allied Technology, we have been doing our best to keep our business as a fish bowl operation with nothing to hide. Because most of our business is with the Federal government agencies, we are audited each year by the Defense Contract Auditing Agency as well as others depending on the contracts we have. I am proud to say that these annual audits for Allied Technology have uncovered zero

defects to date. Doing the right thing is good business.

6. Positive Thinking

When you run your company or manage your group, create and maintain a can-do attitude. Maintain a positive outlook on things. Look at the brighter side of things. Be happy with and appreciate what you have. The cup is always half full not half empty. Remember! Your employees are constantly watching you, they are watching what you do or what you say, how you do things, how you feel, because you are the boss. There is no one higher than you in your organization. You are it. What you do and how you do it affects everybody. It is indeed lonely at the top, but it is important to have at least a few people with whom you can confide in and be encouraged by. Don't isolate yourself. Stay engaged and keep your vision alive.

7. Sharing

Making money is important. Once you have the money, what you do with it or how you spend it is more important. We should be thankful for what we have, you should be thankful to the people around you who have worked with you to make things happen, and we should learn to share what we have with those who need it more than we do. It is the shortcut to our happiness. Trust me.

It is a funny thing. Whenever I give, I receive much more. It is the giver who benefits the most. Whenever I give, I receive more to give more the next time. It has been my personal experience. Giving is good business. We are merely a temporary custodian of our wealth. You can't take it with you. So why not share it while we are still around.

Finally, an important message I would like to deliver to you before I close is a message of hope. As you can see, if someone like me can make it in a foreign country, I am convinced you can do it bigger and better. Don't take "no" for an answer. Set your goal, stick with it, work hard at it and never give up. So I would like to close by saying, "Yes, you can." 🙌

This is the lecture given to the HUFSSans on April 29.

By Hwang Jung-hyun

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Yu Kwang-goeng, also known as Liukh, is one of the most promising up-and-coming music video directors in Korea and currently works with some of the brightest rising stars in K-Pop Music. He studied visual communication design at Hongik University, and in May 2008 he started his own production company "Matters-in-Liukh." The Argus sat down with Liukh to talk about music videos, his life, and more.

Argus: Tell us how you got into the art field. What motivated you?

Yu Kwang-goeng (Liukh): I was always interested in art, and particularly in drawing when I was a kindergartener. My dad had visited Japan a lot for business and he brought me tons of Japanese cartoons, which have very unique styles, which intrigued me. Like this, my main interest was usually in drawing when I was young, but soon I faced the limits of expressing my ideas through drawing. I was then anxious for doing screen work. By doing the screen work, I could do different types of communication compared to drawing. Of course, like any other parents, my dad did not want me to be an artist, but my mother supported from the very beginning. That conviction gave me firm confidence in keeping with art.

Argus: So, you are a video director now. What is it like in reality compared to your fantasies? Oftentimes, people think that it is all glitz and glamour behind the scenes of music videos. What is it really like? Any crazy stories?

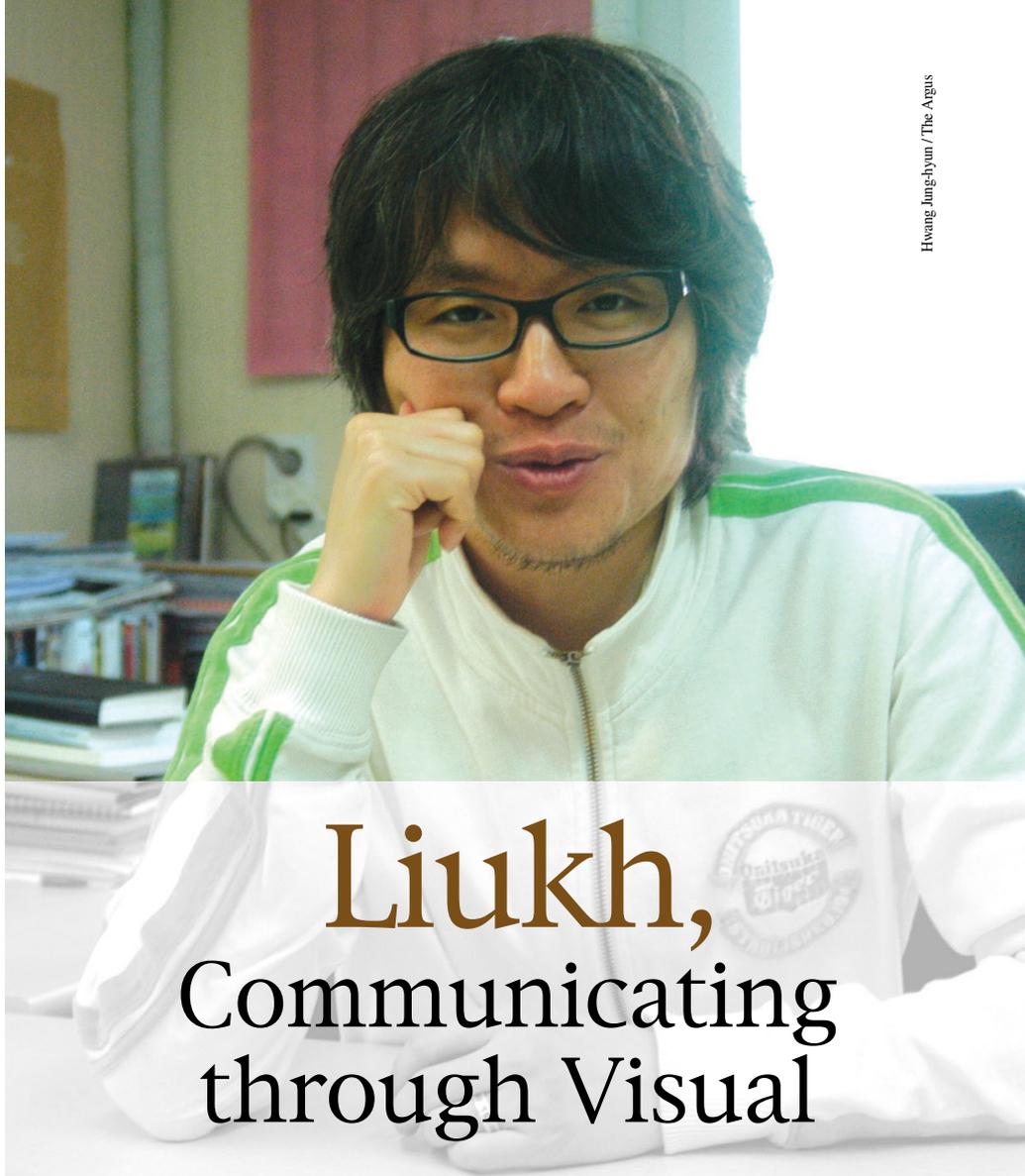
Liukh: Actually, my work is just like my

fantasies. It is a really fun and interesting job. Did I disappoint you? To tell the truth, the excitement is because I am a director. Unless you are the director or a member of the crew, you spend many of hours just waiting and waiting for your time to happen. Of course, it is awfully hard work for me, too. But it is

worthwhile. It makes me so happy and satisfied. But also, it is a work for a corporation. It is like building a structure. If I do it all by myself, no communication goes, and it would not be any fun. A crazy story? Wow, the funniest story that I can think of happened in Japan. We went to Japan to shoot the commercial film (CF) of SK Tellink. Normally there are around 35 staff members when shooting, but only five of them went with me to Japan. And we did the location hunting by ourselves. It felt like we went on a trip or something. We also went to Paris to shoot the Angel-in-us coffee commercial. I realized why people keep saying that Paris is the most beautiful city. Paris is beautiful.

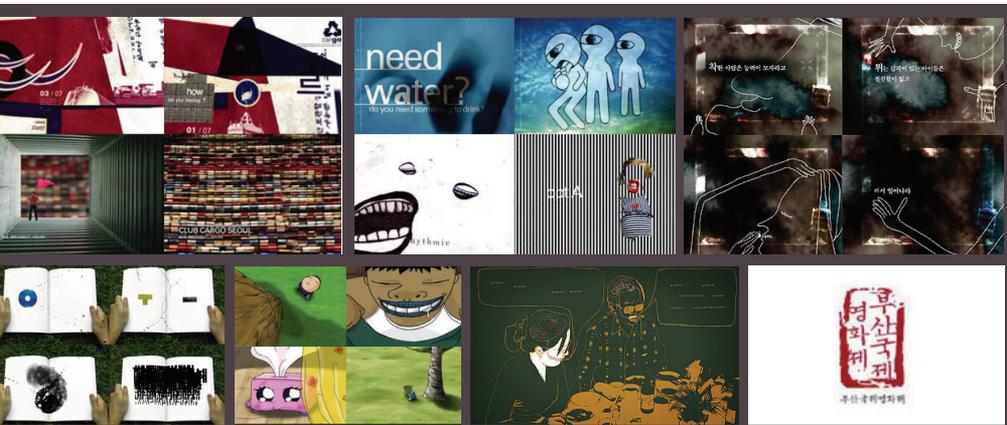
Argus: You really seem to enjoy your job. So tell me, which was the most challenging scene to shoot?

Liukh : When I shot Kang Kyun-sung's music video "Every Time I See You" was the toughest. I stayed awake two nights worked 48



Hwang Jung-hyun / The Argus

Liukh, Communicating through Visual



Liukh's works of art

hours like a mad man. Usually, a music video takes about 2 to 3 days to shoot. I could have had more spare time if I had stretched them out but I wanted to do that. It was awful but worth it.

Argus: *Of all the artists you worked with in the video, who would you most like to work with again?*

Liukh: Tablo of Epikhigh. I did his “Eternal Morning” music video. He is very funny and has a unique personality, as you can see on TV or radio. With him, I can do a lot of new and experimental things. Tablo is a kind of person who is willing to be out of his own mold. Anyone who is willing to break his mold is welcome with me. And I would say Kim Dong-ryul too. His music is so beautiful and sentimental. His music is very good to integrate with screening.

Argus: *We know that you are a music video director. But besides that, you work in various fields from screening to painting. In your work, do you have any favorite field?*

Liukh: To tell the truth, it is a kind of tricky to pick only one field. Because no matter whether it is a poster or a screening, they are all precious communication tools to me. It is because each field is unique and has various merits and demerits. In case of a poster, it has merits in resolution. For screening, you can make full use of movement. And in advertisement, you can express yourself in a limited format. Then in music videos, you can do anything you want in a small amount of time. To me, it is like discussing merits and demerits of the Korean language and the English language. In addition, the field is like various forms of language, same as you speak with honorific titles to elders formally, and have casual talk with friends.



It's Liukh's idea of his passport. His name is various and his nationality is Asia not confined to just one country. This whole concept of his identity is one of the core philosophy of his work.

Argus: *You seem to give communication top priority when doing your work. So how do you deal with the tastes of your clients?*

Liukh: I think it is unresolved homework that I have to carry. I have 13 mottos in my life. It is called “Matters-in-Liukh” which is also my company's name. Matters usually mean problems, but here it means important things to do. One of my mottos is to deny traditions and forms. This motto gets in the way with some clients. However, you can not invent anything without an experiment. For me, Korean people are really closed to new experimental things. It's like they deny pluralism. You know, with open-minds, Korean people can do anything. We can compete with the world by doing so. Have you seen the newly released film called “Thirst” of director Park Chan-wook? It is a really interesting experiment in Korea. Like that, I don't want to create a work that only I can be satisfied with. I want to create a work that can communicate and impact the whole society.

Argus: *Communicating with people and moving their hearts are great! Tell us the work that you particularly like. Which work was most satisfying to you?*

Liukh: The works related to race are all my favorites. I made a lot of race works such as “Colors of Korean” and “His Name is Half-Breed.” And I made a poster about foreign workers in Korea with “The National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea.” Among them, my favorite is “Passport.” Korean people are obsessed with nationalism. Korean people seem to think Koreans themselves are like one super individual. I don't feel that. Even though my mother is Korean, I am not Korean because my father is not. My father is Chinese. But no one sees me as Chinese because my mom isn't. Confusion of identity is shaking my world all the time. Nationality means a lot but nationality means nothing at the same time. So



all of the works related with race represent my struggles over the racism I have faced in my whole life. And maybe you can say that it is basically all about my whole life. These race related works will be with me forever.

Argus: *So your race related to works is a major part of your life. Besides that, where do the ideas come from in your other works?*

Liukh: Nothing special. I just get ideas from everyday life. Racism is the most obvious. But I think that anything I create is connected to my life. Even if it doesn't look like it is, I think it is. Childhood memories, outfits that my friends wear, all the conversations we have, for example, are my inspirations like in the music videos that I did for “Rudebox.” I created the story based on the articles that I read. When creating the stories, child abuse has been a big issue. As with other people, I was really shocked and I wanted to make this story so people would learn about the issue.

Argus: *What kind of products are you working on now and what do you want to do in the future?*

Liukh: I am now focusing on videos. I am making the commercial film of OZ cellphone and Kim Dong-ryul's new music video called “Lonely Voyage.” You will see it soon. And the future? I want to keep doing what I do now. The work is really intriguing and I feel blessed to have the right job for me. I hope you will have the right job too.

Argus: *Any words for HUFsAns?*

Liukh : you guys have language, the most critical weapon. Language is the key to another world. With foreign languages, you can easily communicate with other societies and cultures. I hope you do your best. Go for your life! 

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On to the Next Path

Conscientious objectors challenge this sensitive issue

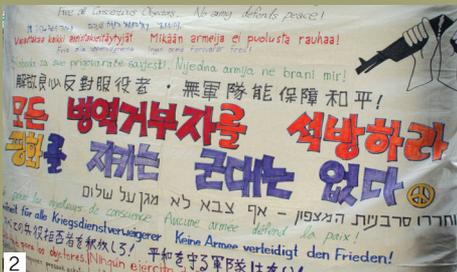
An activist for conscientious objection, ►
Lim Jae-sung



By Kim Sung-goo / The Argus



1



2

- 1 Players put on a comic performance against conscription.
- 2 A slogan of conscientious objection.

All photos by Kim Sung-goo

By Kim Sung-goo
Reporter of National Section

All able-bodied Korean men over 19 years of age must serve in the military service for about two years. However, some are harshly against joining the armed forces of the country. In general, we call them conscientious objectors. People generally think of them as the heroes of religious principles, but the term also includes peace-loving atheists.

In accordance with Korean law, government authorities imprison them as punishment on charges of not complying with their obligation to service. In fact, a number of the conscientious objectors, since this issue turned surfaced in 2001, have been sent to prison

because they refused to fulfill their duty on the major grounds of religions or moral principles. The petition of the minority toward the current society along with social movements has still been tarnished by a growing suppression from society. Lim Jae-sung, an activist consenting to conscientious military objection, works to bring about political and social changes by campaigning in public about the idea that the Korean government should implement an alternative way for the conscientious objectors to military service.

Have you thought about why Korean men must go to military? There can be many answers to this question. But most people, presumably, would have the mind to say, "There is no way, they have to go," because men must do and accept their duty under the national rule. They are unable to avoid the oppressive circumstances of the government. By the way, in the face of this irresistible situation, what would happen if someone posed a new idea, an idea that it is high time to provide an alternative way for those against conscription?

On the question above, Lim expressed his regret, as only few people recognize the reason why it is necessary to institute the system. "The current suppressing this situation," he continued, "does not let us go the way we are heading for. Many people lash out at our plan since they assume we are tactically trying to evade the military service. The outpouring of negative public sentiment has focused mostly only on that of military evasion, which only leaves relentless misunderstanding," he said.

The social movement led by the small number of the military service objectors began in 2000 when the first publicly proclaimed objector, Oh Tae-yang, was sentenced for not obeying his military obligation. Oh inspired these men to defend their decision not to become soldiers. However, the aftermath of Oh's determination led Lim fall into ups and downs. In 2002, Lim ran for the student president election at his university, Korea University, with a pledge and a great promotion for permitting alternative military service for the objectors. "As you might guess, the sharpest verbal attacks from many radical groups were sent to me, but this did not let me down. Surely, I still take a strong stand," he serenely said with a smile.

The very purpose of the collective movement of the conscientious objectors is aimed at ensuring equal human rights, regardless of

whether a young man goes to the military or not. Human right means as Lim puts it, conscientious denial of every murderous conduct. "Soldiers must possess guns, but what are those guns used for? To kill opponents. Weapons sap my purity," he said. Second, there is no other choice for them. Unless they want to be sent to jail, they must spend their year-and-a-half in the military. "It is unreasonable why they have to be imprisoned instead of not serving the military service. It is a violation of human



▲ One foreign activist raises his picket skyward.

◀ Two women are behind the paper bars of the miniature prison.

▼ Demonstrators protest obligatory conscription.

rights. We have done this activity for humanitarian purposes," he said.

Considering the current military service system, there are some alternative services such as public service personnel, combat police, and auxiliary police. "By law, men in the three groups are labeled as soldiers even though they do not use weapons during the service except for the first four-week-long military drill. In that sense, how would it make a big difference between the current law and the changes that all of the objectors suggest? It means that the government has already operated the system as a result," Lim added.

Throughout many protests, the objectors have been under much psychological pressure as it is a highly challenging matter to persuade the public to consent to their suggestions. As a result of insufficient communication, both the proponents and opponents have been in conflict between the freedom of conscience and obligatory military duty since the issue came to the surface. Lim said "The conscientious dissidents do not approve that the freedom of conscience precedes the security of nation. However, the current conscription system requires every individual to sacrifice his own



freedom as a human being."

Why is it so hard to carry the alternative way into practice? The alternative program is always blocked, now that militarism is deeply rooted in the country so that people generally would not likely approve of substitute choices in terms of faith and conscience. "Fortunately, there have been several progressive movements with government authorities that are beginning to gradually change the old way so that the objectors can serve in some capacity acceptable to all. If it works someday, the imbalance in the heart of the controversy will be ameliorated. I believe what I do now will help change the system," he concluded. 

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Syed Abdus Samad
Professor of
Business Administration

Economic Integration of Northeast Asia

1. Introduction

The countries of Northeast Asia (NEA) have made significant economic progress over the past 30 years or so with Japan excelling initially followed by Korea and now China who is posting phenomenal growth at the present time. The region has remained politically and socially stable which has helped growth and economic transformations. However, it is never easy to make any forecasts about what might happen to these countries plus Russia and peripherally Mongolia. North Korea belongs to a different genre altogether and hence we do not focus on that country in this paper. Mongolia and Russia feature as members of joint programs undertaken in the region over the last 20 years or so. Japan may expand its role as the number two economic superpower. China's emergence as a socialist market economy followed by some reforms has also added a new dimension to the challenges and responses of the region. Korea is already a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the club of the advanced and rich countries. Its sustained economic prosperity and acquisition of a rare industrial culture backed by a top class service sector are important attributes of the NEA.

Internal changes within the region of course will affect international and intraregional relations, with impact on the scope of economic cooperation. Regional integration may not be easy here, given the political history of the past. But then Europe and Southeast Asia also have had similar history of political differences. These, however, did not prevent European Union (EU) or the fortress Europe, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) from becoming significant regional economic groupings or blocs with tremendous

impact on the life and work of the people

Some analysts maintain that a country's diplomatic and economic relations may be influenced by the quest for more power to consolidate domestic gains made in all spheres of life which determine the overall ranking of that country in the league of nations. Korea, Japan, and China may not be any different from this imperative. Russia too has similar motivation now in an emerging new international economic order.

2. On Regional Economic Cooperation

Regional cooperation, partnerships and collaborations are emerged as a major strategy of national and international advancement in recent years.

The characteristics of regional development cooperations like the EU and the ASEAN commonly share a strong spirit of regionalism, complementarities in their economic structures, economic policies and similar attitude toward the outside world. Trade and Investment form the core elements of initial cooperation, subsequently spreading to other sectors. Preferential tariffs, customs union, free trade zones, economic union, and so on, are the different forms of regional cooperation with the last representing and most mature stage when the members look like belonging to one economy in an enlarged geographical space. Only the EU perhaps has attained this stage by now.

Thoughts of the Northeast Asian economic bloc are still at an elementary stage with no formal mechanism or institutional arrangement in place yet. This bloc may comprise Korea, China, Japan, Russia, Mongolia, Taiwan and North Korea, with China, Japan and Korea forming the core of the association. Obviously,

these countries differ in their economic and political systems. Japan is a highly industrialized and developed country representing the second largest economy of the world, after the U.S.. South Korea is an advanced high technology economy with some structural softness. China is emerging as a mammoth economic entity, posting very high growth. But it is not a free market economy in the true sense. Post cold war Russia is an economy in transit. It still has many of the problems of a command economy and is relatively underdeveloped in terms of economic infrastructures and transparency in business transactions and may need a secure or protected market for some time to come.

Some analysts feel that it may not make much sense to Japan to promote intraregional free trade because of the existing wide gap between Japan and the other countries of the region. As the stages of economic development of them being divergent, there are as many complementarities as elements of competition among them. Japan posts huge trade surpluses vis-a-vis the U.S. and the EU. Thus it may not have strong incentives for a formal grouping of the NEA. South Korea may gain from such a group to develop its rural areas. China being the emerging large market may also reap rich benefits from the integrated NEA, but it has to dismantle many of its protectionist policies, including non-tariff barriers. It is true that this region is far from an ideal world of free and fair trade with many tariffs, non-tariff and other veiled forms of protectionism still in practice which tend to divert trade. But still trade linkages between Korea, Japan and China are not insignificant at the present time. Investment also flows in both directions.

But there is no getting away from the ongoing

process of regionalization and globalization, and a new spring wind has begun to warm the cold, tense and closed sea encircled by Japan, North and South Korea, and Russia. The spirit of regionalism has to be born first of course and then grow, deepen and widen, like it has in other larger regions of the world. The political issues existing in the region are not complex or insoluble. In a true spirit of regionalism, the three main countries which are the focus of this presentation can find an optimum institutional setting for enhanced cooperation. The enormous economic space that such a setting can create in itself generates such synergies and spread effects that we may not be able to forecast or quantify them adequately now.

3. Analysis on the Countries' Economic Status

Korea

Korean economy is innovation driven with focus on knowledge creation and use. China is one of its largest export destinations. Liquefied natural gas, Information and communication technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology now form the rock foundation of Korea's high technology export basket. Korea's strong linkages with the U.S. economy in particular are reflected in these developments with a deep financial crisis now gripping the U.S.. However, given the strength and resilience of Korean economy, it is expected that the current issues would be handled prudently and growth will pick up to its trend course before long. With Japan, Korea has had some tariff and non-tariff problems to resolve. Korea is the world's biggest producer of electronics and a major exporter of ships, automobiles, steel, plastic and rubber, clothing, and commercial services.

China

- Efforts to move the economy to a more socially and economically sustainable path will guide public policy in 2009 to 2010.
- Government accountability has improved, but much wider reforms to increase domestic participation of the people in economic affairs are still needed.
- A strong campaign against corruption and misconduct will continue.
- Growth will moderate to 8.5 percent in 2009 according to Economist Intelligence Unit forecast.
- Socialist Market economy stresses growth and

political control.

- Balance of economic prosperity is being altered in favor of social priorities with stress on education and healthcare.
- A private sector made of domestic and foreign funded interest is set to expand, completing the dominant state sector.

Japan

- Second largest economy of the world. Japan is among the technologically advanced producers of motor vehicles, electronic equipment, machine tools, steel, ship, chemicals, textiles and processed food.
- Apparently, its trade links are the highest with China and the U.S.. There is a strong government: business partnership in Japan.
- Strong work ethics. Life time employment. High Life Expectancy which has lasted for 81 years.
- Low defense expenditure: one percent of gross domestic product (GDP).
- Measured in terms of purchasing power parity, Japan ranks as the second largest economy of the world (2008).
- Its industrial sector is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuel.
- The tiny agricultural sector is heavily subsidized and protected, with crop yields among the highest in the world. Japan posted spectacular growth for three decades-average of 10 percent in the 1960s, five percent in the 1970s and four percent in the 80s. Now it can barely post a 1.7 percent annual growth. Government efforts to revive growth in 2001 to 2002 proved short lived and were hampered by very slow growth in the U.S., Europe and some Asian countries. Growth picked up a little in 2002 to 2007 period, but was only 0.7 percent in 2007, the last year for which data are available.
- Huge public debt (182 percent of GDP) and aging labor force would be major long run problems. Some fear that any tax increases can affect the ongoing economic recovery which is not strong.
- Debates on the role and effects of economic reforms, growing economic inequality and privatization of Japan Post, largest financial institution of Japan for decades, are current concerns.
- Recent financial crisis in the U.S. and elsewhere has also had its impact on the economy of Japan which has large stakes in

many western financial institutions. If the rescue or bail out package being tried at the initiative of the U.S. does not work and the crisis deepens and spreads. The chances are that the scope of regional economic cooperation in the NEA could narrow down for the time being with focus on the crisis and its resolution.

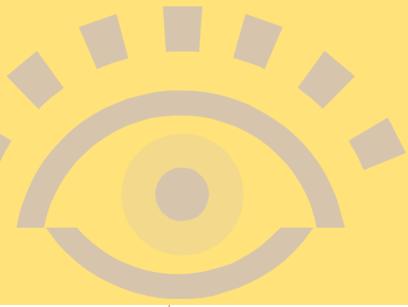
Russia

- Natural Resources: Petroleum, natural gas, timber, wood products, metals and chemicals.
- Agriculture: Grains, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, dairy products and meat.
- Industry: Manufactures, automobiles, trucks, trains, aircraft, machine tools, mining and construction materials.
- Foreign Direct Investment (2007): 52.5 billion US dollars
- Public Debt (2007) (at three percent of GDP): 36 billion US dollars
- Consumer Price Inflation (2007): 11.9 percent
- Literacy (2008): 99.4 percent
- Life Expectancy (2008): 73 years (women) 59 years (men)
- Workforce (2008): 73.88 million
- Stabilization and rainy day funds (2007): 156 billion US dollars

4. Current Programs of Cooperation

There are some ongoing activities involving the countries of the region but without any legal-political framework or model, unlike in the EU for example. Thoughts of an economic zone or a common market have been there since 1980s. Capital and technology of Korea and Japan, huge labor force of China, Russia's resources, knowledge and management can set up a profitable division of labor in trade, investment and other major areas of economic cooperation. All these countries want peace and prosperity, along with better maritime access to the Pacific Ocean.

China's coastal, valley, border, hinterland, and overseas Chinese form the core of its plans for future. Economic cooperation in its Liaodong peninsula, Shangdong peninsula and Beijing area with Japan, Korea, Mongolia and Russia can widen under a comprehensive program of integration. These are all in the realm of possibilities which should be explored within the framework of integrated regional cooperation. 



Green Should Not be Only a Color

By Kim Min-ji
Planning Director

The dynamic of becoming green is major interest today around the world. In Korea, the President Lee Myung-bak administration has made a major policy innovation that going green can be an important opportunity for Korea to get ahead. The plan has recently been concrete and active; articles on environmental policy have been reported every day and even some shopping malls have advertised the green campaign with a shopping basket. It is quite desirable and the idea of green is swimming with the global current. The government has particularly focused on making Korea a bike-friendly country by setting up more bicycle-only roads in line with the green growth.

The government has announced the creation of a nationwide bike path as part of the “Green New Deal” by 2020 as bicycles are considered as important driving forces of going green. About a 3,000 kilometer bike trail will be built along the nation’s coastlines connected to the masterplan for the “Four-River Restoration Project.” In the plan is expected that the newly built bike lanes will help each region attract tourists and affect job creation.

It is okay to make use of bicycles as eco-friendly transportation for the policy of going green. There seems, however, that the policymakers do not understand the practical use of bicycles. Bikes are used not to travel across the country but to commute short distances. It is totally for policy advertisement that makes the people ride bicycles by building bicycle lanes all over the country without considering practical use and the users. Creating a nationwide bike path in the provinces will not be used frequently, except by travelers. Instead, making good use of bikes for environmental purposes, it is more efficient to build bike-only roads for people who commute, usually in the cities. It needs to expand bike lanes in downtown areas so that bicycles could become a de facto commuter means in daily lives. In fact, most of the bike lanes in urban areas are built on sidewalks, making it very difficult to bike to work. Besides, the rate of building bike-only roads is slow. The government’s comment about this, that building them in a big city costs a lot of money and causes traffic problems, does not make sense.

Along with the government’s active performance, several local governments are struggling to plan to build bike-only roads. The local authorities make it mandatory to build the facilities, and have plans to increase the rate of people riding bicycles as transportation. Nevertheless, some policies are not based on any essential reasons for people not riding bikes in their lives. As a matter of fact, the national government, as well as local governments, have had plans to encourage people to ride bikes for a long time. The reason why the plans have not been put into effect until now is that no one would analyze what the bike riders really need, and the same mistakes keep being repeated still. The government announced a few days ago that apartment complexes should construct bike safekeeping equipment. They feel that these anti-theft devices will help the use of bikes increase in line with the bike-riding campaign in the green growth policy. In reality, the roads condition that favor automobiles causes people to hesitate riding bikes on the nations’ roads safely. What matters is not making parking lots for bikes but refurbishing the roads we have for safer bike riding.

Another point the government has missed is that the policy on building bike roads across the country does not rest on the public opinion. The government thinks that it is more effective to get the people to take part in its policy after practicing it without hearing people’s opinions. The policy should not be the decision of a small group. Policymakers need to discuss the policy thoroughly with a lot of people and investigate all things that may happen from the people’s point of view. Then they can complete their plans on the basis of working with the people. Their direction and order, though, is reverse now.

The green policy is linked to the environment as well as being a global trend. It should not be a political event. It need not be taken advantage of as a temporary campaign or performance, and it needs to be used to build accessible transportation substantially in our daily lives from an environmental aspect. It is time to think over how to ride bikes more safely and frequently in big cities, not to build something visible for policy advertisement. The government fortunately has not yet crossed the Rubicon away from environmentalism, fortunately, and there is still enough time to consider matters on green policy carefully. 

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Broadening My Eyes on HUFS

Whenever I see The Argus at HUFS, I get excited because I am curious to know what kinds of articles are in the magazine. Actually, I was a cub-reporter for The Argus over the past a few months. For various reasons I cannot do this now. I get so nervous when I see the magazine, but I always read it. This time, I am really interested in the "Campus" section. Every time I read this section, I learn lots of new things about what's happening at HUFS. Also, other sections discuss a variety of topics that I have to think about as a university student. I hope that The Argus continues to produce the best university English magazine in Korea. I'm looking forward to next month's issue! 

Kwan Jun-ye

(Dept. of Malay-Indonesian Interpretation and Translation-08)

Deepening My Thoughts on Suicide

I have been reading The Argus since I was a freshman because it helps me broaden my perspectives on various social issues. I'm especially impressed with this month's cover story, "Choosing one's time." I used to think that "committing suicide" only had to do with people with mental problems. However, after reading this story, which covered suicide's philosophical and psychological aspects, I came to a deeper understanding about why people kill themselves and realized that suicide is more than just a problem of "blaming oneself." Thanks always for giving me valuable information! 

Hyeon Ji-eun

(Dept. of Japanese Interpretation and Translation-08)

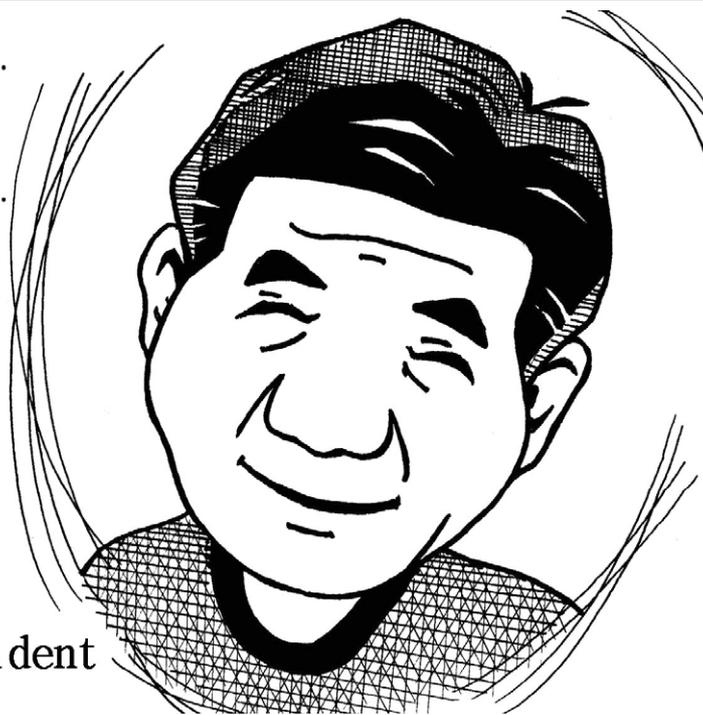


Bea Yeon-joo

Cartoonist
of The Argus

He was our friend.
Sometimes.....
He was our father.

He is
our true president





The Argus

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