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DECEMBER 1, 2003

CAMPUS Page 3
In-depth : Analyzing the GSC in 2003

INTERNATIONAL Page 7
In-depth : Israel, the most dangerous country

THEORY & CRITIQUE Page 8
T&C Tower : Running for the runner's high



OPINION
..... Page 2

Visiting : Sing a song writer,
Kwon Jin-won (N-82)



NATIONAL
..... Page 5

Reportage : 5 reporters held
a rally due to the problems of
current demonstration law.



CULTURE
..... Page 11

Review : *Apsana*
Danggyeora *Ogeuma*
Mireora showing sad history
in Jeju-do

New presidents of GSC elected



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

Wangsan A shout of victory was raised at number 201 rooms of Administrative Building on November 28, five o'clock in the morning. The election which made Wangsan campus hot ended with the number two candidates Won Jong-kwan (E-98) and Wee Hyun-suk (S-98) being elected for the 25th General Student Council (GSC).

Won Jong-kwan elected the president of GSC said "I have tried to meet a lot of students. It is natural that a person who love Wangsan campus is elected." He also showed his confidence saying he had never thought about being defeated in the election. Wee Hyun-suk, the new vice president of GSC, expressed his pleasure by saying they are pleased because a little overheated this election finished peacefully without big troubles and they are satisfied with fare election worthy of students.

He also remarked that they want to maintain companion relationship with number one candidate for development of Wangsan campus. Whatever they do, they should make a firm expression that they will lead their pledge as they have promised at first in front of 7000 students of HUFSS. After the result was turned out, number one and number two candidates shook hands each other and expressed their congratulations and word of encouragement. In this election of the 25th GSC of Wangsan campus from November 25 to 27, 3,456 students among 6,708 students participated in the election and voting rate was recorded 51.5%. Number one candidate polled 1,422 votes, 41.2%, number two acquired 1,921 votes, 55.5%. On the other hand, some students expressed their complaints that there were a lot of unfair sides.

By Kim Kyu-young / The Argus



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Imun The ballot boxes were opened. The 38th GSC presidential election concluded with the winning of the candidate No.1, "We, the youth." Baik Jong-ho (N-00) and Kim Je-dong (EE-99) were elected for the president and vice president of new GSC on Imun campus respectively. After one extended polling day, the ballot counting was held on November 27 with witnesses of around a hundred.

The total number of 3,737 (51.16%) participated with the election out of 7,304 students in all. On the votes counted, Ong Il-hwan (E-97) and Kim Tae-kook (EC-97) defeated by 404 votes. Those who supported for the candidate No.1, "We, the youth" occupied 53.52% of whole voters and the candidate No.2, "Pride HUFSS" had supporting of 42.70% in the election. The candidate No.1 showed a preponderance of

about 300 votes from the beginning and at last, they could not narrow the gap.

Baik Jong-ho, the new GSC president made a few words on their election as, "Thank you for believing us. We listened to many students during the election campaign and I realized that we have many things to improve through their straight answers. I think it is our duty that we go forward together with not only students who cast votes for us, but the rest of HUFSSans; even the half of students in HUFSS did not participate in the election."

On the other hand, Ong Il-hwan confessed that he had attended the election with somewhat confidence, but he accepted the result with modesty. "I hope it would be a chance for the students to have more concern about the GSC," he added.

By Baik Mi-sun / The Argus

Turkish Dept. festival

The Turkish Department in HUFSS, the first-established one in Korea, held their 30th anniversary. The five-day long commemoration, which took place around the campus from November 4 to 8, gained full attention.

The Turkish product market was held at the Red square on the first day of festival. One of the distinguished products in the market, the Turkish music record, blew a surging popularity. All the records were sold out immediately.

A well-known Turkish dish "Kebab" was also served in the Red square on the same day. A famous Turkish chef, who owns one of the popular restaurants in Myongdong, brightened the beginning.

On the second day of the festival a Turkish-learning society in HUFSS "LEZZET" held a seminar in Aekyung Hall. Four Turkish faculty members gave speech. Then a Turkish ambassador and a military attache to an embassy also visited and addressed an eulogy to the long standing history of HUFSS' Turkish Department.

"We've been preparing this for a long time. We sometimes plunged into hard times, but we've finally came to an end," said Kim In-suk, a freshman of the Turkish Department. "I also strongly felt that two states need more bonding when I met two Turkish authorities. They were so glad to be our guests since they did not receive any invitation from the universities in the past."

On the next day, an election for the department president and the Homecoming day festival of the department was held on the last day of the fiesta, making a chance for the department graduates and the current students to meet.

By Kim Mi-ju / The Argus

Workers cry out

"Do not kill anymore!" Numerous people in front of the Seoul City Hall have cried out. A labor rally was held by Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) on November 9.

After the assembly, over 20,000 demonstrators tried to have a parade to the U.S. embassy at Sejongro, but the police force obstructed them on Taepyeongno with combat policemen and buses. Demonstrators struggled to go through the police line on 5:00p.m., but failed by strong interception of hard cudgels and sharp shields. The leader of the parade calmed down the people and emphasized, "33 years of time have passed after Jeon Tae-il killed himself on the street, but nothing has changed over the time. Over 6 workers killed themselves again. The current labor situation is still dark. Let's change it together!" The parade changed their way to Euljiro on 6:30. Furious demonstration with force has begun.

Workers even threw many fire-bottles to the combat policemen. The flame spreaded on the street. The helmeted police started to quell the demonstrators.

Passengers were very frightened when some passengers protested against the police and policemen started to suppress them even on the sidewalk on 6:40. They shouted abusive languages to each other until the end of the demonstration. Many demonstrators and combat fighters were wounded. "I can't understand this extreme situation. I have never seen like this before." John Smith from London said in front of the Jonggak station. The extreme Jongro was full of combat policemen and became calm after 9:00. KCTU continued general strikes in November, including public department on 12, pan-national movement on 15, and national peasant rally on 19.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Speech on Korea's future

A speech, under the theme of "Improving relationship between South and North Korea" was given in the Aekyung Hall of HUFSS. On November 14, the Minister of unification, Jeong Se-hyun came to Imun campus to deliver the lecture which lasted about three hours. About a hundred of students, graduates and professors filled the hall.

The Minister began his speech with reviewing the current situation of our nation which recently got stuck among matters such as North Korea's nuclear threats and military dispatch issue in Iraq. He briefly ran over the present government policy, explaining why they make sense according to our situation.

He remarked that we should keep our duplicative attitudes to cope with North Korean problems. Due to the change of opening their doors to the world in North Korea, yet still armed against us, sense and flexibility is required in our present government policy. "We should tightly hold our weapons on one hand while we cooperate with them on the other hand." He also said that it is necessary to keep the balance between

conservatives and progressives if the two Koreas are to be unified.

As he went on, he mentioned the matters relating to the U.S. emphasizing that we should not lose sense of realism. "Dispatch is unavoidable for our constant benefits. Remember, we cannot survive all by ourselves." He says that it is quite obvious for us to harmonically respond to other countries though sometimes things seem to be unjust.

Mr. Jeong finished his speech receiving questions. He gave clear answers to the students who wanted to know how our relationship between North Korea and the U.S. will develop.

Many students showed great interest in his speech including one student who expressed her concern that young generations don't feel the need to be unified. "I am doing my best to complete the basis for reunification of the Korean Peninsula. And I hope your generation can pull out the result of it."

By Lim Hyo-young / The Argus

2004, the 50th anniversary of The Argus



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Editorial

Hope for reviving reputation in 2004

The 38th presidential election of General Student Council (GSC) ended up winning of Baik Jong-ho, Kim Je-dong on Imun campus. On Wangsan campus, Won Jong-kwan and Wee Hyun-suk were elected as representatives of students in 2004. The Argus wants to deliver congratulation for the winners and words of encouragement for counter partners who ran for competition in good faith no matter what election result was.

This year's election left several unsatisfied things. Overheated and muddy election campaigns in both campuses reached the climax. Especially, groundless rumors criticizing opponent candidates were overrun through the Internet. So, it brought about serious untrusting and misunderstandings among students.

In addition, as it appeared, a lot of students were indifferent in the election. In case of Imun campus, until the scheduled voting day, participatory rate did not reach 50 percentages, the fixed rate by rule. Thanks to prolonged voting schedule, it could just exceed 50 percentages.

Cause of the low participation seems to be the result of individualism. As times goes by, university students have a tendency to be concerned about their own lives, such as getting good grades, employment, and doing extra-curricular activities. On the other hand, they are indifferent to social issues, since there are few visible benefits to them.

The trend was found apparently in other universities in this year. According to "Unews" which is the Internet media dealing with university news, so-called activist candidates from university student groups of Hanchongryon won only 24 out of 103 elections nationwide. Even presidential election in Seoul National University was cancelled despite extended voting day.

As a result, considering the whole election course and present situation in other universities, some homeworks were left to be solved. Among other things, both students and new elected GSCs' should narrow psychological distances between them. Also, they seek to make excellent plans to harmonize whole students.

The elected side has made clear their thought to accept any good opinions, if they are good to meet common needs and profits for students. Thus, the new GSC needs to think wise methods to get closer to students, if the existing activity failed to get support from students. Also, students should become to get more involved in campus issues as well as social ones.

The next mission is to complete the foundation problem. In spite of HUFSSans' continuous efforts to reform it, the hot issue has not finished yet. Thus, parted students should join efforts for the common goal, and new leaders need to make some systematic plans with the current GSC.

Students would like the two leaders to keep public pledges and to maintain initiatory mind. Since a human being is a weak-minded animal, firm determination is easy to be distracted. Furthermore, the lonely position as a representative of students will face hard moment from time to time. Whenever the difficult situation is happened, back to the beginning mind.

The following year is a significant year, remarking the 50th anniversary of the establishment of HUFSSans. It is a golden opportunity for HUFSSans to revive slack campus atmosphere. Therefore, all HUFSSans as well as the new GSC should devote their efforts to enhance the reputation of HUFSSans. Whole runners are standing at starting point. It is expected to become true hopeful future in 2004 like the slogan, "We, the youth, speeding with hope." Make preparation step by step from now on.

Dating with Kwon Jin-won (N-82), sing a song writer

Embrace life widely, deeply, brightly

Nowadays finding a real sing a song writer is hard to see. But here, we have real sing a song. Her name is Kwon Jin-won. She is very famous for her music. Her music reflects the social atmosphere. Also gives a comfort to the listener. Many people will be familiar the song, "Happy birth day to you." The song was a big hit and is still loved by many people. The Argus interviewed Kwon Jin-won (N-82), the famous sing a song writer. Kwon's first impression gave a feeling that she is warm. She told the reporter to think of her as an olden sister at school.

When she was an elementary school student, she tried to making children's song at first. To her surprise she got the best prize for the song. "I did not expect to receive a prize. However, surprisingly I got the best prize. I was very lucky." When she was a little girl, she wanted to be a ballerina or a dancer.

Kwon has a gift for music. When she was a high school student, she used to listen to the radio all the time. "I listened all kinds of music: original sound tracks, pop, and so on. She says it was great help listening to all that music. She has never taken lessons in music. Naturally, she gets the knack of music through just by listening to it. Kwon came into the Department of Netherlands in HUFSS in 1982. As you would expect, she did not do any group or dongari activities. She said "Many people think that I had a many experience in music at school, but when I came to college, I was just a normal student." She had no thoughts about starting music before. Also she advised to HUFSSans. "Students need to experience diverse university and social life. Various experience is needed."

In 1985, when she was attending her second year of university, she took part in the Gangbyeon music contest. Gangbyeon



Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

music contest is the only door to the music world. And she won a prize in the contest.

Kwon said "I wanted to enjoy the contest like a festival, not a competing contest. It was just like going on a trip for membership training."

She did not expect to win a prize. She sang a song. She wrote by herself, "Story of last summer night." She explained about that time, "Many friends were more surprised than me. Looking back upon the past. I fell really good about it. That year I also had an interview with The Argus after I won the prize." Gangbyeon music contest is the festival enjoyed by all university students on that time.

She liked the Gangbyeon music contest because the contest was of pure college students without any greed, but nowadays there are not festival like this for students to enjoy.

She realized another chance for her music life through the nochatsa concert. She added "Some day I went to see their performance in Daehakro. At that time, I heard them singing. I immediately fell in love with the music."

She went up to the nochatsa office with no definite object in view. And she took an audition, and succeeded in passing the entrance examination. She said, "If I missed the test, I would had to find another way to do music but fortunately I got a chance." Those days were a time of a huge social change. So musicians had a very hard time under restriction of the government. But this did not matter to her. People liked her song which had a message of peace and a warm feeling.

She likes her piano. She works with it and composes musics. Kwon said, "Specially I am not always concerned of my work I

sometimes feel a motif suddenly." She make set to the music and writing songs by her self.

She holds her own color regardless of many other musicians who make which money with their music. Also Kwon does not only make songs, but she also teaches students and help them with her song. She is now opening a charity concert at colleges.

Her 4th album was released very different than the previous albums. Her last album was mainly about our social problems. But in her 4th album she changed the color. She became famous for this music between young listeners. "I was very surprised when I made my third album, I think many teens felt enthusiasm to in my song."

She has much enthusiasm in her music life. "I want to make people listen to my music." Her energetic voice shows her willness for music. Her everlasting dream is to make musical songs. Kwon is planning a make a new song.

Now Kwon is a professor at the Dong-ah Broadcasting College. She is has been teaching for about 3 years. She is giving lectures on vocal as well as practicing new music everyday. She feels young atmosphere through studying with students.

She added, "I feel the young atmosphere and I am able to pull my thoughts of music together." She is learning more in music life through giving lecturers. She gave a few words to students who want to become a sing a song writer "If you really like music, you must play the real music than false music." and "Feel the music with your heart."

By Jo Jae-hyoung
Reporter of Campus Section

From the Faculty Lounge

HUFSS students work hard and have great hopes to get a good job after graduation. Freshmen have achieved high scores on the College Entrance examination and have disciplined themselves to study for long hours writing reports, boning up for mid-semester or final exams or earning high marks on the TOEIC or TOEFL exams. If one is going to achieve a high GPA and do well at university its best to be efficient in the way you study and take care of yourself.

First, to be a successful student you need to take care of yourself physically. Do you get eight hours of sleep a night and do you eat breakfast regularly? Scientific research reveals that young people need more sleep than older people. If you don't sleep well you deprive your body of its chance to rejuvenate itself. Everybody needs to eat a good breakfast to function well. I encourage my students to bring something nourishing with them to class in the early morning.

Watch out for situations that cause you to drink too much. Look for opportunities to exercise on campus like a badminton game or a tennis game with your friends. If you are physically fit you will be able to learn and retain more from what you learn in class. Next, take a reasonable number of credits a semester. Instead of taking a heavy credit load during the semester, how about taking courses during one or two vacation sessions to lighten your requirements during the

regular semester? Last summer HUFSS opened the International Summer Session on the Imun campus and undergraduate students who attended the program earned six credits toward their graduation. They can take fewer credits the following semester and still graduate on schedule. Third, many students

you all through your career. Next, I want to encourage students to use all the resources that HUFSS offers. The library to many is just a place to study. We need to investigate the reference materials and books available in the library. In Building Two on the first floor there is a video library with hundreds of titles

campus. Check the HUFSS homepage on the Internet to see what special events are happening. Stay on campus after classes a day or two a week and chat with friends in your department or who hold similar interests to yours to explore new ideas. Finally, participating in extracurricular activities is one of the best ways to improve yourself as a university student. There are lots of intramural sports games between the different departments where you can build closer friendships with your classmates and at the same time build up your physical fitness. The activities center around music, understanding current events, appreciating poetry and literature, politics and many other interesting subjects. They don't require a great deal of your time and they are not expensive to join. There are many ways to improve oneself as a university student. A successful student needs to be physically fit, have efficient study methods and habits, make use of the resources on campus and finally take advantage of extracurricular activities. If a student is assertive about trying something new and masters a new skill or technique the benefits will continue throughout their entire life.

The writer is a professor of
the School of English

Letter to The Argus

Choice for us? Choice for them!

From the very beginning, the Iraq war is not an incident that can be explained or reasoned in any ways. That is why every time a new situation related to Iraq takes place, the U.S Government and other countries, which support the U.S., such as Korea, Japan, and so on, have a tendency of making up other excuses.

Although it is a well-known fact that Korea is immensely influenced by the U.S. and that Korea does not have the dependency of taking any free-willed action in the case of dispatching the troops, it does not mean that it should be done solely based on the orders from U.S. If we take in the opinions from the U.S. and decide whether to dispatch troops or not, the result would not be for our own goods nor for the world peace.

Articles about Iraq war from the last issue was not just one-sided, but viewed the Iraq war and dispatching matters from various

perspectives. Plus, the interviews of foreign professors from diverse countries in our school were extremely interesting. Disregarding the serious threats and insecurity of the citizens, there are no reasons for us to agree on dispatching troops. If our government really wishes to reconstruct more stabilized Iraq, increase its profits, and maintain the world peace, we have to reconsider the dispatching decision thoroughly. In addition, it would be more effective for these articles about Iraq war to not be just one time issue, but continue providing upcoming information and news about the war. Iraq war is no longer just a war between the U.S. and Iraq. Korea's decision on dispatching troops holds the key to alter our future international society.

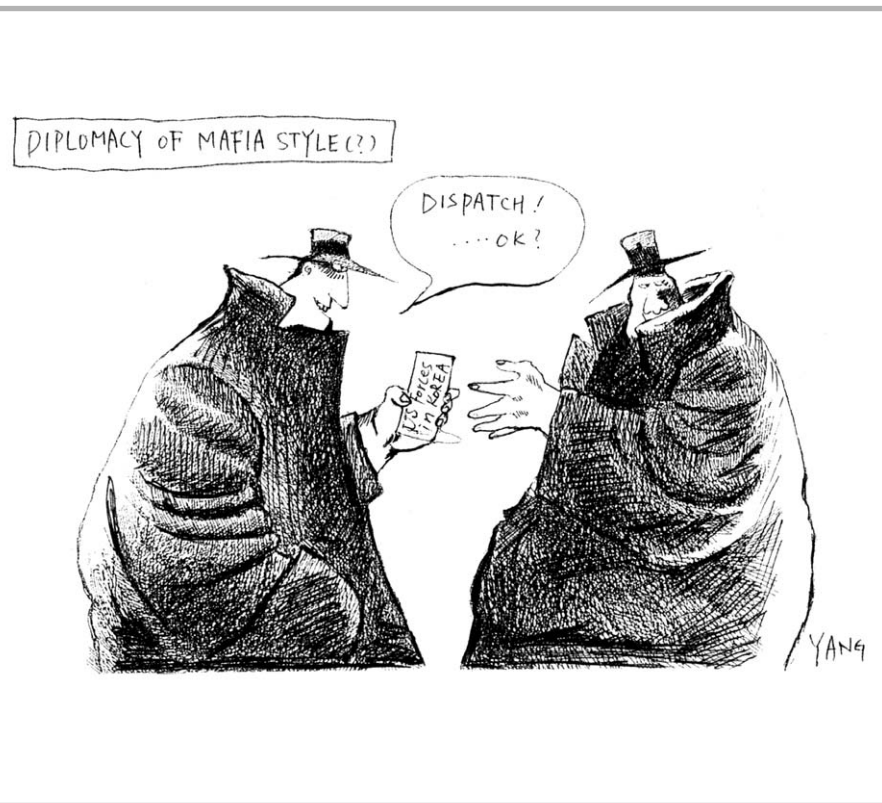
Cho Eun-jung (R-02)

Exclusive employ to expensive pay

Who is the most important one in HUFSS? Lately I heard a news which brings the dark future of my university. The news is the issue about the taking a full-time professor of English-American Regional Studies into employment. This issue seems to be matter of a grave concern to all HUFSSans including who major in English. The fact that an expected full-time professor's major is not English-American Regional Studies but Russian Politics it is much like a kidding to people. Even though employing a full-time professor of English-American Regional Studies is relatively late at this point of the time to produce the first alumni who majored in English-American. The trial of selection the professor who specializes in Russian Politics, however, can invite misunderstanding to HUFSSans. While the students of English Division submit the expensive registration fee, they

learn their education from the disqualified professor. Although students' participation in the employment does not to be realized, at least the process of the selection should become transparent. Teachers were regarded as a honorable men from old times. They concerned about not their own profit but the future of students. As time goes by, teacher as a job is pulled by money which has a priority over respect, it manage by those whose interests. We already experienced the crisis of taking the professor of Korea-Russian Department into employment. A long time has not passed, HUFSSans will doubt about the process of the choice again. While someone say that who give somebody amount of money to become a professor, student's eyes will burn with anguish and anger.

Kook Soo-yl (E-98)



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Evaluating the 24th General Student Council on Wangsan campus

Council drifts in confusion

The 24th Wangsan General Student Council (GSC) officers has finished their term and Wangsan campus is now awaiting the new GSC. They have worked hard in their own way for one year. However, while they worked, they were not able to avoid the voices of critics, too. The Argus looks back at the last GSC's activities and looks for what things are necessary for a desirable GSC. The poll was carried out by the HUFS Press Association with The Argus. And six hundred students participated in this poll.

Public foundation problem

HUFS is under government control because of irrational foundation problems. However, HUFS will be free from its restriction next year. Therefore, public foundation is a road to making a clean foundation. This is most important problem in HUFS.

This is the important time for making a new image of HUFS. At first, the Wangsan GSC promised to fight for making a public foundation with the Imun GSC. But the 24th Wangsan GSC did not work with Imun GSC for a public foundation issue.

Eventually, Imun GSC made a blue print for a public foundation arbitrarily. However, Wangsan GSC did not have any specific plan for it, and at the same time, they have no data on it until now. The vice-president, Lee Dong-soo, explained, "The 24th GSC has internal problem, so we could not be concerned about the public foundation problem. I hope that the next GSC has a sure solution for this problem." The 24th GSC observes the development of the foundation problem. Actually a lot of the members of GSC were placed under restraint.

Last semester Lee Dong-Hyun, the president of College of Humanities, invaded the Corp Of Engineer in Euljiro, and Jeon Yu-ri, the president of College of East

Europe, with Wangsan GSC members illegally entered the comprehensive shooting range at the Eighth United States Army (EUSA) in September. In result, they were restricted. Eventually, there were not enough GSC members to deal with this problem. Therefore, the GSC could not be concerned about the public foundation problem. Students blame that the 24th GSC did not do its work for the public foundation problem. Although the problem of public foundation is the most important of all students' welfare, but they have ignored this problem and they only concerned to struggle anti-war and anti-Americanism.

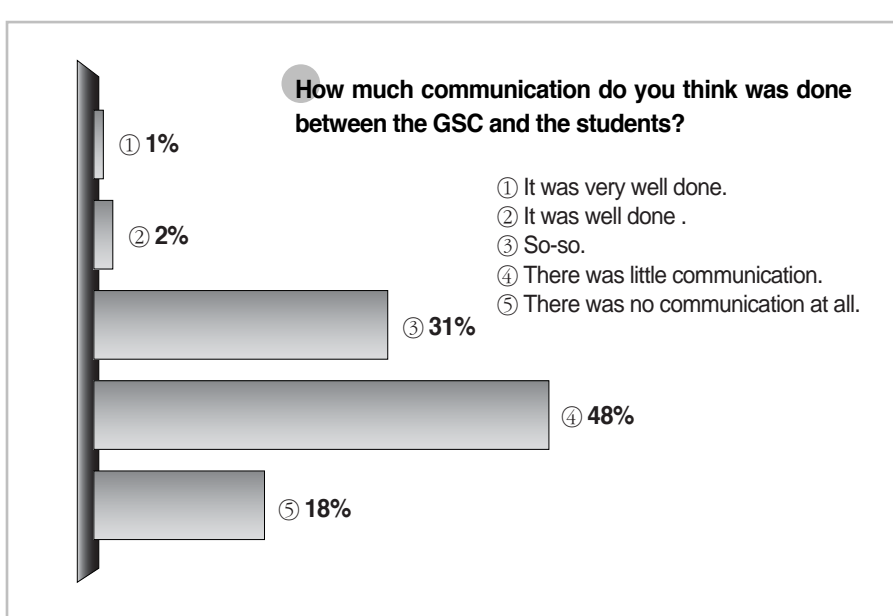
Students of Wangsan campus did not yet know the seriousness of the public foundation problem because of GSCs' unconcern and lack of information.

Problem of dining rooms in school

A lot of students of Wangsan campus have displeased of the against dining rooms in school. Wangsan campus dining rooms were divided into two and were run dining rooms by Hyundai G-net and HUFS Cooperative. Students do not have enough time to use the dining rooms in school. In addition, students criticize quality of meal severely.

Usually, the school ends at 6 p.m. But dining rooms close at 7 p.m. Jung Eun-gyo (H-02) said, "The school dining room closes too early. So I am not able to use the dining room in the evening. I want to extend running time of dining rooms."

In the second semester, the GSC extended running time of the dining rooms. But it is still not enough. It is yet to be solved; many students too have a dissatisfaction in quality of meals. Actually, menus are too monotonous and not changed everyday in school dining rooms. Bae Sae-mi (H-03) "Menu is always similar and tasteless. I want a vast improvement to be shown next year." The GSC had a dissonance with HUFS Cooperative.



Students' welfare

Many students of Wangsan campus have discontents for school buses and shuttle buses.

The problem of the school buses are continuously breaks out.

Also, the number of shuttle buses are not enough for students, and the revised shuttle is not clear from last year. Apparently, these problems have solved just a little bit by the GSC. Actually, the number of school buses has increased than last semester. And the shuttle bus time has changed clearly and extended. Lee Hyun-jung (HU-03) pointed out, "The school bus conditions have improved. However, bus routes are not enough for students. I hope it will be better next year."

System of studying abroad

Many students have thought going abroad to study. Thus, the GSC has continuously made recommendations for more admissions to studying abroad to the authorities of HUFS. But the school did not have any

specific plan or any funds acquired. Thus the work was delayed. Vice-president Lee Dong-soo explained, "The truth is the school does not have a concrete plan yet. It is very shameful. Above all, the school should arrange the data of schoolfellow and establish a specific plan to use data. Also, it needs to extend funds."

25th GSC should show new image of GSC

The 24th GSC has worked hard in their own way during their tenure of office. But, they have made many mistakes. The new GSC must not repeat the same mistakes.

Above all, constantly efforts to keep in touch with the students is important. Also, it should try to get supports from students and university.

By Jo Jae-hyoung

Reporter of Campus Section

Evaluating the 37th General Student Council, "Good Premonition" on Imun campus

Well-practiced but still long way to go

Do you remember the speeches the president of General Student Council made around this time of the year last year? And, what changes do you feel were made on campus during one year? The 37th GSC of HUFS started in the year 2003 with the promise to be "our" GSC that students participate and support together. They recognized as true that many students feel estranged from the GSC. And they promised to improve the problem for the main slogan. There were limitations, but students could see their efforts to keep their public pledges. Let's look back the year of the 37th GSC.

Among the achievement of the GSC, the most worthy of attention is that they collected specific students' claims from each department and led them to reach an agreement with school authority.

"Every year, students struggle against a tuition hike, as if it is an annual event. But, students have short recognition that the struggle is really for them. So, I thought that it is important to show that the tuition fee is used properly for us," the president of GSC, Yoo Bok-jae (CI-96) explained the background of their task.

As a result, many improvements on students' welfare were made; some desks in the lecture rooms were replaced with more convenient ones, books related to majors in the library were expanded and a space that students can use computers for 24 hours at Student Hall was set up and so on.

Another task the GSC strived to do has been a constant struggle to establish public foundation. They visited Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MOE) for 7 times so far and held protest meetings in front of the building, and they also had talks over the matter with the person related to MOE.



The president of GSC is making speech in front of students in Open Theater.

However, there was a limitation that they could not lead participation of many HUFSSans for it. According to the inquiry HUFS Press Association conducted to 476 students on November 18, 41.18% students checked their degree on understanding of HUFS foundation problem at the second step in low of 5 steps. And to the question as to the greatest problem the GSC struggle for foundation, 47.69% of the students answered that the GSC's method cannot lead participation of students.

Students (28.78%) considered the GSC's activities for students' welfare including solving the problem of having a seat to oneself in the library as the best achievement among the GSC's activities. In fact, there was no active work on it in the spring semester. But, at the terms of mid-term test in fall semester, the GSC came forward to clear away books from seats occupied by

one person. "I think it took an effect after the GSC's acting," Lee Byung-wook (BA-02) said.

Besides, MT planner, the system that makes GSC provide things for student MTs for a cheap price, and free preview movie tickets satisfied the students. Also, Daedongje and HUFSFesta gained more participation than last year. Students (20.59%) chose it as the second successful achievement.

On the other hand, the promise to help students' going abroad for studying was not executed well. There was only one exhibition for it during the days of Daedongje. In addition, even the exhibition was not successful. Another limitation is countermeasure for the students' employment. In fact, the GSC established one liberal arts course which is related to employment and they held the employment

program for the first time in HUFS. Nevertheless, a more long-term and systematic help should be necessary.

Above all, the policies for female students and students who prepare state examinations were unfulfilled. "We are suffering from the noise of students who practice playing musical instruments in the department room in Student Hall," said Kim Hun-joo (E-99) who is preparing for the state examination to become a diplomat.

To the GSC's activities for social issues like protesting against dispatching troops to Iraq, 61.55% of the students answered that it was normal. However, the president of the GSC confessed that it was not enough for its necessity. Students who think it went too far occupied 20.17% and the answer that it was not enough was 17.23%.

Although, they insisted strongly "our" GSC, it showed its limitation. The GSC had planned to have regular "tea talks" to meet students closely, but it was done in just March and April. Also, being one of the ways of communicating between the GSC and students, online activities were not successful. The 37th GSC made an effort to listen to students' demands and fulfill them, but the indifference of the students on the events the GSC held continued. They showed their limitation on public information of their activities. For a successful GSC that goes together with the HUFSSans, more notable, positive efforts to make many HUFSSans aware of their activities and to lead students' participation would be needed.

By Baek Mi-sun

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Independence emphasized in Mock Cabinet Conference

The 14th Imun Republic Mock Cabinet Conference of Public Administration academic society union was held in HUFS' little theater on November 6. The main themes were war crisis by North Korea nuclear possession and Korea - U.S. relationship. Each administration student became a minister, discussing Korean war crisis.

In the first part, ministers disputed about present nuclear war crisis due to North

Korea having nuclear weapons. There was a discussion on the reason and responsibility for usage capability of nuclear weapons.

In the second part, they criticized the supremacy attack of the U.S. over Iraq. They insisted that the Korean government should stick to independent diplomacy. Thus spectator Kim Jong-bo, junior of the department of Public Administration, said, "According to the contents, although the conference was a fiction, it was good to

insist on active Korean diplomacy."

Finally, it ended with a press conference between students acting as George W. Bush and President Roh pretending that it was a live situation on air. "Some difficult problems were expressed easily with wit, about how South Korea dealt with North Korean nuclear problem, and how they maintain relationship with the U.S. without damage," evaluated Kim Kwang-ki, a professor of the department of Public

Administration.

After the conference came to an end Lee Guen-woong, a freshman of the department of Public Administration who played the Culture Minister, said, "Mock Cabinet Conference is the biggest event in our department including the academic forum and home coming day. I will never forget this conference which the freshmen led."

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus



Next stop, the Netherlands

"The country of tulips and windmills" is the typical modifier that makes the name of the country pop up in your mind in a second. Moreover, it became more familiar to the Koreans, thanks to Guus Hiddink, the hero of 2002 Korea and Japan World Cup.

Kwon Hye-ri (N-99), who had been in the country, the Netherlands, to study its language from the summer of 2000 to the summer 2002, allowed The Argus to interview her experiences. Kwon, who is majoring in Dutch, wanted vaguely to study law in the Netherlands as well as learning the language. Fortunately, she got a chance to study in the Netherlands through homestay for a year, when she was a sophomore. Then, she decided to study another year in the Leiden University to improve her Dutch. She said that there are not many Korean students who study in Netherlands. However, in the Netherlands, some specialized studies, such as theology, engineering, horticulture are well-known, so students from various countries go there to study. She studied with Brazilian, African, Turk, European students in her class.

There are 13 representative universities in the Netherlands. Each school starts its semester in September and then, classes are in session until June with two short vacations of one or two weeks at Christmas and Easter. A summer vacation is long, from June to September. Kwon said, "The cost in living there has no difference from living in lodging house in Seoul. And the tuition for one year is cheaper than that of one semester in a Korean university."

In the Netherlands' education system, students can enter the university easily than in Korea. They study what they really want in there. And the government provides sufficient supports for the students. Dutch students pay little tuition and they have better chances to earn scholarships. Also, they have even a benefit of free traffic expenses in the country. Like this, in Netherlands, students are given a good environment to study what they like. But, it

has strictness in mastering one's study. If they do not pass a certain expected level in their study, they are not allowed to study the major any more, even in another university.

In her case, she took courses for the foundation process, which is like a preliminary step of a formal department in Leiden University. In the city there are many types of student housings in general because a large number of students live there. She advised, "There exists a system for help, but it is hard to look for a room for students, even if they are Dutch. Although it costs more, I think, it is better to ask to a service agency."

She explained that the Dutch society is clean and it has many things to learn. She said that it has advanced policies to serve as models in Korean politics and education. She also mentioned about the atmosphere of the city, saying that "People consider family value very important. After six p.m., most stores are closed and people come back home. The streets are quiet and there seldom is revelry at night."

"I used to take a walk alone, enjoying beautiful landscapes in the city." Kwon said it was good for her to see rivers and bridges in every city in the Netherlands. After she came back to Korea, she often worked on translating Dutch into Korean as a side job. She said that there are many companies in Korea that contacts the Dutch in business.

Kwon recommended the Netherlands as a good place to study, in comparison with other popular countries students hope to study in. "The Dutch are good at English. So, it also would be convenient to communicate or take lectures." And she described the Netherlands as, "A country that makes me feel proud of the fact that I just had studied there."

By Baek Mi-sun

Associate Editor of Campus Section

The battle cries of each candidate embraced the campus for a long time. The election of the General Student Council (GSC) for the year 2004, with two competing candidates, was hotter than any other election in recent years. Each candidate showed the contrast in their characters through the election campaign and they each represented keen offence and defence strategies in their logic and assertions.

Then, how much agony did the HUFS students have to suffer in exercising their rights to vote? Did you really consider carefully which candidate to vote for?

Students have to think carefully about who has the most compact policies and who has the ability to realize them and then, they have to make their choice.

Many students have the feeling that the GSC has become more distant from ordinary students. As many people say, the masters of the university are the students themselves.

Therefore, the role of the GSC is very important. They have the responsibility to lead the students and to propel the work towards the improvement of the university as years go by. Who has the core role in reforming the university? The university cannot make changes itself unless students come forward and make efforts to make it better. Not school authorities, but students themselves must build a school where they can enjoy school life. And GSC is the main body that makes plans and implement such policies. Students must have more concern for the new GSC so that HUFS may develop further in the future. They need to listen carefully to the pledges that the candidates make and then cast their vote.

In this year's election, there was fierce competition, with the two candidates' holding each other in check. One

candidate was the group that had a tendency to follow the past GSC's disposition, and the other was a side that did not align themselves with the existing GSC's policies. During the election campaign, it was found that some supporters of each candidate spread some words that gave a negative impression of the other side. It led to the confusion to voters' choices. Voters must not be under that kind of control. It must be remembered that the candidate should not be judged just by external appearances. Thus, their policy has to be considered as the only important thing.

Candidates give out many public pledges. They present a great number of new projects in their pledges. Especially, many public pledges that are related to students' welfare are presented these days. So, it is necessary for students to think about what policies can actually be implemented. Among the pledges of the candidates, there were some

promises that were just added to show an assortment of plans. And vague words that say just they will improve the problem make the voters feel disappointed. Also, it needs to be judged whether the pledges are not exaggerated as if the candidates embody the whole plan, even though the school authority has already made plans and worked ahead.

Students have to exercise their right with sincere mind. The development of HUFS depends on the positive and active attitude of each student. Make the wise choice on policies that can realize our dream. Students are awaiting a GSC who is well-prepared and who can shorten the distance between ideal and reality.

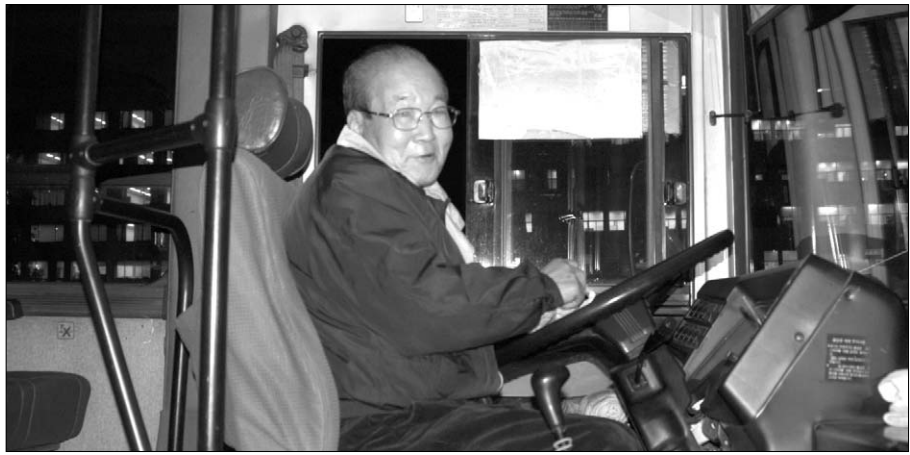
By Baek Mi-sun

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

Right way
to exercise
rights

HUFSSans' beloved driver



Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

There is a man who always says, "Study hard, study hard, and study hard. Girls, study hard and do not fool around with the boys." He is a driver of a school bus for Cheonho.

School buses are one of the ways in which the Wangsan campus connects with the Imun campus. They also play an important part like a limousine for students who attend school from Seoul to Wangsan campus. Among many drivers of school buses, he does not forget to say study hard whenever students get off the bus.

Jung Kwang-ho, who is going to be 69 years old next year, began working at HUFSS through his acquaintance's introduction. Since he acquired his driver's license, he had driven the number 157 bus, and then a village bus, before he started working at HUFSS.

Mr. Jung, a third-year driver, has never been late through traffic in the morning. He wakes up at 5 o'clock every morning and leaves the Imun campus for Cheonho, the first bus stop. Before arriving there, he pulls the bus up to the broad way because he worries about the students' lateness to school when the traffic is backed up or when there is an accident. He expressed it as his excessive solicitude, but there was his love for students.

Some students pay the fare politely, while other students do it as if they throw it carelessly. He said that he realizes once more the importance of teaching manners

when he sees the students like that. He emphasized that people have to be good and faithful no matter how well they study. He added that students have to be indispensable people in society in which they think of their parents as people who give their daughters and sons education through sacrifices. He hoped for the students to be people who always think about their parents' love.

After coming with the students to Wangsan campus in the morning, he wanders from place to place in HUFSS until three-thirty. Sometimes he is in the bus, eats lunch, and spends tedious hours. However, he worries that there is no better place to rest because of cold weather.

He also said that he has to come back to Wangsan campus for the five-thirty bus, after he left for Cheonho at three-thirty; he has only two hours to make a round trip between Wangsan campus and Cheonho.

He has a desire for the HUFSS administration to change the 12-year-old bus for students' safety.

After leaving Wangsan campus at five-thirty and arriving at Imun campus about seven o'clock, he walks for thirty minutes to get on the bus heading for his home for his health. He wants to work until he is healthy. HUFSSans also want to see him for a long time.

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Exposure to various fields is the merit

The School of English students have to choose their major when they become juniors. Some students object to this system. The Argus interviewed Lee Hyun-song, a professor of the school of English, about this issue.

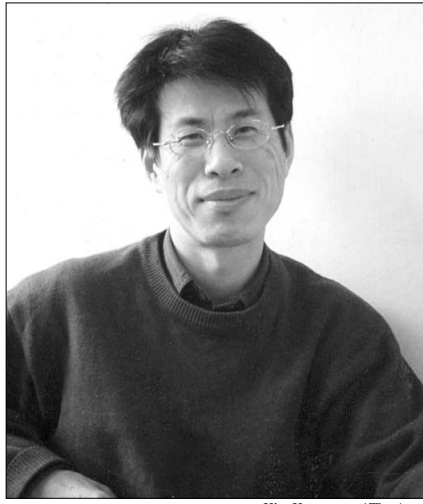
At first, he said that the identity and establishment purpose of the School of English should be carefully thought about before talking about when is the right time to divide the School of English into the departments.

The School of English has their object that the students learn large knowledge and systematic foundation about English and English cultures through the system.

English Linguistics Major provides the students cultivate basic abilities. The students not only learn sense for English and high level expressions in literatures, but also expand their knowledge of the culture and societies at English & American Area Studies Major. Interpretation & Translation Major teaches English skills based on these fields. Each major can not exist without other majors. The school of English gets the students acquire wide understanding about English and people of the area through this connection.

Essential minimum credits are on the low side than the same departments of other universities due to this purpose.

The students have to take classes not only their own major but also other majors. This is the advantages that the students get only in HUFSS. You Jin-ju (E-02) said that the students want to learn deep knowledge, but the students tend to prefer Interpretation & Translation Major best according to him. Many students take common classes like English writing aiming for improving English skills than lessons dealing with deep knowledge which the students have opportunities to learn only at universities.



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

According to this, the students seem to be concerned about practical English than expert knowledge.

He also said that the students are difficult for exceeding over a certain extent in expert field because they do not have a good command of English. For example, they can not feel expressions of high level English. He added that if the students want to learn expert knowledge about each major, they would better go to a graduate school. After the English department changed its title to the School of English, diverse classes are created at each department. The number of classes and qualities of them are improving continuously.

He said "If the students know the purpose of the school of English, they can use enough advantages of it."

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section

Learn wide knowledges about English



Kim Kyu-young / The Argus

The school of English in HUFSS is divided into four departments, English Linguistics Major, English & American Literature Major, Interpretation & Translation Major, and English & American Area Studies Major of Wangsan campus. The students of the school have to select their departments when they become juniors and study more deeply. However, You Jin-ju (E-02), has a negative opinion for this system.

It is the key purpose of the School of English that the system improves the students' English speaking skills and helps in acquiring knowledges of each major. The students can learn the former at educational institutions other than universities, but they can learn the latter at only universities.

She said that it is too short to acquire enough information of each department during two years. Minimum credits which each major demands for students are relatively low than other universities. Therefore, the students can not fill up their credits needing for graduating with only minimum credits of each department.

Therefore, the students have to take lessons of other departments which they do not want to take. She also thinks that the division of each department in the School of English does not have a big meaning, if the students have to take classes of other majors more than those of others.

One of the purposes of the school system is that it makes students decide the department appropriate to their aptitude after taking a lot of classes. However, sophomores are worrying because they do not know which department to select. It is mental burden for a lot of students, although they took various lessons during two years. When they enter the universities, they are also in agony about this. She added that if the students choose their major when they become sophomore or when they enter universities, it will decrease mental confusions and wastes of administration work. In this way, the students will be able to study the major more deeply.

In the case of universities that have the departments with the name of English & American Literature Major, they have more diverse classes about the major than HUFSS does. It is because the school of English of HUFSS is divided into four different majors and has the purpose of the school of English. She emphasized that this deprives the student right to take classes from the first.

She went on saying, "An ideal differs from the reality. What the students really want is obtaining deep knowledge of the subject. It is better for the students that the administration helps the students form a firm belief for their majors by dividing departments early than now."

By Kim Kyu-young
Associate Editor of Campus Section

World literature vis-a-vis minority literature

Cho Dong-il, a well known professor on comparative literature was invited to speak about History of world literature collect errors on comparative literature on December 8, at the seminar room of Wangsan library. He gave valuable information to the students and professors as well as the people who were interested in comparative literature and minority literature. Numerous people who were interested in comparative literature and professor attended this seminar to obtain information. Unlike the term indicates, minority literature mean does not mean that

it has small population.

Minority literature means that it has little influence in the literature world. The present literature world is heavily dependent on West Europe, English and America literature. He expressed his worries about this present state. Minority literature needs to meet requirements for racial spirit and outlook of the world. There are two most important things in minority literature. Minority literature needs to have some power in the world literature. Modern literature research workers have got to change their way of thinking. The literature

world needs more minority literature researchers.

Korean literature should make comparative studies with minority literature. East Europe and African literature is very worthy of notice in minority literature. East Europe has strong characteristics of narrative in its literature. West Europe is opposed to that. Characters of narrative and oral tradition literature have made developments in Korean literature. Especially in Korea character of oral tradition has been much developed. This characteristic of narrative development is a unique case in world

literature." He added, "We need to expand the value of minority literature. I hope many researches and studies are carried on at HUFSS." After the lecture, he answered several questions from the audience.

Most questions dealt with things that were based on understanding of minority literature. Lim Dong-jin (YU-03) said "This seminar were very interesting and I have become more interested about minority literature than west Europe literature, or English and or America literature."

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

Helping Out - Looking into the "Beautiful store"

Feel the warmth of the "Beautiful store"

At first, "Beautiful store" was opened in Angukdong street with six volunteers and one manager. Now, it has grown up and there are 10 Beautiful stores in Seoul. The Beautiful store which is located near HUFSS was opened on September 23.

Beautiful store is very similar with Oxfam in England. So, it is called as the Oxfam in Korea. Oxfam is a very famous store among volunteer organizations over the world. It helps poor people who are suffering from poverty. And all things in the store are donated by people. Beautiful store opens whole of their proceeds to the public. And they help the poor by the proceeds with volunteering organization.

The whole proceeds are used for public profit. People who work there are volunteers and full-time employees. Beautiful store workers fulfill its mission. Beautiful store play a role, bridging neighbors to neighbors. Workers of beautiful store work here on an important mission.

They promote recycle of resources. Beautiful store has a special system: One is Moving Store and the other is Beautiful Saturday. Moving store is very unique store; it is another shape of beautiful store, going to anywhere where there is no Beautiful store. And they sell the things and play public performance.

A store management said, "I want to

attend a circle that is possible to play performance. Residents and students share joy with the company." I am a member of singing club in HUFSS and it helped me to visit this Moving store. This Moving Store has a good effects to people. Not only they sell the things very cheap, but also they show cultural performances. Moving store is moving performance. Moving store gives warm helping hands to people who have difficulties as well. Moving store is a messenger of warm.

Beautiful Saturday is a special event that is held on every Saturday. Many corporations and other organizations want to attend in this event, the beautiful Saturday. Corporation contributes things for the store in for this event. And the staffs of corporations sell things. Also, all earnings are divided and open to the public. This event of Beautiful Saturday has a good image to people as well as many corporations and organizations.

On September 27, this event, was held at Kyunghee University. And this event was made up by many students' helps with donations by staffs in Kyunghee University.

The event of donating books was held under the sponsorship of HUFSS on December 13.

Many professors and chairmen of HUFSS gave many books to beautiful Saturday. Many HUFSSans helped the



Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

A volunteer, Lee Eun-je (T-00), is working in the store.

opening work as an activity angel.

Thus, the store has a good image to nearby universities. The store manager said, "We want to make an image of book cafe. Also the prices of goods are very cheap.

Beautiful store sells books of 50-80 percent for fixed price. The store manager added, "Here exists young atmosphere than in any other stores. Because many university students work here on volunteers. Bae Sae-mi (H-03) said, "The conditions of books are very good. Above all, I was very surprised that the price is

very cheap. I want to make use on store." Beautiful store gives a chance to students to think about future and, recycle of resource. Beautiful store in Hwiggyoung is small, but the power of volunteers is very big and warm. Animation high school student, Kim Ji-yeon, who works here by every Saturday said, "I am interested in volunteer activity, thus I like volunteer activity in here."

By Jo Jae-hyung
Reporter of Campus Section

photo essay



Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

The Election Management Committee keeps close watch on the votes.

Reporter's Note

Scorching Jongro in November



violent that remind me of a scene of war film.

When I report them, I shed my tears for their imminences rather than the violence of demonstration. "All that helmets and shields of combat policemen are our perspiration of our work Living daily with irregular labors, I would rather choose fighting with our comrades." Angry shout of a worker on November 9 made me think about many things. How desperate they are, that they could not avoid such violent methods though they know they are going to be blocked and hurt by combat polices?

I am very worried that the university students who should be more progressive are rather indifferent about such matters. After graduation, many students are going to be workers. It could be annoying, but students have to be concerned about the neglected, the minority. I reflect words from an old woman selling chestnuts and protecting me from combat policemen. "I do not care about my street stalls. People are bleeding! I understand them because I had participated such demonstration. For them, it is a living matter."

By Lee Jun-gul
Reporter of National Section

The reporter's November has come to a close in Jongro. Reporting fire-bottle demonstration in Euljiro, and preparing a picket demonstration at Gwanghwamun I visited Jongro police station over 5 times. The weather is getting cold but Jongro does not seem to be frozen yet because of unsatisfied citizens.

Before I was a reporter, Jongro was just a street of fun. Many theaters, restaurants, and back streets with an antique style mood was in the Jongro. But after I became a reporter, Jongro came to me as a street of struggle. From Cheonggyecheon to Pimat-gol every scant merchants struggled to keep their site, directly connected with their lives. Students, workers, immigrant workers, disabled people, and even ordinary people struggle to irrationality in society. Almost of them were very peaceful, but some of them were very

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Challenges to Uri Party

For a long time, there have been political discussions to make another party. Going through in-house struggles and splitted by groups, on November 11, the third largest party was established. Having 47 seats out of 272 in the National Assembly, this new party is confronting with the existing parties; huge Grand National Party (GNP) and the hostile Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) and the diehard conservative United Liberal Democrats.

Named as "Uri" Party, the process of its birth was quite confusing and the slogan which they are claiming lacks freshness. Lately, The Korea Herald said their gathering was no more than old tactical skills. Most people agree, that the reform of politics is an urgent matter and to solve the regional favoritism is the first issue. Uri Party also has similar constitutions like other parties.

However, their political background is different. What is hopeful with Uri Party is that there are new efforts to realize a member-centered party; collecting political moneys voluntarily by on-line, nominating candidates by depending totally on the people's demands. At least, they are showing more democratic managements of the party and actually have the feasible manpower.

For example, 4 major parties shout to settle the chronic regional preferences of the people, but GNP is persisting in electing only 1 man in a local electorate to grab their control. There is no hope for GNP to amend their policies and regulations because they do not clean-up obsolete conditions and manpower.

In addition, Uri Party's birth, to accomplish their aspiration, participation in politics is required. That is, being equipped with more democratic systems and involving in ordinary people is important. Also ordinary people should be interested in politics.

Someone said that the actual stage of a nation's politics is a reflecting of the consciousness of the nation's people. A party's existence is mostly decided by the voters, so parties should be always keen for voters' reaction or even act to get more votes. There are some conscientious candidates who show great concern about labor workers' death or work to solve the problem for reunification. They act over the popularism whether it is related to people's concern or not. However, after the election, they heave a sigh. Because of the regional preferences in voting, a candidate has low possibility to be elected even though he is thought to be done a good job.

So far, politics in Korea has lost its credit. Ordinary people went far from the struggling for more gains and returns among politicians. However, last presidential election showed the possibilities of reform, which was accomplished by the passion of party members and the people's participation.

Uri Party is trying to fly with a somewhat uncompleted wing, but a bird cannot fly with a single wing. Uri Party should show itself as they promised, and try to settle other social problems to make their departure more hopeful, not remaining only as another experiment because people are fed up with those experiments. And the people should participate, even though it is the second best policy, because unless doing it, a reform might be going far away.

When lawmakers and ordinary people succeed doing it, the new party's establishment might be a worthwhile one as a "Uri" Party, not only "their" party. Then, the new party could flutter its both wings for political reform.

By Yeo Hee-soo

Associate Editor of National Section

Upcoming trend: increasing college admissions of North Korean defectors

Tough college life for defectors

For freedom, she has risked her life and even more when she left her country. On a chilly day in January, she slipped across the border into China desperately. She had lived in China for 2 years and 9 months, keeping herself out of sight. If she had been caught, she would have been sent back to a North Korean prison camp - a world of cruelty. To obtain freedom was a difficult path; it required determination risking her life. She recalls her past, "I could not even tell my plan to my best friend."

Increasing college admissions

According to the Ministry of Unification, an average of 100 defectors per month has arrived this year. 1,047 North Koreans have defected as of November this year. The figure indicates 11 times more than that of early 1990's. The total number of North Korean defectors residing here is 3,927 now. As the number of North Korean defectors is increased, their college admissions are also tending to increase. Hufs admitted 19 North Korean defectors into the college last year. Yonsei University is ranked second with 9 last year. Korea University admitted 4. Although most of universities have no certain admission system for North Korean refugees now, more universities, including Seoul National University, are expected to open admission to them. "Most of them apply to Chinese or Russian department. I think the reason is that they came here via China or Russia," said a manager of admission department of Hufs.

Management of government

The defectors spend two months learning the basics, needed to live in the capitalist South at Hanawon facilities, located in Gyeonggi-do. "They learn the basics; how to read newspapers, how to use banks, how to use markets, and so on. And we also consult with them to make them get rid of anxiety caused by the change of life style," explained the officer of Ministry of Unification. After the two months education, the government

provides education and housing for 3 years, free of charge.

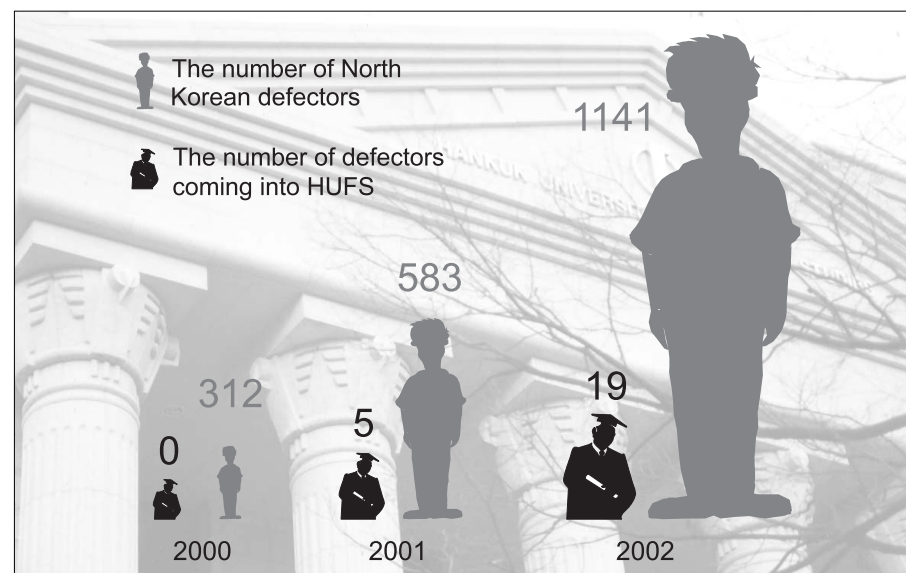
Facing difficulties in college life

However, many North Korean defectors feel difficulties in college lives. Although 19 students were admitted in Hufs last year, 9 of them absented from school temporarily or quitted school. They suffer from difficulties in many ways, but more than anything, studying is the most challenging matter. Lack of basic knowledge and different ideology from the South make them frustrated.

"Though I graduated high school in North Korea, it is quite frustrating to keep up with college studies because I learned totally different things in North Korea. You know, I had no ideas how to write a report or about the way of studying, such as what I need to memorize and what is important. Although I learned basics at Hanawon, I think the period of learning is too short. Sometimes, I am even worried and concerned how others think about my opinion; would they think it is strange or weird?" expressed one North Korean defector adding her hope. "I hope professors consider that it is quite difficult to keep up with the lectures, though we study very hard. I hope they evaluate students not by the result, but by the process."

Professor Kim Han-seok said, "I have taught North Koreans also, they would ask me the meaning of the Chinese character or English which is in the textbooks. It seems that they feel difficulty in reading foreign languages, but that's because North Koreans use pure Korean. Also education systems are little different. Their elementary school period is 4 years. So I think it is a matter of course to feel difficulty to study."

They also feel difficulty to get along with South Korean students. "Actually, I didn't tell them that I am a North Korean at first. Do you know why? If I say it, South Koreans treat me as a stranger who is much different from them and they are beginning to think I am not good enough to do



anything. They just don't open their mind."

Employment is another challenge that they are facing. Now the government implements an Employment Protection System, which is giving incentive pay to the employers who hire North Korean defectors: the nation assists up to half the salaries for two years. Although the country assists for settlement of defecting North Korean residents in the South, there are still many problems.

The government induces them to some occupations without considering their aptitude. "Many North Korean defectors do not adapt to jobs due to their lack of enough understanding about jobs. To them, vocational training is totally new. They have no idea how to get along with other employees, or how to solve conflicts between the boss and the employee," said the manager of Dongposarang, a civic group that supports North Koreans.

He also pointed out the employers' attitude. "Most of employers think, North Koreans are not good enough to handle works and they should be taught from the beginning. So they are reluctant to hire North Koreans."

Fundamental solution is needed

As the number of North Korean defectors is increasing every year, their admission to colleges is also increasing. But many of them do not adapt to schools. Although they have a lot of difficulties, there are no friends who can turn to or a consultation office for them in colleges. A consultation office should be built to help and manage them efficiently.

And the government should supplement proactive programs that encourage North Koreans to develop their career so that they can settle by themselves in the South. The country should not only just support them financially, but also help them to become healthy democratic citizens on new home soil.

More active support of private sectors is also needed to meet an increasing stream of defecting North Koreans because it is difficult for the government to cope with North Korean matters alone.

By Shim Hye-jin

Reporter of National Section

Migrant workers vow to protest against forced deportation

The nightmare continues for migrant workers. In Jongro, a rally was held to denounce the unfair treatment towards migrant workers and to require their 3 labor rights. Many migrant workers are living in fear of deportation now, ever since the government's crack down against undocumented migrant workers.

According to the Employment Permit System that passed on last July 31, migrant workers who lived here more than four years cannot stay in Korea anymore. And the Roh administration began to forcefully arrest

illegal migrant workers who stayed more than four years.

"They have worked for Korea in the difficult, dirty and dangerous industries. And many migrant workers have not been paid consistently and fairly, not to mention being abused physically and emotionally. We only have talked about their illegal stay but never referred how unfairly they are treated in factories," one speaker criticized pointing out the cruel policy at the speech.

"I feel inhumanity, as if I were something that could easily be thrown away, and

replaced, after being used so many times. It's unfair to deport us just because we have stayed here more than four years." Minod Moktan, a migrant worker from Nepal, expressed deep regret.

Win Naing-oo, a migrant worker from Myanmar asserted, "We will fight together with our friends, until we obtain our labor rights and until we can live as human beings."

Park Chan-wook, a director of "Say Chandra" handling discrimination against migrant workers, sent a message to the rally.

"Do not forget. They are also human beings, just the equal human like you. Though they are poor, they also should be respected regardless of only the fact that they are human beings."

At this moment, hundreds of migrant workers are gathered in here and there to stop deportation of migrant workers and to be guaranteed labor rights. Also many of them perform fasting fight at Myungdong church for more than ten days.

By Shim Hye-jin / The Argus

Anti-dispatch stirs whole nation

After the initial request of the U.S., dispatching troops or not was controversial. However, as time goes by, to dispatch combat troops or non-combat troops is being controversial. Emphasizing and appealing this situation, on November 15, another massive rally was held. At the time of 3 p.m. the City Hall was filled with people from Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), Korea People's Solidarity (KPS), other political and civic groups, students and etc.

The rally also included a protest against the President, Roh Moo-hyun by KCTU and other labor groups. At the initial speech, the president of KCTU, Dan Byung-ho said, "Because no settlement by the government for continuous suicides of workers, we will fight for the welfare of workers. If the government decides to dispatch troops, we will also fight for calling off the decision."

There were other speeches by various circles, such as protesting against the expansion of the U.S. facilities, faculty of professors opposing to dispatching troops.

After speeches and performances at the

City Hall, people marched toward Gwanghwamoon, and as the line of people went longer, more people participated.

A student, majoring Business Administration from Dongguk University, Lee Kyung-ha said, "This is the first time for me to participate in such rallies. I did not know the atmosphere of people in these places, but I wanted to feel it. My seniors and juniors also came here and to provide printed materials for anti-dispatch."

Police were regulating the traffic and the whole rally met an end in front of the Kyobo building at Jongro. Jang yoo-shik, a general secretary of People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy said, "We owed the success to step by for canceling the decision to dispatch to our participation and sincerity of yours. After the visitation of the U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, we will keep this atmosphere and continue other rallies, first on November 29. Let us meet again for the first anniversary of candlelight vigil."

By Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus



Seeking for a solution of deepening labor disputes

Deceiving laws, despairing laborers

ID: careerwoman

What's wrong with the country? The rally, which was held on the last November 9, drew a lot of condemnations from public. I am not saying that using violence was right, but we need to think about the reason what drove them to do so.

At this moment, many laborers are committing suicide in frustration and despair. I read the note which one labor left behind his death. The labor had to live without wages for more than 6 months. Even the last moment of his life, he concerned about his family. He had to leave his precious wife,

ID: dewymorning

Roh spoke out forcefully against using of violence and about the need for new laws here in our own country in order to improve the quality of demonstration. And I think it's important in a way that the government regulates extremely violent acts.

In Seoul last November 9, there were scenes reminiscent of the bloody demonstration under the government of military. Laborers threw petrol bombs, stones, and wielded steel pipes, while police troops wielded batons and shields. They blatantly expressed their hostility toward the

country. children, and their parents by killing himself. It is not difficult to notice the agony that he went through.

It is not the only case. A lot of laborers are killing themselves this year. But the society is quite standoff about their deaths. Their dying is nothing but just gossip to this cynical society. Many people ignore their difficulties; do not try to know their situation, and do not try to understand their sufferings.

Before we denounce their violence, ask yourself. Do you know the purpose of the rally? Have you ever tried to hear their voices? Were they all wrong? What about the unfair law? The law is for whom? According to the law, management can strangle union operations by imposing the

ways in which the nation can make progress. That is sensible, and it is what we are taught.

Now, in this country, the economy is gradually getting bogged down; stock prices are crashing, confidence of the donation is falling by often strikes and fights. The country has been destabilized by the excessive tug of war between the government and the laborer unions.

At this moment, the government should do its best to solve labor problems heartily, while laborers have to kick off their fierce attitude.

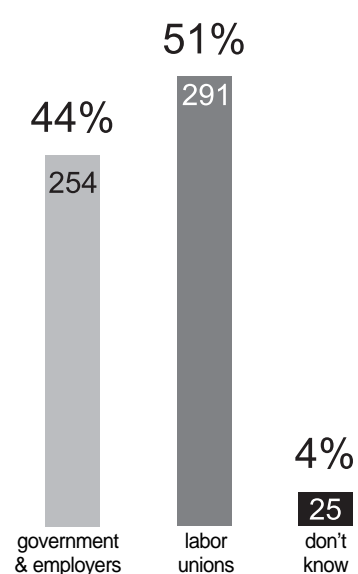
The thing we need to do now is to join together and look to the future.

seizure of the salaries and private properties of individual members in order to secure the recovery of damage caused by illegal strikes. But the problem is that the employers can deprive laborers' property by accusing, although they do not have strikes. Law is for the rich, not for the poor.

What is to happen, if, in winter there, a family goes without food, and starves? Shouldn't they have rights to live as a human being? I think petrol bombs were only the last resort.

The president said, "The age of protesting by suicide is an old fashion," blaming their violent acts. How many more laborers should die? What I feel today, in this country, is quiet dismal.

Who do you think is to be blamed for the violent demonstration?



The HUFSLife.com poll is open to Hufsans. The Argus appreciates comments and opinions. The Argus selects two prize winners among participants every month.

Shot On Spot



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

Migrant workers protest against deportation in Myeongdong cathedral. On November 26, the 12th day of their demonstrations, two workers are preparing their dinner.

Why Israel became the most dangerous country

Roadmap to peace in Mideast

According to a survey conducted by a European Union has revealed that Israel came out at the top for having a risk potential who threaten a world peace. Over 59% of respondents marked that Israel is the most dangerous country in the world. 7,500 Europeans in 15 EU countries participated in this survey. As following, the United States, North Korea and Iran were ranked second of the survey, and it sat at Iraq in the third.

Against this report, Israel and the U. S. have shown uncomfortableness. A Minister of Israel claimed, "This report shows the reason that why Europe cannot gain a trust from the Middle East." He said this anti-Zionism (Zion is the name of a mountain which is located in Israel and also symbolizes Israelis and the holy land) comes from one-sided reports from the press in recent 3 years during Palestine's struggles.

It is not enough, however, to explain the reason why Israel is marked the most dangerous country with anti-Zionism. Then, why the European chose Israel the first one? Is Israel really threatening a peace in the world?

Israel and Palestine

In 1880s, the Jewish and Palestinians lived together peacefully. As Europe persecuted the Israelis, however, they had tried to set up new countries in Palestine. Throughout several successive wars and with aids from the U.S., Israel declared Israel's right to exist as a Jewish state and to the waiver of any right of return for Palestinian refugees to the state of Israel. And the provisional Palestinian state which was fully demilitarized and the entry and



exit of all the things involving all person, even in airspace, were controlled by Israel.

The result of this may lead to Palestine to struggle to find their lands back. Accordingly, suicide-bombing and terrorist attacks of Palestinians against Israeli security have taken place. Violence as an instrument of policy by the Palestinian side has not stopped. It has flowed as a strategy for extracting the possible concessions from the Israel and American sides.

M. Shayya, a professor of Lebanese University in Lebanon, said, "Despite the above characteristics, or perhaps because of them, the holy land, supposed to be the land of peace and hope, is a daily subject of a never top mill of bloody conflict, killing and escalating hatred." The daily violence reached unprecedented levels. 850 Israelis and thousands of Palestinians have died in 3 years and tens of billions of dollars were lost on both sides.

Israel and Middle East

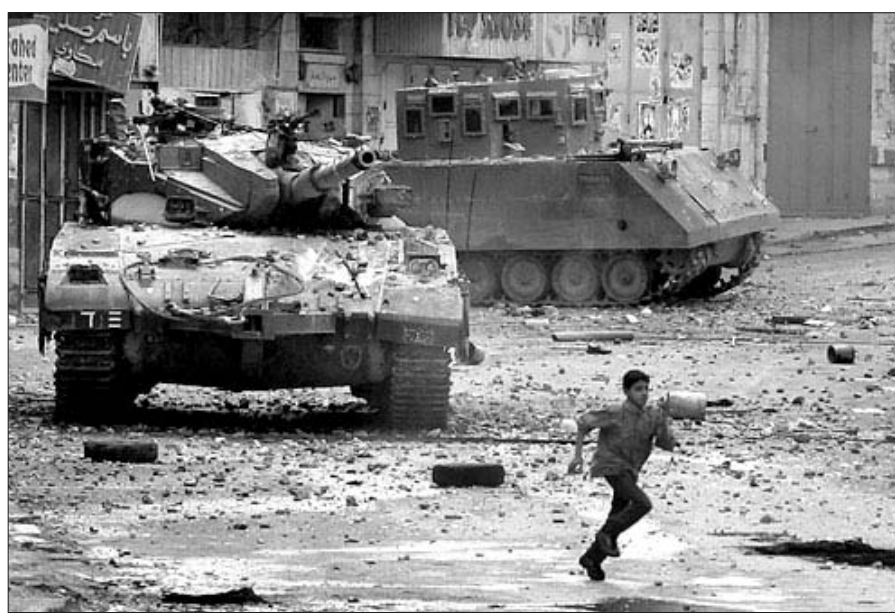
Despite all the gestures and hand-wringing by well-meaning Westerners, the eradication of Israel has been the objective of the Palestinians and the Arab states since the birth of modern Israel in 1948. Nothing that Israel's enemies have said and done in the last 55 years has indicated they've changed their minds. Three regional wars and endless struggles have continued. In reality, most Middle East countries have been standing against Israel. Endless suicide bombing and terrorist attacks are going on against Israel.

Recently, as the violence between Israel and the Palestinian terrorist group Hamas escalates, it poses a growing danger to President Bush's road map for Mideast peace. Unfortunately, so long as Hamas and other terrorist groups in Mideast continue to target Israel, such road map strategy will not be realized.

If Israel and the U.S. care about reducing terrorism targeting Israel and establishing good relationship with Middle East, it should change their hard-line policy toward Middle East.

Israel and the United States

All of the international resolutions demand the end of the occupation, and request for Israel to withdraw its forces and to stop its attacks toward Palestine. However, endless conflicts between two sides have continued.



A Palestinian boy is running away after throwing stones at an Israeli tank.

In fact, the settlement of Israel in Palestine was not possible without supports from the U.S. Success of several wars with surrounded Arab countries and taking care of the huge amount of the new Israeli settlers came from Israeli-American's donations and the U.S. government's contributions.

The impact of the U.S. policy on Middle East is clear for all to see. Specifically, the U.S. government is continuing their expansion by utilizing Israel. This means the formula of the present crisis in Middle East is related to the U.S. policy. And thus, it is not surprising that the Israeli occupation policies would retain full control over the occupied Palestinian territory as rejecting all the Palestinian rights with force. Moreover, the strategy of creating facts through the construction and thickening of settlements in order to build an independent Israeli entity will not finish, if the U.S. has exist.

Especially, the Palestine issue has become stronger than before the attack of America on Iraq. Thus, America strengthens the Middle East order through Israel. In a word, peace process between Palestine and Israel depends on America's will.

For peace and sustainable future

A solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflicts will only be achieved with an end to violence and terrorism. An equitable free agreement between the two sides seems to be very hard. The lonely pathway out of the

recent blockage of the peaceful process of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the worldwide issue. And the U.S., especially, real pressing on the decision makers in Israel, the stronger side in the conflict, should accept fully and openly the emergence of an independent Palestinian democratic state.

Both correlated steps must be, indeed, the logical and fair response to today for granted Palestinian and Arab full acceptance of Israel's right to exist and share the same land. There is no other way to stop the current horrible cycle. We have to move to a real peaceful solution satisfying the legitimate demands of both Israelis and Palestinians. This issue needs the political and moral responsibilities of not only the U.S. and other peacemakers in the region, but the world as a whole.

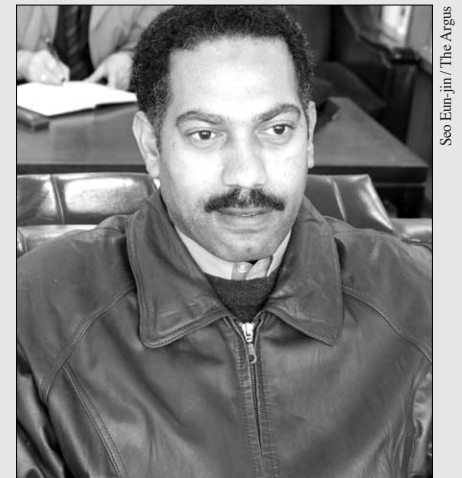
As long as Israel does not stop the building of the settlements from the entire Palestinian region, the conflicts between Palestinians and Israel would not end, no matter how many Palestinian-Israeli negotiations for a peaceful settlement between the two sides are going on. If Israel considers about the survey that pointed out that the country threatens the world peace, it should give Palestinians to their lands back.

By Seo Eun-jin
Editor of International Section

Interview with Salah Edris, a professor of HUFs

"Land should be returned"

The Middle East area has so far confronted great difficulties in handling the political situation. Countries have suffered from daily suicide bombings, gunfires and terrorism especially in Palestine. The terror attacks are not over yet and it is still occupying the region. The Argus tried to hear the opinion about the Middle East issue from a native. Salah Edris, from Egypt, is a professor of the Arabic Department. He has taught the Arabic in HUFs for three years. He is going back to Cairo University in Egypt next year.



Reporter: Israel ranked at the top for having a risk potential that threatens world peace. What do you think about this result?

Edris: I mean, the first group are the countries that are trying to establish world peace. And the other one is the rogue power that is making a war for their sakes from weapons supplemented from black markets.

R: What do you mean by two powers?

Edris: I mean, the first group are the countries that are trying to establish world peace. And the other one is the rogue power that is making a war for their sakes from weapons supplemented from black markets.

R: Does Israel have such a big influence in the Middle East?

Edris: I think so. Israel would be in the more negative situation in the future if Israel still holds the mass weapons and atomic bombs in its hand.

R: Terrorism in Middle East has becoming more and more serious. How do you think these attacks are organized?

Edris: There are two reasons why the attacks are continuing: the first reason is the political instability in the region, and the second is the business of war which supply weapons to terrorist groups.

R: What do you think about the terrorists' main target and purpose?

Edris: I have no clue what they want, however, they aim to destroy world peace. I want to point out the terrorist actions and

self-defense action. Namely, the U.S. military destroyed the infrastructure of Iraq in order to build democracy in Iraq.

In my opinion, however, the U.S. invasion is aiming to help its economy and to control all Middle East region. The attack was an illegal action, therefore, when Iraqi people attacked American troops to save their land and future; this is no terrorist action, rather, this is legal self-defense. On the other hand, recent terrorism in Turkey was illegal and that was not self-defense.

R: In your opinion, is there any way to make a peace and consensus in the Middle East?

Edris: I think the Middle East countries need political development. In spite of the fact that the task is huge and the odds are long against it, the social, economic and political conditions for establishing democracy in Middle East are essential. Then after that, the stability and harmony in that area would be possible.

R: What should Israel do to resolve the conflict with Palestine?

Edris: Israel should give Palestinian their lands back, which they took from the region by force.

By Seo Eun-jin
Editor of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Back to basic

Every organization has an ideal. Such ideal implies the ultimate object of administration, and it has the origin. As the most organized structure, each country has the basic ideal envisioned on the national foundation. Basically, lofty virtues are revealed in every nation's original ideal. Sometimes, however, it is too ideal to expect the sublime national ideal to be kept.

There is a country which has had a great ideal and it had been functioning as a significant progress of history. The ideal was born in the womb of liberalism and raised in the cradle of democracy. Based on that, it was possible to build the first democratic republic genuinely made by the people, for the people and of the people. Separation of the three powers established and the people began to govern the governing system of the state. At that time, the ideal of a brand-new independent country lighted the torch of modern civilization society.

This country, the United States of America, once was a place of the united spirit of anti-absolutism. It was a land of the general public who had fought against invasion and coercion. In the quickening period, the country was filled with widespread tolerance. American people of early days respected for the variety and they knew how to accept the difference of others. The Pilgrims, initiators of the American history, made thanksgiving worship with native Indians. This reflects the initial ideal of the nation. They realized the idea of co-existence and equality of human nature.

Right after the brilliant formation, however, the country has been challenging the drastic changes. Though the descendants of the Pilgrims have made present country of the United States, they distorted what their forefathers had desired to take root in the new continent. This country has been constantly tried to be the only one in the world. Throughout the history of the twists and turns, the country is now at the unique status with holding so-called super power. The willful nation, however, would like to monopolize the overall progress of global proceedings. Instead of listening and reasoning, the country demands obedience or threaten recrimination. As time goes by, it becomes a nation which ignores and oppresses the global community.

This wayward nation decided to undermine the international order by adopting radical approaches of using the military might and by abandoning diplomatic efforts. Though the serious chaos around the world cries out for the peaceful settlement, the country of holding the key still has a hardness of hearing. Obviously, thick branch of a big tree is totally insulated from the root underground. Thus, the leaves on the branch withered up and the fruits of the tree got rotten. Deep and firm root of the tree does not provide pure nourishment any more.

The United States will have to rebuild much more than destroyed territory of Middle East, disappeared coordination in Asia and cracked relationship with Europe. The country should rebuild the nation's image in the world. Around the globe, even traditional allies distrust the hegemony holder and its word is disputed. Intentions of the mightiest country are questioned with doubtful voices. Actually, the most powerful country in the world is falling into the world's most isolated country.

For the United States, now is the very time to go back to the nation's original foundation and to trace back to the spirit of nation's founders and framers. As shown in the nation's Declaration of Independence, the country has to make a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation from what the only super power ill-made. Whenever wandering over the wrong way, the resolution could be a simple one. It is needed to go back.

Koo Sung-chan
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

International English: a glimpse into its future



Seon Michael Witty

As an English teacher, I am often asked about which style of English is the most appropriate for a Korean learner to acquire. In truth, my belief is that any form of the language that is comfortable for a Korean speaker should be fine, so long as that style is considered "correct" by the group listening. Now, this may seem like a cop-out, after all, two English speakers with ability levels that would make the Queen Mother cry, could, in turn claim that they speak English well, simply because they understand each other; and such an assumption would be correct to a certain extent.

Let's have a look at English from a global perspective. In 1994, native English speakers constituted 86% of the population in the "Inner Circle," the core English-speaking countries. Although this percentage is expected to increase to 90% by 2010, it is important to note that 10%, or 1 in 10, of those living in these countries claims native proficiency in a language other than English. Further, the number of English speakers in the "Outer Circle," countries where English is not the official language but is still used as a lingua franca, is expected to increase by 1% over the same time period. While this may seem like a small increase, it represents a total of approximately 30 million non-native English speakers. Thus, where in 1994, the outer circle represented 18% of English speakers; this group is expected to account

for 21%, or roughly 1 in 5, by 2010. These statistics do not even include the 1,911,020,000 non-English speakers in the six largest countries of the "Expanding Circle," which are expected to grow to 2,146,919,000 by 2010 and are already experiencing a surge in the demand for English instruction.

As time goes by, therefore, the need for English-speaking abilities should increase significantly, but the number of non-native speakers, globally, will eventually overtake and then dwarf the number of native speakers. In such an environment, given the lack of a centralized standard in English, we should expect a shift of priority from speaking "correctly" to communicating effectively.

This increasing likelihood of English communication being used between two non-native speakers, rather than between native speaker and non-native speaker, presents a new set of advantages and disadvantages. On one hand, the lack of a centralized standard allows for vernacular styles to develop according to regional convenience. For example, in Korea, a new vernacular may eventually emerge that represents a form of English that is linguistically similar to the Korean language, e.g., use of aorist verb forms (I lost my keys) rather than perfect aspectual forms (I've lost my keys). Such emerging vernacular languages would ultimately have to be accepted as part of the English language, since they are based on the "grammatical correctness" of the six original forms, and would be easily to acquire.

On the other hand, however, new vernacular forms will ultimately degrade the structure of the language and decrease communicative effectiveness of the system as a whole. Thus, while individuals from several different regions may claim communicative proficiency in English, the existence of a multitude of vernacular styles will require a high degree of "sense" for

these varied individuals to communicate with each other. In fact, if we're not careful about the future of English, the language may ultimately go the route of Latin, which ultimately saw its regional vernacular forms emerge as Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.

Acquiring English skills will also require a greater commitment from the learner. In the past, when most communication was with native speakers, non-native speakers simply needed to learn one of the six core styles of speech. If this trend continues and non-native speakers restrict themselves to these six styles, then there is no need for concern. However, human nature suggests that non-native speakers are likely to use their native languages to inform their English ability, and it is from this habit that the new vernaculars will emerge.

The Korean English speaker of the future, therefore, will need a higher level of linguistic understanding when it comes to communicating in English, given the likelihood of encountering an unfamiliar form. Developing the requisite level of understanding will, in turn, require a heightened level of intimacy with English that can only be achieved through everyday usage of the language. Learners will also have to take greater responsibility for their own training, taking the personal initiative to understand the value of their English speaking opportunities and thereafter taking full advantage of them.

The choice between the TOEFL and the TOEIC illustrates the type of commitment that will be required of non-native English speakers. Since the TOEFL is intended to measure the likelihood of success in a native speaking university, it will continue to be a measuring stick for "grammatical correctness." The TOEIC, on the other hand, will likely emerge as a test of linguistic understanding, and be used to measure the likelihood of success communication with another non-native speaker. Hence, where the modern English

student currently chooses between these two tests, future learners will likely be faced with the prospect of having to take both tests (there really isn't anything wrong with that now) to fully demonstrate his English abilities.

Another issue of our modern times is the choice between studying in Korea and going abroad to an English core country. While it is true that learning English in an English-speaking environment (ESL) has proven effective in the past, when implemented correctly, no study has ever concluded that it produces better results than learning English in a non-English-speaking environment (EFL), although this is often assumed to be the case. In a future dominated by vernacular forms of English, native proficiency will likely continue to offer the greatest degree of flexibility, but any advantages offered by study in ESL environments will be eclipsed by increases in non-native speakers using vernacular styles. Hence, studying abroad will likely lose some of its attraction, unless the education system of the home country does not provide adequate English instruction.

Ultimately, in the future, as in the present, students must realize that improving their English abilities depends on their own efforts and commitment, and this will only get worse. Now is the time to develop those skills by taking advantage of available speaking opportunities, such as those presented in classes or around campus. For example, although all Korean students have had six years of English instruction, Korean is still the language of choice in our cafeterias and visitors to the International Lounge have to be encouraged not to speak Korean. By speaking English with other Koreans, however, you might just do yourself some good in the long run.

The writer is a professor
of the School of English

T&C TOWER - Looking into the state of euphoria after the death point

Second wind: high on running

Anyone would have felt the limit of their strength while playing sports or working out. Both legs feel like lead and it seems as if the body could not move an inch. However, it is told that after this devastating status, people are able to feel the state of euphoria, which is called the "runner's high."

Runner's high, the state of euphoria

Runner's high, is a concept that was first used in a thesis of psychology called "Second Wind" which was released in 1979, by Arnold Mendel, a psychologist at the University of California. After this paper was known to the public, copious efforts were made to figure out the mechanism between running and the euphoria it brings.

The second wind is a condition that runner's come across while running, when the fatigue suddenly lessens and the will to run increases. It is also called the second stationary state. Runner's high is the feeling runners experience at the point of the second wind. The feeling is like full tides of pleasure, similar to drugs such as morphine or heroine.

The death point

However, people must pass the "death point" before they enter the runner's high. When a person continues aerobic exercises such as running, swimming and cycling, after about 6 to 7 minutes, he or she will meet the death point. The death point accompanies dyspnoea, headache, dizziness and myalgia. Since constant physical activity is happening, a chemical change happens inside the human's body. The density of carbon dioxide and lactic acid inside the blood rises, thus causing the acidity of the blood to rise. When this change comes to a limit, the death point occurs. When the runner overcomes the death point, the symptoms of death point disappear. Suffocation vanishes, the breathing deepens and the heartbeat stabilizes. This is the second wind.

It is said that to experience the runner's high, a person with a slow heartbeat needs to



Marathoners heading for the runner's high.

run fast, so the heartbeat rate increases to at least 120 times per minute and at least for half an hour in average. It is rather hard. Also the more trained you are in running the more easier it is to reach the status.

There have been numerous researches on the second wind and the runner's high. However, the scientific and physical mechanism on how the second wind -the runner's high- actually occurs is not yet completely revealed. Only various hypothesis and theories exist to explain this sensation.

Endorphin and respiratory muscles

One of the theories is that the key element to runner's high is endorphin. The relation between endorphin and runner's high has always been the matter of interest to scientists who studied runner's high. The term endorphin comes from two words, "endogenous" and "morphine." It means the morphine of the body inside. Beta-endorphin, which is one type of endorphin, is well known to relieve pain, and its effect is known to be 2 to 5 times stronger than the morphine itself.

On a low or average intensity of physical

activity, the beta-endorphin does not show great change. However, in intense exercises where a person laps into exhaustion, the secretion of the beta-endorphin increases rapidly. So when a runner steps into the death point, the production of the beta-endorphin rises. With this effect of the substance, the runner's high occurs.

Some people assert that the function of the respiratory muscle is what causes the second wind to take place. When a person is running, the respiratory muscle needs to work more harder because the runner needs to breathe more frequently and deeply to gather much oxygen than usual.

Nevertheless, for the first some minutes of running, the respiratory muscles have a hard time in keeping up with the body's needs. Therefore the runner starts to experience hardship in breathing, one of the symptoms of the death point.

Yet, after running for quite a while, the respiratory muscles get used to the intensity of the activity and are able to breathe more deeply without much difficulty, providing the body with enough oxygen. Also, the lactic acid that was produced due to the lack of oxygen is oxidized by the increase of

blood flow and is eliminated as sweat. As this change occurs, the runner starts to feel that it is more pleasant to run.

Besides the two theories above, various other theories exist about runner's high. For example, some insist that the runner's high occurs when the environmental features stimulate the runner. In this theory, they believe that runner's high occur due to whether the environment that surrounds the runner is pleasant or not. Also some claims that the hormones that are secreted when running, like monoamine and opioide peptide are the cause.

Iron will and hard work

Runner's high is a subjective feeling that an individual feels and is unable to be proved or given an exact definition. Thus some scientists even question the existence of runner's high.

Yet with uncountable numbers of runners testifying that they have felt the runner's high, it is true that runner's high itself cannot be denied. Runner's high can be said to exist as a typical emotional state.

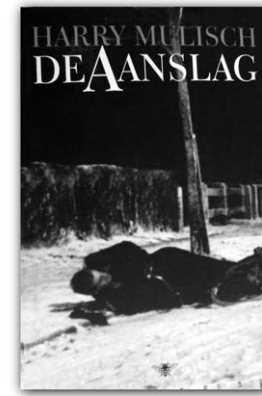
The state of euphoria where people feel as if they are on top of the world is an unbelievably attractive status of emotion. However, most of the people who make the challenge to reach the runner's high usually gives up easily at the death point or even before reaching it. They are unable to stand the tiredness and the anguish of the body. Maybe the reason why the runner's high is considered as such a great pleasure is not because of endorphin or respiratory muscles, but since it only occurs due to the runner's iron will and hard work that even overcomes the death point.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

 Books@argus.com

Harry Mulish



Harry Mulish is a writer who represents contemporary Netherlands literature. His literary characteristic is in describing the crisis of the modern times industrialized society with a humorous and interesting touch, based on a great store of intelligence and literal background. Harry Mulish has been appraised by the critics as the greatest contemporary writer in Europe after the war, possessed with an excellent ability to express abstruse thoughts or ideology easily to the readers. The book *De aanslag*, is the novel that made him into a noted novelist.

The setting of the piece is the Second World War, and the characters are the main character Anton Stijin, his parents, his brother Peter, his next-door neighbor

Kertweg, and other characters named Karin and Aarts.

The first episode starts on an evening in January, 1945. Falke Ploeg, who is a notorious NSB agent, is assassinated. Frightened that maybe the German soldiers would take revenge, Peter tries to move the corpse to their neighbor's porch. However, he fails to do this because of the interruption by the police. After a short while, the German army comes to the site, search Anton's house and takes away his father and family. Anton also was sent to jail with a terrorist woman. Anton was released in a few days, but there was no way for him to reach his parents. In the second episode, Anton hears from his uncle that Anton's parents were shot to death and that his brother was also executed. Anton escapes from the memory of the war and devotes himself to studying. One day, Anton passes through his old home at Haarlem to go to his colleague's party. There he meets Mr. Beumer and hears about what happened on that ghastly day. Anton's parents were killed on sight inside the house by the German army.

The third episode is right after Anton took his graduation test in 1953. The son of Falke Ploeg recognizes Anton. Anton hears his side of the assassination from Falke's son. The fourth episode starts in 1959 and Anton has acquired a qualification as an anesthetist. He gets married to Saskia de Graff. Anton visits his wife's friend's funeral with Saskia, and hears about the assassination again from Cor Takes. He says that he is the one who killed Ploeg, and that his girlfriend Truus Coster was executed for it. Truus was the woman that Anton stayed with in jail. The fifth episode takes place in 1981. Anton divorces Saskia in 1967 and remarries Liesbeth. Anton visits Italy and after returning he joins anti-nuclear rallies. During the rally Anton meets Karin Korteweg, the daughter of Mr. Korteweg. She tells Anton that Peter died, shot by the German army when he came running to Karin's house. Anton asks whether her father is the one who moved the corpse to Anton's house. Karin explains that his father couldn't move it to the other neighbor Arts house, since he knew that Arts were hiding three Jewish in his place. She also tells Anton that his father ran away to New Zealand and killed himself in 1948.

The novel suggests a theme that the past is always entangled and affects the present greatly, focusing on the ideology and the emotions of the characters. Through this novel, readers will be able to experience the history of the Netherlands and think again about the war.

By Kim Young-joong

Professor of Department of Dutch



KAMEX 2003 opens

The game industry has grown rapidly during the last few years into a gigantic industry. In this present situation, the Korea Amuse World Game Expo 2003 (KAMEX) took place in the Pacific Hall, COEX from November 21 to 24.

KAMEX first started in December 1995, as Korea's first game-only exhibition, organized by Korea Amusement Machine Manufacturers Association (KAMMA). From then on KAMMA has held the annual expo.

KAMEX has provided a ground for Korean game companies and foreign game companies from Asia, Europe, the United States and other regions to get an opportunity to communicate with the users and buyers, advertise their products, and develop long term business relationship. According to the KAMEX 2003 officials, about a hundred thousand people, business and non-business, visited the exhibition.

Under the slogan "Life is fun, game is fun!" 70 enterprises participated in this event, exhibiting total of 350 products. Each enterprise prepared different events to attract customers, including games and free gifts such as posters, plastic folders, candies and game demonstration CDs. These kinds of events caught the visitor's attention and provided entertainment while advertising their products.

However it was a shame that although there were many different participants, from newly released games of Xbox to old-fashioned video game machines, the expo seemed to focus on famous online game companies such as GRAVITY corp. of the game Ragnarok, Plenus of Netmarble and Neowiz with Seal online. Those companies almost looked as if they were the main sections of the expo, occupying the largest space.

"It is my first time to visit a game expo. I expected to see newly developed games with unique and fresh ideas. However, I could not find anything special. It was a little disappointing," stated one of the visitors, Park Se-jun who works for a computer company. "Also, I think that it



would have been better if the sections on technical features and event features were apart from each other. It is hard to concentrate with loud events going on all the time," he added.

During the expo, numerous events were held. Events like game contests and game music festival took place. Also famous online game players and celebrities were invited to the exhibition.

From November 21 to 22, game technology and business management seminars were given by various professionals of the game industry. Under the theme "New Generation of Game Technology and Development strategy and Management strategy," seminars like "The Appreciation of Game Sound System" by Jung Suk-hee, manager of People Inc., and "Online Game Marketing: Theory and Practice" by Choi Chil-kyu, marketing director of CR SPACE Inc. took place. The audience included students and game developers who gathered to listen to the experts.

KAMEX 2003 aims to be considered as one of the 4 top game expos in the world. It is true that there are still improvements to be made. However, with the continuous concern and feedback from the people, KAMEX will be able to become the foundation towards a brighter future for Korea's game industry.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Report of Theory & Critique Section

CEO's mind required in globalizing management

General Electric, Microsoft and Coca-cola. A common feature of these companies is that they are all global companies. Currently, the globalization is an inevitable choice for many companies. An autumn seminar "Globalization strategy" was lectured by Kim Hyung-jin and Moon In-chan on September 19, at Aekyung Hall in International Center. About 70 attendances were presented at the hall to listen to the lecturers.

Kim Hyung-jin, the chairman of Sejong Securities, started his lecture first. He discussed about the global standard of management, based on his experiences. Kim

pointed out the problems of Korean companies and solutions. The lecturer emphasized "Liquidate system," which is inevitable to companies. Liquidate system is an attitude that a company "liquidate" every factor that obstructs its profit. Kim mentioned risk, and labor problem as the things to liquidate. And he also said that the present change is too difficult to follow, so the companies should struggle to follow the speed.

Moon In-chan, a partner from Deloitte & Touche, lectured after Kim. He explained that the globalization is necessary for companies, because it helps companies to

use 24 hours a day and to low wages. He emphasized that globalization needs thorough preparing on account of different surroundings with Korea, especially a different idea of time, different values, and many cultural matters.

Moon gave examples of successful cases of global enterprise, such as Coca-cola, Citibank, MS, and so on. In the chart on the screen, these outstanding global companies have grown rapidly after globalization very dramatically.

Finally, the lecturer finished his presentation with an overview of market entry options. Entry options are the options

that the Korean enterprises should consider when they start to globalize. He pointed out that Korean companies are weak at organization and HR management.

As a closing comment, International Management Graduate School (IMGS) student association announced, "IMGS is working on special programs, which are apart from the regular programs." They also added "We are planning to open more seminars like today continuously."

Lee Jun-gul / The Argus



Why do people drink according to their emotions?

Painkiller for broken hearts



Cha Tae-hyun and Jeon Ji-hyun are drinking. The woman who is tough makes the man fill her glass with soju.

She drinks it up and talks about her sad story and cries and then when she takes another shot she bangs her head on to the table extremely drunk. Drinking was her way of trying to forget about the things that have been painful to her.

What kind of reaction will our bodies give when we drink a lot of alcohol? The elements that are in the alcoholic drinks make our body weary and slowly take away our consciousness making everything look foggy. As people keep drinking, from that on it makes us forget why we started drinking in the first place. And then we fall into a world where we can't remember anything later on. What is it about drinking that makes us drop into this kind of state?

In the movie the reason why the woman, played by Jeon Ji-hyun, drinks is to forget about her memories of her lover who died. Although she only drinks two shots of soju she falls down totally drunk. Why do people drink when they are sad? This is because there is something special about the alcohol in the drinks. If we drink the right amount the drinks make our emotional feelings go up. Also the right amount makes us feel easier to hang around with other people. This is because the alcohol makes our central nervous system react more slowly.

The central nervous system is made up of

the brain and the spinal cords. So as the alcohol spreads into our body following the blood vessels, the brain reacts to it first, making it to the central nerves. First the central nerves are intimidated and then it spreads out to the peripheral nerves which are stretched out from the central nerves. It means the central and peripheral nerves are attached to each other.

So the reaction is delivered from the central nerves to the peripheral nerves. After drinking, both nerves are agitated and acid is secreted from the brains. This makes the brain work slowly. Also an element called dopamine is secreted and it brings the brain's capacity to drop. This state brings the drinker

to a very good emotional mood, still having consciousness. But if the drinker goes far ahead of his or her's drinking capacity, the state of the person gets worse.

If people drink more than their bodies could manage and often drinks overboard, the brains cannot take the pressure they are getting from the alcohol they are ingesting. Drinking, unfortunately stimulates our brain cells to self-destruct and it restrains the brain from working effectively. Even at normal activities one hundred thousand brain cells self-destruct everyday and if we drink too much, brain cells self-destruct at a rate three times or even more faster than the regular rate. So this brings about a downturn in the

memory or thinking ability of the brain. Drinking should be carefully managed before starting.

When too much alcohol is ingested, the fat which comes from the alcohol does not resolve well in the liver, and this leads to an increase of acid fat in the liver. Because of this, the function of the liver decreases and the alcohol is not dissolved well in the body, making headaches and vomiting symptoms. As the woman in the movie wakes up from her sleep in the motel she asks Cha Tae-hyun to get her some water, this thirst is because of the urination effect coming from the hangover. The reason why people go to the bathroom so much is because the alcohol interrupts the vassopressin (a urine hormone) activity that resucks the kidney's water, so more water leaks into the bladder.

Alcohol is a device that makes us forget about the things we don't want to remember. But we cannot pass over this ability of alcohol. Everyone knows that too much drinking is not good for the body. As we see in the movie, drinking is a way of forgetting about the bad things we would not like to remember. But we should think of other ways to put our stress off not putting drinking in prior of other ways.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique section

Inside Museum - A journey to the Seodaemun prison, historical site for Koreans

 Economic Insight

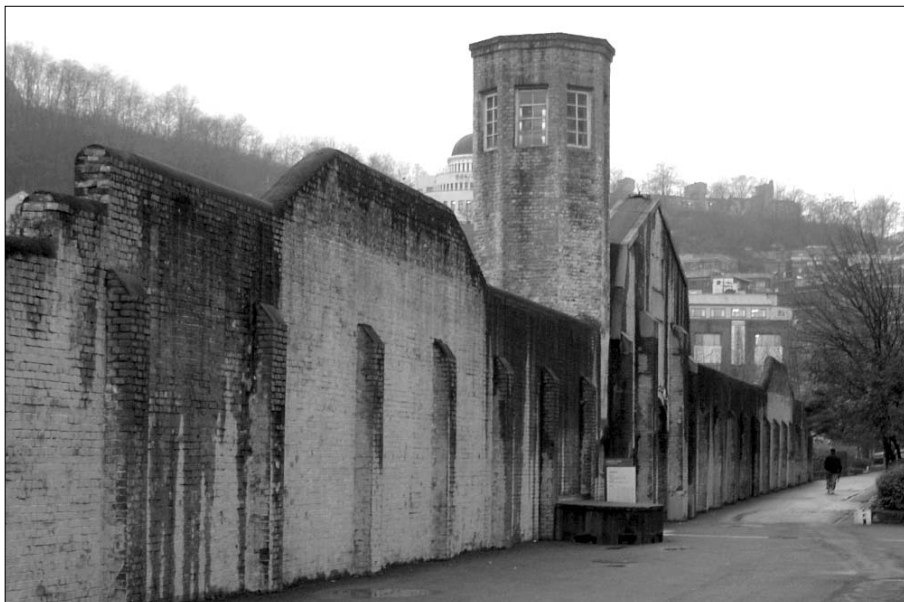
Patriotic spirits alive in Seodaemun

Fairness and justice

The old run down walls of the prison in the bad weather made the prison look more spooky and prison-like. Yet somehow it felt more comforting that way.

From the struggle for independence to the democratization movement, the Seodaemun Prison carries all of Korea's sad modern history. It still stands where it was first built in 1907. The prison stores the sad history of our ancestors and stands as a historical sight, but people still can get the feel of the huge determination and patriotic movement of our ancestors at the sight. For more than 80 years it served as a sight of oppression during colonization and today it is a living monument which stands as a place where the grief memories of modern Korean history are kept.

Seodaemun Prison was first built in 1907 when Soon-jong became king. Until 1988 when it was designated as a cultural asset after its 80 year history, it is introduced as the first modern age prison of Korea. In its sad 80 years of history many historians such as Kim Gu, Han Yong-woon, Son Byung-hee have served time in the colonial days. At the time, the Japanese who had invaded our land found it necessary to build a prison to put in numerous patriotic martyrs who fought against the invasion. After the disgraceful colonial days the prison was kept in use, and even big time political gangsters like Lim Hwa-soo, Lee Jung-jae, Yoo Ji-gwang served time in the prison and many of them were executed for their crime. A very popular Korean drama series involving the story of political gangsters which ended a few months ago was even shot here. In the 1960's and 1970's many university students who fought for democratization also served



Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

The Seodaemun Prison constitutes part of the Independence Park.

prison terms here. Many of them were said to be tortured and brutalized.

Through its 80 year history, the prison stores every sad history of the country's modern days. Only seven buildings are standing in the actual site and it is now called the Seodaemun Prison History Hall. As the Seoul *Guchiso* moved to the outer part of Seoul in Gyeonggi-do only these seven buildings were restored out of the 15 buildings. Three buildings and the execution building was designated as a National Historical Site. The History Hall now serves as an educational historical site. The good thing is that people can see and touch and feel the real thing since it is the exact site where our ancestors have stood. This makes

the Prison History Hall more special than other museums in Korea.

The History Hall building is consisted of three floors and each floor has a unique theme. The first floor is called the a Place of Reverence. The floor was designed to give people the chance to view the faces of the patriotic martyrs through audio-visual systems. The rooms were set up to personally trace our ancestors. The floor has four rooms; the information room, video room, special exhibition room and the materials room where we can find many materials on Korean history.

On the second floor, visitors can start feeling the actual history. In the National Resistance Room, visitors can see the sad

history of our colonization. There is also a story about Kang U-gyu, an independence fighter who threw a bomb at Saito Makoto at Namdaemun Station. The bombing was a way to declare our strong determination for national independence. In the other rooms, people can find out about the prison history and the stories of the actual life in prison.

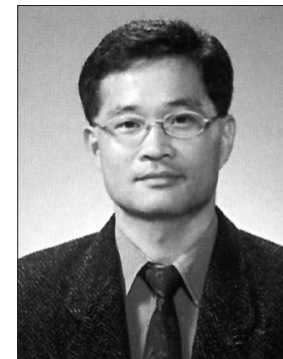
The basement floor was designed to show people the real models of the temporary detention rooms and the torture rooms. The models looked quite real and it showed how badly our ancestors were treated in those days.

Besides these rooms in the History Hall, there was the execution building which was still kept as it was in the old days. In the History Hall, the underground cells for women where Ryu Gwan-sun died was being renovated for exhibition outside in the gardens.

The outstanding feature of the History Hall was opening up the real prison for the visitors to see the real cells where one of our brave ancestors might have spent their time. Just by stepping foot into the real prison cells people would feel the brave and indomitable spirit of the ancestors. It would certainly be a much better studying method to come to the site than reading a hundred pages of the history book. The prison only holds materials until the days of the independence but it feels good that we have such a sight where we can experience real history.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Cha Tai-hoon

Let's start with a couple of questions as follows.

Q1. A shortage has developed for a poplar model of MP3 player, and customers must now wait two months for delivery. A store has been selling this model at list price. Now the dealer prices this model at 20,000 above list price. Is this fair?

Q2. A shortage has developed for a poplar model of MP3 player, and customers must now wait two months for delivery. A store has been selling this model at a discount of 20,000 below list price. Now the store prices this model at \$200 only at list price. Is this fair?

What are your answers? According to Thaler, a famous marketing scholar, 79% of respondents said UNFAIR for the first case, although only 42% answered unfair for the second case. People tend to treat opportunity costs differently from "out-of-pocket" costs. Forgone gains are less painful than perceived losses. Above questions also show the similar responses of ordinary people. Perceptions of fairness strongly depended on whether the question was framed as a reduction in a gain or an actual loss. In other words, imposing a surcharge (which is likely to be judged a loss) is considered more unfair than eliminating a discount. This distinction explains why firms that charge cash customers one price and credit card customers a higher price always refer to the cash price as a discount rather than to the credit card price as a surcharge.

The different intensity of responses to losses and to forgone gains may help explain why it is easier to cut real wages during inflationary periods. See the next two questions.

Q3. A company is making a small

profit. It is located in a community experiencing a recession with substantial unemployment but no inflation. The company decides to decrease wages and salaries 7 percent this year. Is this fair?

Q4. A company is making a small profit. It is located in a community experiencing a recession with substantial unemployment and 12 percent inflation. The company decides to increase salaries 5 percent this year. Is this fair?

Again, what are your answers? A survey shows that 78 percent consider the second case fair whereas only 37% responded the first case acceptable. In other words, a 7 percent cut in real wages is judged reasonable, but quite unfair when it is posed as a nominal wage cut.

The attitudes of the lay public about fairness, which are represented in their answers to these fairness questions, also pervade the decisions made by judges in fields of law. Supreme Court Justice Oliver W. Holmes (1897) put the principle this way: "It is in the nature of a man's mind. A thing which you used as your own for a long time, whether property of opinion, takes root in your being and cannot be torn away without your resenting the act and trying to defend yourself, however you came by it. The law can ask no better justification than the deepest instincts of man."

Cohen and Knetsch (1990) showed that this principle, embodied in the old expression that "possession is nine tenths of the law," is reflected in many judicial opinions. For example, in tort law judges make the distinction between "loss by way of expenditure and failure to make gain." In one case, several bales fell from the defendant's truck and hit a utility pole, cutting off power to the plaintiff's plant. The plaintiff was able to recover wages paid to employees which were considered "positive outlays" but could not recover lost profits which were merely "negative losses consisting of a mere deprivation of an opportunity to earn an income." A similar distinction is made in contract law. A party that breaches a contract is more likely to be held to the original term if the action is taken to make an unforeseen gain that if it is taken to avoid a loss.

The writer is an Associate Professor of the Department of Business Administration

Mini interview

"Here you can study live history"



Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Yang Sung-suk

The curator of Seodaemun Prison History Hall

Reporter: What was the purpose behind the foundation of this museum when it was first planned?

Yang Sung-suk: Well it has been a place where our sad modern history has been

stored for 80 years and the plans for restoring our real historical site gained momentum. Making a place where people could really feel the history was the intention of founding the History Hall.

R: There is a new exhibition place dedicated to women independence fighter, Ryu Gwan-sun. How did this project come about?

Yang: In the colonial days over 40 thousand patriotic martyrs were brought to the prison and over 400 of them died due to severe tortures from the Japanese. Especially Ryu Gwan-sun who was one of our most famous patriotic fighters died in the prison due to torturing. It is told that she shouted out for independence even at the last moment before her death.

In a country where women were not treated fairly and especially in the older days, it was surely not easy to shout out your

voice. We thought she deserves her own place in here.

R: What were the images in the times of the colonization like compared to the days afterwards?

Yang: It must be said with regret that we do not have the material we are supposed to have here. The Japanese had burned all the data they had kept when they were about to lose the war. So we had a lot of trouble trying to organize the facts. We went everywhere to search for material but we are very short of data. The conclusion is that we cannot compare anything without any objective material. Also most of the data of the democratization movement is still not allowed to be seen yet. I think it will take some time.

R: What do you want to show to the people about our history?

Yang: I myself have become a passionate patriot of my country since I have been working here. I had the chance to meet various people including the families of the independence fighters and their sorrow is something that no one can measure. The people always come to the memorial monument in the grounds where their ancestors died.

And seeing that made me feel this place has to be a place where people can feel dignity and a place to show respect for our proud ancestors. I want to show and make people understand that this is the site where our ancestors have been and if not for them we wouldn't be here.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Academic Newsline

Mark Twain as a mirror of American culture

A seminar on Mark Twain, known as one of the greatest American writer, took place on November 22. The seminar was given by the Foreign Literature Association with the senior members of the association and HUFsans as an audience in room 210 at the Graduate Schools building.

The lecture was focused on the two well-known literary works by Mark Twain, "The adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The adventures of Huckleberry Finn." The presenters examined closely to the

connection between the two novels and the American culture.

With the novel "The adventures of Tom Sawyer," Park Seong-jae (BE-03) made a presentation on the main character Tom's characteristic, affected by his aunt and analyzed American society in the 19th century by looking through the settings of the novel, such as the importance of the Mississippi river and the church.

"The adventures of Huckleberry Finn" was presented by two presenters. Jeong Jun-

gi (DP-03) and Han Gwang-cheol (DP-03), who also talked about the characteristics of the character Huckleberry Finn due to the relationship between other characters and compared the two background of the story, river and the town, introducing that they each present different values such as freedom and restraint.

The presentation was progressed in a serious mood, yet with humor since the presentation was made with witty comments from the explainer. An Sun-min, one of the

listeners of the seminar remarked, "The speakers are all very well-prepared and hard working. The subject could be difficult, however it was very easy to understand."

After the main presentation of the seminar ended, time for questions and answers were arranged. Unlike other seminars, the president of Foreign Literature Association Choi Chang-geun (IC-02) pointed out people from the audience for questions.

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Seminar deals with solving problems in copyright law

On November 18, a seminar about copyright law was held at Sejong Center for the performing arts.

The Seminar under the auspices of the Korean Society of Authors, seems to have been prompted by a heightened awareness of the international pressures felt by authors as their works are made public in free-market, "user-friendly" economics.

Lee Sang-Jung, Professor of Law at Kyung-Hee University in Korea, emphasized the importance of a written contract, citing several precedents on the subject of problems concerning copyright

contracts.

He also insisted that the use of the whole copyright should be limited by subdividing contract clauses when the authors transfer the copyright.

After another speaker, Suh Dal-Ju, a researcher of the Copyright Deliberation and Conciliation Committee criticized unreasonable existing copyright law in Korea contract and its enacted background in 2002 as compared with it. Then, he insisted that Korea, like Germany, also should introduce the law of author contract. The Copyright Act of Korea is based on user-

centered and free-market economy. Therefore, there is no amicable solvable alternative when the author is given unfair treatment by the user.

Moreover, with the recent media environment, and the development of technology, we are more concerned about the law of author contract. As these trends are reflected, many publishers, record-company-businessmen, and authors attended the seminar.

A section chief of Copyright, Ministry of Culture and Tourism Republic of Korea pointed out that direct introduction of

Germany's law of contract is unreasonable because there is a big difference between the German system and the Korean system. "Therefore, we will have to be cautious about it," he advised. Also, a section chief of Korea Music Copyright Association said "To solve the copyright transferring problem, we have to check the forbidden clause of contract transfer of Germany's law."

In conclusion, the seminar leaders, sponsors, and participants came away with a greater sensitivity to the complete nature of "owning" an idea.

By An Na-young / The Argus

HEALTH FACTORY

Spark alert in winter

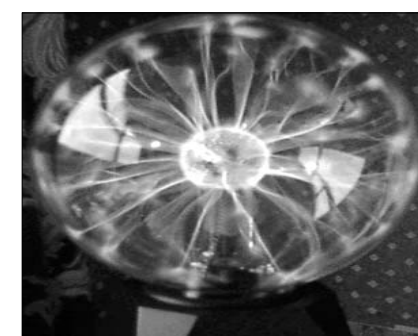
As the weather starts to get colder and winter is well on, most of people must have felt a tingling pain that attacks them without warning when taking off a coat or attempting to turn a doorknob. This sudden shock that bothers people every winter is static electricity.

Static electricity is a type of electricity that remains still on an object. The oldest record on static electricity is from ancient Greece. It says that when the Greek philosopher Thales was cleaning amber with sheepskin he experienced static electricity. As this episode shows, static electricity has accompanied human for a long time in history.

Static electricity usually occurs in winter, when the air is much drier. When the humidity falls under 30 to 40 percent, static electricity occurs frequently. People feel shock when static electricity in a human's body is discharged into another object. Normally when humidity is about 60 percent in the air, the electricity is continuously released into the air without any pain or shock. However with low humidity, the electricity is unable to be released. It gathers at one spot and generates shock when it is discharged at once.

Also the clothes that people wear in the wintertime are likely to make static electricity to occur. In winter, people mostly wear thick clothes made by fur or synthetic fiber. These types of clothes tend to hold less moisture than clothes made out of cotton or natural fiber, thus cause more static electricity.

The voltage of static electricity is quite high, reaching from 1,000 volt to tens of thousands of volts due to the discharging subject. It seems as if this high voltage could harm people. Nevertheless, since the electricity affects our body for a brief moment and the current is very weak,



static electricity it-self is harmless to human.

However, since the electricity accompanies shock, it can build up mental stress to people who are very sensitive or tired. This can lead to anxiety when continuously happened. Also in the field of medical science, there have been opinions that the high voltage of the electricity can worsen dermatitis, raise the acidity or alkali density in blood and worsen diabetes and heart disease.

The core of preventing static electricity is maintaining adequate moisture. To avoid static electricity caused by clothing, people should wear clothes made by natural fiber. Putting on moisturizers such as body lotions is also a good way to lessen the electric shock. Using a humidifier to upkeep the humidity in a room or inside a house will help.

During the long winter, static electricity can be unpleasant and an annoying phenomenon in people's everyday life. However, it can be avoided by just remembering a few tips mentioned above. Get rid of static electricity and have a pleasant winter.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

The Evaluation of the 22nd Argus Prize articles



Yoon Hye-joon
Professor, School of English

Of the three categories in this year's Argus Prize contest, the most competitive field was that of the general "essay," for which reason, we would like to comment on it first.

An essay, by definition, is an attempt at thinking out a relatively balanced conception on an interesting topic in an original manner. Not being a formal treatise, an essay ought to display the process of thinking itself in an interesting way, testing various possible notions, even at the price of forfeiting a confident endorsement of a proven conclusion. Many of these submitted essays can be said to belong to this description, but virtually all of them foundered on the very first test, namely of presenting a process of thinking on an interesting topic in an original manner. As most of them committed the peculiar Korean sin of treating in a lofty tone weighty matters - intercultural difference, social minority, women, technology, and education - the writers too often began with broad ideas,

and given the relatively restricted space, apparently found no means of moving beyond them into the more intriguing specific details. Only one essay was an exception to this, but the particulars of the chronic Korean fad of "go-stop," in this case, did not fully add up to a clear presentation of ideas. The winner, "The Not-So-Silent Killer," at least had the virtue of being a well-organized piece that concentrates on a single issue, about which the writer makes some eloquent statements.

As for the other two categories, we had less difficulty in choosing the winner.

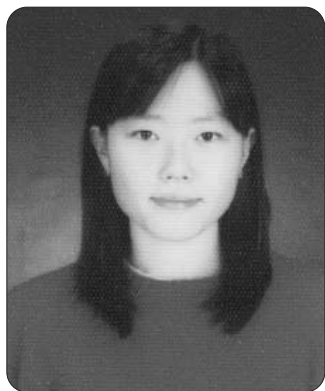
In the category of "treatise," the one on the legacy for Korea of Japanese colonial era came close to the shape of a reasoning based on research, presenting as it did contrasting theories which the writer sought to bridge through a "dialectic interpretation," although the writing and the documentation left much to be desired. The winner should consider herself lucky, for other submissions in this category were simply far too chaotic.

Of the critical reviews submitted, almost all of the film reviews somewhat failed to convey the complex sensory experience that a film offers, for surely a film with all its complexity can just be reduced to its plot. By the same token, the piece on the musical "Cats" succeeds so wonderfully in conveying the lively sense and excitement that the writer himself felt in seeing the show three times, as he claims. We wouldn't hesitate to pick this essay on "Cats" as the very best writing among all the manuscripts submitted when all three categories are put together.

This year, the judging committee consists of 3 persons - Kim Hyun-taek, editor of the Argus, Yoon Hye-joon and Sung Kyung-jun from School of English.

Essay

The not-so-silent killer



Ju Se-ri
Junior of English Education
Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies

There is a very unique character that insists on keeping its place in the Korean Education System. It is called Sunung (University Entrance Exam), and it wreaks havoc on high school students all over the nation. On November 5th, a student committed suicide just after first period of the exam. The next day another student was found dead in front of her apartment building. She had jumped from the 25th floor because apparently her score wasn't high enough. Like this, over 200 students commit suicide each year because of Sunung or Sunung related issues. An estimated 25% of high school seniors suffer from mental illnesses and over 85% say that their lives are miserable. With these statistics, anyone can clearly see that there is something seriously wrong with this picture.

Despite the fact that children are dying every year due to Sunung, nothing has changed. Every year in this time of the year the same, unchanging cycle repeats itself. Approximately 700 thousand students wake up at the crack of dawn and take a car, the bus, subway, even a police car, to the test centers and take the exam that will determine their futures. Then 10 hours later the exhausted testees come out not finding the expected relief but only a lurking sense of

emptiness. At home on television there's heartbreaking news about another suicide. People lament and severely criticize the education system. But a few months later all is forgotten, and the following November the cycle repeats itself yet again.

We have come to a place in time where teenage suicide is no longer a shocking issue but a common phenomenon. In the news it's reported as "yet another" suicide, as if it's something that happens regularly and needs no real attention. And who takes the blame for all these deaths? The finger is pointed at the deceased students. They were too feeble and weak to handle a little pressure. At least that's what it seems the Ministry of Education is trying to believe. For 11 long years they have watched sick, fragile children sacrificed to the Sunung disease, but have not come up with a decent cure. They are not willing to take responsibility.

We can no longer stand by and watch another 11 years pass by with more innocent students dying over and over again. There need to be some changes. First of all, more weight can be put on other things than Sunung such as community service or extracurricular activities. That way, students would feel less pressure to do well on the exam. Another idea is to take the test more than once so that students don't have to risk everything on one single test result. This will also lower pressure and give students a second chance to show what they're really got. Or we can take drastic measures and get rid of Sunung all together and conjure up alternative ways to evaluate a student's ability. This is a considerable thought which should not be overlooked.

Sunung, in spite of what the name suggests, is not a test that measures a student's capability to enter a university. It has become a tool to rank them in order from "smartest" to "dumbest." As a result, young students are smothered by pressure and stress so they end their lives too quickly. Before we lose more future members of society change is not only necessary but inevitable.

Treatise

Search for a dialectic interpretation of colonial period and imperialism

Development under colonialism



Han Ein
Sophomore of Division of International Studies
Korea University

Due to the limited space, author made shortened version of the original article.

I. Introduction

During the colonial era, many colonized countries experienced both modernization process and exploitation at the same time. This Janus faced characteristic of colonial era led to diverse interpretations of imperialism between and among scholars of former imperialist countries and colonized countries including Korea and Japan. The most controversial issue is whether the colonial experience helped the colonized country in terms of modernization or not. In this paper, I will critically analyze how two main historiographies - the colonialist and the dependency theorists - interpret the colonial rule and imperialism. I will mainly focus on the modernization process and the economic issues related. Because these issues are very important in many aspects, the trend of the discussion seems to have been highly intentional and political. I will also discuss how intentions intervened in explaining Imperialism using Korea as a case study.

II. 'Development' or 'Development of Underdevelopment'?

General explanation of colonialism / Imperialism and its critiques

Main Western countries invaded other underdeveloped countries to acquire large amount of cheap resources and their relatively undeveloped markets, starting from late 18th century. Many Western scholars justified imperialism with the concept of Social Darwinism or the covering law of history. Social Darwinists

said that those underdeveloped countries failed to 'evolve'. And because there existed a hidden law in human society that every society had to follow according to covering law of history, those who defend the Imperialism say that the advanced countries can have a diffusion effect to the underdeveloped, and that was why those colonized countries were able to industrialize in such a short time.

This argument, however, ignores the fact that the economic development of the colonized countries was not intended to lead to their own growth. Instead, it was impeccably designed to meet the benefits of the colonizers. That is one of the main reasons why many former colonized countries failed to develop.

General explanation of Dependency theory and its critiques

Lenin criticized Imperialism as the highest stage of the capitalism adopting class struggle concept to international relations. Based on Lenin's analysis, dependency theorists argue that it is impossible for periphery countries (former colonies) to become a core country due to the structure made during the colonial period.

However, we can't say colonialism is a sole factor that determines the development of one country. As shown in the case of South Korea and Taiwan, colonial strategy or development during the colonial era can only roughly sketch the direction of a country in the near future and it is just one factor among numerous factors that can decide the form of the development. And although the country has to seek for its own way to develop on the soil of the colonial legacies, dependency theory destroys the hope of becoming a core country. In that manner, dependency theory is too deterministic, exaggerating the role of the past too much.

In sum, Imperialism or Colonialism is not something that is entirely positive or entirely negative. Instead, it has multi-dimensional features with both positive and negative effects and any nationalistic or political intentions should not intervene to emphasize only the positive or negative factors. I will explain how intentions can intervene in analyzing imperialism more specifically, using Korea as an example in the next section.

III. Korea under Japanese rule

Korea was colonized by Japan from 1910 to 1945. When focusing on modernization and industrialization during the colonial

period, we can see that although Korea was exploited as a whole, some Koreans (mostly former landlords and merchants) emerged as new industrial bourgeoisies. When we only look at the statistics, the development rate of colonial Korea is quite impressive. Statistics show that Agriculture Product, Industrial Product, GNP per Person and Generated Power all increased during the colonial era. However, Colonialists and nationalists suggest different views in interpreting this given 'fact'.

Colonialist historiography and its critiques

The colonialist historiography was developed in order to convince the Korean people during colonization and justify its past after the World War. For this reason, colonialist historiography intentionally denies the fact that industrialization of Korea was distorted during the colonial period. The industrialization was mainly concentrated for military industries in cities where Japan could access easily but colonialist only shows statistics from outside, neglecting this fact. Also, Japanese colonialists argue that Korea inherited the know-how of Japan during the colonial period such as top-down system of bureaucracy or Chebol centered economy which led to further developments after 1970s. However, colonialists can't escape from criticism that they also exaggerated the role of past. It might be true that the Japanese colonial era was beneficial in terms of modernization at that time but that does not necessarily mean that it is directly related to the rapid economical development after liberalization.

Nationalist historiography and its critiques

The nationalists' work during the colonial era was to spread nation pride against the Japanese and develop a national identity. After the liberalization, however, the nationalist scholars started to work more on interpreting the developmental issues of the colonial era, as Japanese tried to justify their colonial rule by saying they helped Korea economically. Nationalists argue every measure done by the Japanese colonial government was for the benefit of Japan, and the rapid economic development of Korea in the 1970s has no relation with the Japanese colonial rule. However, this explanation also intentionally neglects some proven facts/statistics which show some development during the colonial era had actually had some influence on Korea's further development. According to Carter Eckert, over 60% of top 100 Chaebol started

its business during the colonial era. Another dominant nationalist argument is that Japanese destroyed Korea's bud of independent modernization. But this 'sprout school' theory can be criticized for several reasons including its approach. Even if there were some sprouts of capitalism in the Chosun dynasty, it was highly unlikely for the imperial countries to wait for Chosun to develop and blossom its capitalism. According to E.H Carr, this kind of 'might have been' theory exaggerates the role of chances and eventually fails to play the role of history today. Also capitalism process takes place not by itself but along with the process of industrialization. Korea in the late Chosun dynasty still remained as a typical agricultural society where human resource was the main tool of producing goods and the social consensus of capitalism did not exist.

As Cho Sukkon writes in his article, one of the distinguished features of capitalism is exploitation of proletariats, whom does not have tool to produce. Imperialism was the extension of exploitation in the international era. We should be aware that the process of capitalization and industrialization could happen together with exploitation. Korea was modernized and exploited during her colonial era.

IV. Conclusion

Interpretation of history is not like choosing one side of the coin in a coin toss. Rather, history exists in the form of the coin itself. Judging historical events through a totally positive lens or a totally negative one only distorts the fact that exists. The colonialists tend to ignore or exaggerate some of the facts of the colonial history intentionally, and so do the nationalists. An attempt to overcome this conflict was the Post nationalist historiography, which interprets the colonial era in multi-dimensional aspects. Post national historiography starts with criticizing both the nationalist perspective and the colonialist perspective and tries to be more neutral.

Colonialism is not something negative or positive, especially in case of the development and modernization process. What Korea and other former colonized countries need to do is acknowledge colonial legacies left behind in contemporary societies and try to use them for further development.

Review

My memory of "Cats the musical"



Yang Suhng-mok
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Due to the limited space, author made shortened version of the original article.

I stayed in the United Kingdom for about two months. Since I was so much interested in performances, I reduced the money I would have spent on meals and spent it instead on watching musicals.

I watched several popular musicals such as "Cats", "Phantom of the Opera", etc. I think I lost more than five kilograms because I 'starved' to watch the musicals. Among these musicals, I loved "Cats". Now I want to share my experience about them.

This show was great, but since I was seated too far from the stage I felt a little bit sorry about it. I wish I had had enough money to watch them in a closer seat to the stage from where I sat. The views were all

restricted. But what could I do about it? I was just a small Asian boy with an empty wallet.

I watched "Cats" three days before coming back to Korea. Because it was to be the last musical I would watch in London, I craved to watch it not in a seat with a restricted view. I checked on the tickets in the theatre and I was so much surprised. There were several choice tickets remaining and besides, they were not expensive! Oh, my God! Is this real that I can buy a front row ticket of the famous "Cats the musical"? Yes, it was real. I bought the ticket with all the money I had in my wallet.

I wonder if you have seen the stage of a musical. The stage and theatre are in a round shape. The seat which I had reserved was placed on the left side. It meant that I couldn't see the actors' faces. How sad!

The show makes people participate in the show. Well, you might be confused by the word 'participate' but it is not like the audiences' participation in Korean traditional performances. In the show "Cats the musical", audiences don't move from their seats. What I meant by the word 'participation' is that the seats could also be part of the stage.

If you haven't watched the show, it might be hard to understand. Ok, let me be a little bit more specific. The show is about the life of some cats living in a warehouse. Every single cat has its own character. The stage is set in a warehouse. You have to go through a tunnel to watch the show. There is a big wine barrel at the entrance, and seats are tied with rotten-smelling ropes which are usually used in warehouses. There is scribbling on the wall. Everything smells like a

warehouse except the audience.

Actors and actresses enter in a lively way. Some of them grabbing ropes and fly on to the stage and land, some crawl on their four paws, and some walk like men. A beautiful female cat came over to me and rubbed its face on my shoulder. I had a crush on it. A kid next to me patted a cat's head. If you were there, I bet you would feel like having a tour in a 'cat's home'.

I loved the story and the music. The main theme music is really famous. I am pretty sure that you have heard the song at least one time even though you don't know the title. The song is sung by Sara Brightman and the title is "Memory". An old and seedy looking female cat is avoided by the other cats. Then, it remembers its shining old past when it had beauty in its appearance. In its memory, it remembers how popular it was in public. Now, it has lost all its popularity. The cat sings in a sad voice.

I could not understand what exactly the cat was singing at the time, but I wept at seeing the sad face of the cat. It was old, ugly, therefore was avoided by other cats. Even though I couldn't understand what it was saying from its mouth, I could understand from its face.

There is a "sexy cat" in the show. I have a friend who dresses exactly the same way as the cat was dressed, so I laughed when I first saw it. The character is also quite interesting. It attracts female cats every time it appears on the stage. The hero cat is kind of shy and irresolute, but very wise. It is a cat like Hamlet. In the story, it is kidnapped by dogs but it succeeds in escaping from the enemy's place. It was a happy ending story by the defeat of the 'bad guys' in the end.

The plot is not typical. It doesn't have an opening, a development, a crisis, a climax, a conclusion. It doesn't have a big story line. Rather, it focuses a lot into every character it has. The most interesting part of the show was about the character and this was shocking to me as a person who had never seen such a plot. It was new to me because I never spent my dinner time with cats for about two hours. I want to thank to those generous and kind cats who invited me into their house.

During the intermission, the cat boss was taking a rest on the stage! As a student studying performances, it was very shocking because almost all professionals don't even meet their relatives without taking off their make-up but the cat was fully cat-like and saying hi to kids. But try to think about it, it is in its house. The boss takes a rest in its house - in other words the host takes a rest at home - and we can't criticize it. The most interesting part is that the boss - which is very fat - was giving out its autographs wagging its huge stomach. Of course it can't communicate with the audience. Some kids tried to talk to the boss but it kept meowing. How funny! Please don't ask me why it was doing so because the answer is so simple. It was just a cat which just had two arms like men have and it was giving its autograph with them.

You might tell me that I am lying but check it out in person. I heard that the show is going to be held in Korea this year. Just go watch it and you will be one of the fans of "Cats the musical" and you will be weeping after listening to the music! Also, you will notice that there are only cats in the theatre except you and the ushers.

Going back to the past of Jeju-do with its sad history

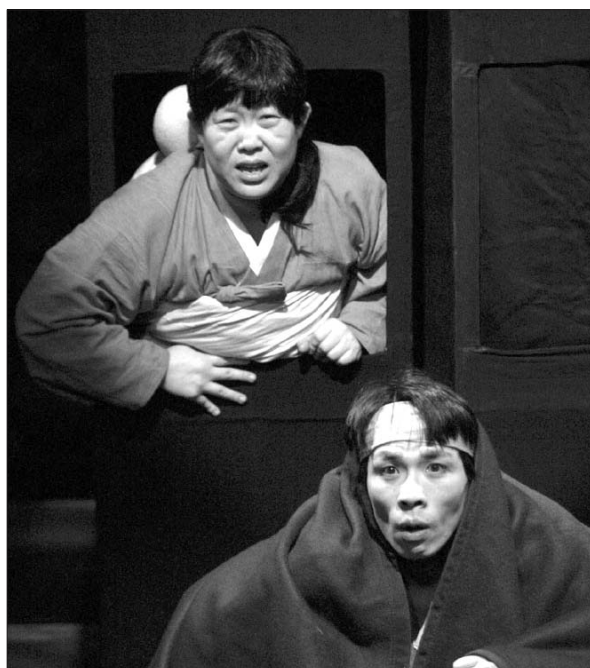
Sad, tenacious life in Jeju-do

What kind of thoughts do you have about Jeju-do? It is known as one of the most popular tourist sites in Korea. Oh Tae-suk, a director who was elected as the best director by the theater play people, paid attention to Jeju-do having grieves. Jeju-do has been isolated not only geographically, but also culturally from the mainland and it has suffered a painful history, the 1948 Jeju-do Civil War, also called Jeju 4.3, turned the beautiful island into ruins and so many people were killed by Korean and American troops under the pretext of sweeping red guerrillas. The director Oh Tae-suk and his theatrical company "Mokwha" expressed that old customs and the language used back then is still left in the minds of the Jeju citizens by a play named *Apsana Danggyeora Ogeuma Mireora*.

Synopsis

After the independence, Seong Chun-bae and his wife, Maeng Gu-ja are expecting their baby and making a living together by selling the national flag of Korea and portraits of Lee Seung-man. On April 3, 1948, there is a subdual for red guerrillas and a fire broke out in Orari. Seong becomes a suspect as an arson in Orari and rejects temptation for fictitious deposition. He is sentenced to twenty years in prison. Maeng hides her husband away and she goes to prison instead of him. From that time on, the two people switches their roles. That is to say, Maeng becomes Seong and Seong plays Maeng. She raises a riot in the prison insisting to be sent back to Jeju-do to be freed. As a result, she comes back to the island with mortuary tablets of the ones that died in the prison in the mainland. On the other hand, Seong becomes a leader in the driving force behind the founding of a women divers' park that starts the movement against the entering of the prisoners. Seong's dream to find a women divers' park is opposed to Maeng's.

Their opposing dreams and the hatred of a character who lost her whole family because of a fire in Orari show complication, feud, grief and despair of the people in the island. In the end, by clearing up their misunderstandings, they forgive each other and make peace, allowing harmony and feelings of love and esteem for one another



Maeng Gu-ja is persuading her husband to save his life.

in the town.

Jeju-do shown before the audience

Before the beginning of the play, an actor, Lee Myung-ho went on the stage to greet the audience. He explained some dialectal words of Jeju-do with an actress. Through this explanation, it helped spectators understand the words from the play. In the beginning, a song - *Haebangdoen Yeongmacha* was heard and the heroes, Seong Chun-bae, Maeng Gu-ja and other people appeared on stage, shouting *Daehan Dongnip Manse!* People could also see Seong's vocal mimicry of Lee Seong-man.

Many Jeju-do dialects were shown on the stage. How could it be understood in a theater in Seoul? It was a surprising attempt nobody ever thought of. Even though the stage was created just like the real thing, the response was not good at first, because it was unfamiliar to most of the audience. In the later half of the play, the audience begin to feel familiarity with the words spoken on the stage. The most effective thing was the reappearance of Jeju-do. If the standard language was spoken, it would not have been possible to bring up the image of Jeju.

The opposing dreams of this married couple distinctly showed the grief of the people in the island. To make Maeng's

dream come true to enshrine ancestors and have the criminals come back to their hometown. Seong's dream of making a women divers' park had to be broken. A married couple is the closest relationship in life. However, they had totally different standpoints in even this relationship, it means that Jeju citizens had to have different standpoints in developing their island. To show this opposition, Seong and Maeng's dance sequence played an important role. Maeng wanted to make the island a native place of men who died out of Jeju-do. When she insisted this, she danced shouting "*Apsana Danggyeora Ogeuma Mireora*." This dance and Seong's dance were not just ornaments but reflections of their hope and reality.

Because the play deals with a heavy subject like the April 3rd Jeju uprising, its mood is not light. There were some comic scenes, but that was also played with maximum grief and sadness. Although there were quite many actors on the stage, it was not confusing or did it look disorganized, it described the situations well, because of well weaved composition.

Most speeches were spoken by actors staring at spectators. It was considered as a good attempt to show their tragic and grim emotion.

Modern society in photos

What kinds of things represent modern Korean society? It is not too much to say that Korea's modern society is in a state of chaos. Six directors viewed modern society with a fresh gaze which broke old common thoughts of our modern society.

The pictures were exhibited with the title, "Six photographers read by six codes" at Seoul Sinmunro 2 Sungkok Art Museum from October 24. Each of them thought of one theme among the six themes, "The City, Money, Sex, Power, New Technology and Work." And they met with their own creations, based on these themes.

First, Ju Myung-duk expresses "The City" by showing that cars, high-rise buildings, and people are mixed up. The scenery of Seoul downtown is shaken and cloudy; it expresses sadness, which came from not being able to find any forms of the past. Bak Young-sook, who takes charge of "Money" has an objection to Korean bills that have only men's face on them. Thus, she made bills with women's faces printed on them. This rise in arms against history and economy

centering around men. Min Byung-hyun puts small images inside large frames to express "Sex" secretly. Therefore, it stimulates our curiosity. Gang Un-gu's pictures which start from the dictionary meaning of "Power" display various images of power. Hwang Gyu-tae shows developing "New technology." Big eyes and long eyelashes overwhelmed the screen in his art. Go Myung-geun, who is in charge of "Work" said "I tried to change from plain pictures to cubical art. So, my arts needed a lot of care. It was a hard full job for me."

One of visitors, Kim Eun-mi, a student of Kyonggi University said, "Hwang Gyu-tae's 'Elemental Face,' is deeply impressed on my mind. The photograph consists of picture areas after being enlarged. The pictures here keep to the subject, they show a slice of modern society with its unique characteristics. Also, I could feel more of modern society through their pictures, even if it is not explained by words."

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

Experimental plays on stage

The opening ceremony of 2003 Seoul Marginal Theater Festival was held at Hakchon Blue Theater, Daehakro, on November 18. 2003 Marginal Theater Festival begun under the slogan of Boundary Play. This Festival started with passion for experimental plays since 1999, and it has presented alternative to the theatrical world.

The curtain rose by the opening special play "Donghwa scandal." This expressed an adventure in dream for the purpose of visualization of music for 8 minutes. After the play, Choi Chi-rim, head art director of the festival, announced the opening of the festival. "Marginal Theater Festival shows a characteristic of post-modernism."

Between the opening ceremony and an invitation play "*Gankuk II*," there was time to make liquor. This event was for visitors who enjoyed the festival. People made liquor by their own hands and they can drink it next year at Marginal Festival. The event gained popularity to visitors. One of the visitors,

Yang Eun-jung, a student of Chungang University, said, "Marginal Theater Festival is experimental, and fantastic. It is not easy to understand the play, this festival is not common."

The 6th Seoul Marginal Theater Festival was prepared for coming artists and stages, because the field of play is still stingy in giving opportunities for young artists. Young artists who joined in the festival have made inroads into foreign markets: "Donghwa scandal" is preparing for stages in Japan. "The Dark" took part in Brighton Fringe Festival, in England. "The Dark" also has a plan to appear in the Netherlands.

Seoul Marginal Festival is the only alternative art festival in Korea. In this festival, 7 plays including invitation plays are going to be held till December 7. Especially, academic forum will be held on December 13.

By Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Rendezvous

Film director who finds hope on hopeless earth

"Welcome, Earthmates." The first impression of Jang Jun-hwan was not anything of what the reporter expected, the reporter felt that he is a real artist in his works. He has been shown his amazing imagination through his short film "2001 Imagine." His first big movie "Save the Green Planet" was released, but it's showing was over in just one week. Although the results of "Save the Green Planet" was poor, there were rerelease movements by voluntary spectators who showed much respect for his movie. Moreover, the movie was invited to many film festivals, such as Daejeonsang, Torino, Moscow and Toronto Film Festival and had won many prizes.

Reporter: What kind of work have you done lately?

Jang Jun-hwan: I'm making a music video of a musician named Jung Jae-il who is preparing his debut. Moon So-ri and Park Gi-soon are starring in the video.

R: When "Save the Green Planet" was released, box office scores were very poor. How did you feel it?

Jang: I felt very terrible. I tried to talk to the world with all my heart, but the world did not hear my story, it was the hardest thing in my life. Just imagine that even though you try to talk to your closest people with all your heart, but they don't listen. It's a very sad situation.

R: Because of the campaign activities of the "Earth Guardians," quite many people saw your film than any other film that had re-release movements. How do you feel about their activities?

Jang: They are the people who listened and who held my story in their hearts. So I think I obtained many things through my debut work. Until now, the number of spectators of who saw my film is less than the number of people who did not see the film. However, I feel so rich because of them.

Didimbulmi, the industrial arts making cauldrons and iron wares with cast iron which is only in Jeju-do, was shown as not only as an interesting event but also as a conciliation of all of the people in the island.

The person who made the play

Oh Tae-suk, the director and writer of this play, is a notable figure in Korean theater. There were audiences coming to see this performance because of him. They said that his previous works were impressive and that made them come to see his other work. He did not disappoint them by reproducing the dialect of Jeju, composing the stage in a way nobody thought of before and mixing songs and dances naturally in the performance.

The actors who played the citizens of Jeju-do were amazing. Especially, the heroine, Maeng Gu-ja, acted by Hwang Jung-min, was great. She has been praised as one of the most excellent actresses and she also acted Soon-hee in the movie "Save the Green Planet." In this play, she performs the role of a strong and wise woman in Jeju with an excellent Jeju dialect. Also Lee Su-mi, acting as a maiden who lost all of her family members by the fire of Orari, made many spectators also cry when she choked with sobs in the last.

It makes people laugh, cry, be choked with grief and gives a warm feeling. This play shows doleful lives, pain and hope that make us look back at today's reality. "I saw Romeo and Juliet directed by Oh Tae-suk last year, that made me come to see his work again. Frankly speaking, the unfamiliar dialectal speech irritated me at first but as time passes, it became familiar and showed the reality of Jeju-do. It was really great." commented by Lee Ji-eun, a student of Kyunghee University.

Apsana Danggyeora Ogeuma Mireora will be performed until December 28 in Aroongguji Theater in Daehangro. Why don't you visit Jeju-do having and get a feeling of the sad but strong history?

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section



Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

R: What is the relationship between movies and advertising?

Jang: Advertisements have to be honest, but our movie's advertising wasn't honest. Heavy, dark and strong things were erased and the advertisements focused on delight, refreshing and thrilling things. I think the advertisers thought that a comedy movie would be more appealing to the audience since it was sort of a trend. Bygones are bygones, but I still feel bad for not being honest.

R: What kind of actors do you like?

Jang: I like actors who has a scent of a human being. Shin Ha-gyun was perfect for Byung-gu in "Save the Green Planet." Ordinarily, he is a meek and kind person, but some kind of madness as an actor is hidden inside him. Hwang Jung-min is an actress who shines brighter on the stage.

R: Why did you destroy the Earth in the end of the film?

Jang: Because I wanted to preserve our earth. I thought destroying it was the best way. There are audiences who do not wait to watch the ending credit, I showed warm, intimate feelings in the ending credit. These

OVERVIEW

Media's reflection of women

Women's rights. These words have been a hot issue in our society. In every part of our society, the women's rights movement have been very active. These days, the image of women reflected in the media which includes movies, television, newspapers, magazines and so on has improved a lot than the past. Of course as the world changes, the demands for changes on how women should be viewed is inevitable. But before there were campaigns which emphasized that women should be treated more fairly, our society was insusceptible to these movements. Nowadays the media has changed first in showing women in better positions in our society. As the media is one of the most visible means of communication in the modern world, what the media shows is what people accept as the truth. It has done a lot in expressing the rights for equality for women, but it still has problems sometimes not being able to thrust out old customs. Seeing women's rights in a cultural view in the Korean society it still has a long way to go. To support why our society, containing our cultural view in general, is still far from equal rights. Although the situation has been getting much better, some parts of our media still shows that there are conservative views left in the image of women. This also means that the Confucian tradition, which is deeply rooted in our society is still persisting.

The movie "Bad guy" directed by Kim Ki-duk shows a woman accepting her present state as a prostitute, giving up her rights as a woman who should be living freely if it weren't for the man who sold her over. This movie showed again the reality that there still persists a view of seeing women as the passive sex. When the movie came out, there were outcries of repulsion among women's rights groups. The most influential power of the media, television also showed that they are not totally free from showing women as an unequal part of the society. We can often see in dramas where the women always gives up her career to get married and who turns into a lawful wife only thinking about her husband and sacrificing herself. These kind of dramas have always been on the air and it still is. Isn't this the 21st century? Somethings have got to change.

However, it can't be said there haven't been attempts showing women standing up for themselves. *Hojiye* can be pointed out. The campaign to abolishing the *hojiye* was spread widely by the power of the media. It seems that there are people who think discrimination against women is still old news. But the law tells us differently. The family registry system, or *hojiye*, is a system that defines each family member in relation to the head of household, or *hoju*. The Family Register Law that carries out such system has many provisions that are considered to be discriminatory against women: succession of the head of household primarily by the male heir, hierarchical relationships and unequal rights as parents. This *hojiye* which seems to be or is against women's rights have been shown in a television drama also. The drama picked out problems of the system, but it didn't give out concrete solutions or conclusions clearly. But the drama deserves praise for trying to enlarge understanding the matter and at the same time it played a role in showing women's rights.

One of the latest movies, "If you were me" supported by the National Human Rights Commission, showed an episode of a society where girls are measured by their looks. This episode also gave a ringing message to the society. These kind of movies should be keep coming out and catch the people's attention. The media which includes everything from movies to magazines plays an extremely important role in today's society and showing what's right through this power will give the people the right information and this in turn will lead on to equal rights on issues. The media should take an important part in leading the way correctly portraying the equal rights of women.

By Oh Sae-hoon
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

R: Let's compare your work in the movie and the music video.

Jang: They are both similar imaginary works except more stylish works are possible in a music video. Because of this side I started working on the music video, but I made it dramatically just like movies. I tried to arrange some feelings of "Save the Green Planet."

R: What is a good movie, in your opinion?

Jang: The film that soothe the watchers' life is a good film. The essence is the matter of communication. If spectators communicated with the film they've seen, they are soothed. As I said before, as new relationships are made between an individual and the movie, each individual gets different feeling of comfort from the film.

R: What do you want to say through your works to come?

Jang: I did not decide what message I want to send out yet. However, I want to make an honest film for me, although I sometimes have the desire to lie to people.

R: Have any comments for HUFSSans?

Jang: Whenever I hear the words - "Your movie was great," I become really happy. Thanks for showing your interest. If you did not see "Save the Green Planet," go to the closest DVD store.

The reporter met the director after seeing "Save the Green Planet" at the Gwangju International Film Festival. At that time, he expressed his loving to his movie and thanking to the "Earth Guardians." Even though time passed, his love and passion for the movie and audience was still there. Also when he gave his signature, he wrote "Earthian Jang Jun-hwan."

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

Focusing on the new attempts of young generation in the musical industry

Longing for original Korean musical

There are various play makers. Unique and interesting ideas have been shown to the public by young, and old generations producers. Korean musicals, however, are in a different situation. The performers wear blonde wigs and have English names such as Tom, Jenny and so on. That is the main current of our musical industry but Korean musicals are changing nowadays. Young generation of makers and performers are trying to make our own works.

Korean musical in the past and now

There have been many musicals shown to the public in Korea. Most of them, however, were imported from foreign countries and translated into Korean. Among many musicals, just few works such as "The Last Empress," "Singin' in the Rain" (There are two "Singin' in the Rain" that were shown to the public, one was imported from U.S., the other was made in Korea.) obtained good results among the works made in Korea. Most producers did not try to make works by themselves in the past. The reason for this is because, investors had a prejudice that creating musicals are a waste of money. That brought insufficiency of making our own creative works. Secondly, there were not enough talented people to create musicals. This made investors import foreign works from other countries rather than making our own. Reality that there were not enough exclusive theaters for musicals is counted as one of the poor environments of our musical industry. Even good musicals are made, getting a theater to feature was not easy.

Since this September, however, the situations stand out in sharp contrast to the situations before. In the second half of the year, more than 15 created works were shown or are waiting to be shown. This numerical value is the biggest number yet in the industry. This was possible because of the young makers ambitious propulsions.

Looking into features of today's works

There are three considerable created



Various types of new Korean musicals are on the rise.

musicals with their own way of produce. "Peppermint," "To me, love means nothing" and "L'homme qui plantait des arbres."

After steps of squeezing out various ideas, two years of time was spent for "Peppermint." Among seven scripts, performers, makers and monitor spectators took part in picking out the best script. The musical industry is quite exclusive world. Once a big star is born, no new face can appear. The stars are the ones producers rely on to make people come and see. In "Peppermint" a new face in the musical industry, singer Bada stars as the heroin and big star Nam Kyung-ju was starring as the hero. Moreover, composer, Lee Du-heon who made the song - "Red roses on rainy Wednesday" took part in this musical as a music director. Also it had an open workshop having a form of a try out performances. Try out performances are the system usually used in Broadway to look for possibilities of how it will do on bringing people to the theater by investors and audience in advance. "The musical industry have been active, but in creating works it have not been. The prejudice that our works are rustic is spread through many musical

viewers. I wanted to show a sensuous and polishing description of moderners in musicals," said by Lee Yu-ri, the original author and producer of "Peppermint."

Director, Jeon Hun tried a unique production in "To me, love means nothing." This musical started having only very simple synopsis about a young couple waiting for their marriage. In that process they go through confusion about their values of love and marriage because of a woman who comes in between them. With this synopsis makers and actors made all of the characters and dialogs on scripts talking about their own thoughts and experiences about love and marriage. Kwon Min-joong was starring in this musical for the first time and Won Mi-sol, quite young but having a various career completed the music of this work. Sonagi Art Communication that produced "To me, love means nothing," also is preparing another made in Korea musical, "Gas," "Sonagi" which was originally written by Hwang Sun-won and Kim Hak-muk, the representative of this company is preparing ambitiously.

"L'homme qui plantait des arbres" that means "The Man Who Planted Trees" was

originally written by French writer Jean Giono. Young creative makers got together to remodel the original work. The thread of the story is same as the original, but some changes like personifying the acorn tree which becomes the observer watches trees growing thick. Their producing way is something to think about it. Since its subject is about protection of nature, its way is linked to organizations for protection of nature. You Theater planned with Korean Federation for Environmental Movement and received full fund from National Forestry Cooperatives Federation. This kind of new ways of fund raising that have to be continued.

The way Korean musicals should go

Korean musicals are changing. New and predominant professionals jumped into the musical industry. The number of aspirants for musical actors and students studying abroad for professional work are increasing. Also the exclusive theater for musicals, the Popcorn House was founded. As can be seen, the future of Korean musical is not so desperate.

However, Korean musicals must make a long journey to establish an environments for making the Korean musicals. Many created musicals have been shown to the public, but they did not get enough attention from the audience than other imported musicals. Moreover, among them, most brought down with no interest from spectators. Like the movie industry did, they have to go through this tough period. Passing these transitional period, audience will give their attention to these works. For achievements of these works, more and more musical makers have to pursuit experimental, creative and continuous achievements rather than commercial achievements. With this efforts of makers, warm eyes from the audience have to be continued with cheers.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Fulfilling dream as a university student

Other people name her as a free-lancer, reporter writer, medical book publisher, New Yorker, and sometimes textile designer. However, Jun Ok-ryung (40) fills in the occupation blank with "student." Concentrating on the university studying, she seemed very happy as she claimed. "I became a student because I wanted to, so I will sincerely struggle on studying," she said. "And I am so happy now that I can learn from outstanding professors and read excellent books on their recommendation." she brightly continued.



Jun Ok-ryung (IC-02)

Jun has U.S. citizenship, visits her home in New York every summer vacation and reads books in the Johns beach, while bathing in the sun with winds and waves. She went to New York 15 years ago and became a textile designer, and made a design shop which is still open in 5th Avenue in Manhattan, New York. 6 months have passed, and then the brave woman came back to Korea and visited a newspaper office. She started her free-lancer life mainly writing reports, interviews in 26 different magazines, such as Gaeksuk, and Finance, which are monthly magazines. "I once have received more than 500 fan-letters because of my report in monthly magazine "Finance," and it was a really happy moment." Jun recalled. Actually, she is a lucky person, but it seems to be a "created" luck of her hardworking and a sweet temper. "I think I have been loved from a lot of people, so I want to return it to society." She held a photography exhibition 5 years ago, which was for the disabled. Although it was during IMF, the exhibition was a great success and even made encore exhibition twice. The charitable worker has continued her charity until now. She stated that she had never regretted about her decisions for the last 15 years.

But after entering HUFs last year, she stopped almost every work that she was doing, and started studying hard. The result is that surprisingly she has never been absent or late for a class. She would rather arrive at the university an hour and a half earlier and make copies of her newspaper scraps for professors and classmates. Nowadays, she studies in the university for 4 days a week. She audits some classes in Hongik University on Monday, applying cross registration system. And for 3 days, she works for the publishing company which she owns. Her dream as a publisher is to make investments for academic works, like folklore which, nowadays is left out from publication. "It is very difficult to carry out studying and working side by side, but I am capable of managing them because I love both of them. I have been reading about 200 books a year with rapid reading and selection reading during reporter days, but now I read more than 400 books a year. It is always my pleasure when I learn something completely, completing a homework report with divers bibliographies, and preparing photocopies for professors and students." Jun claimed with delight, "I feel warmth and happiness when classmates send me some very cute messages. I spent two whole days and nights to learn how to send messages with my mobile phone, that is one of my biggest earnings in my university life, and also learning how to use computers is another one." She continued and made a smile. Her wish is to graduate with good grades and to research about the Korean history of speech.

The gay university life has also a seamy side to it. Jun sharply pointed out university students' absence of public morality. "After a class, the empty classroom is full of garbage. They should concern that they are wasting their registration fee on cleaning the classroom before they fight for it," she criticized.

On the other hand, Jun exposed her thoughts about university point system. She said, "I think high grades should be honestly given to hardworking students, not to insincere or famous students. I see many irrational happenings during my university life." As a free-lancer reporter, Jun mentioned many names and incidents with a little anger. She wanted to make more justice society for younger students. Paying her interests into these problems she also had worries and at the same time caring for the social issues. She seemed to be a real caring and loving person for HUFs and Korea.

Jun Ok-ryung, who likes to jog aside the Yangjaecheon, said brightly, "I want to help and also receive help from my fellow classmates. That way we can get to know and understand each other. I am an open person, but sometimes I meet someone who does not accept me as a friend. Anyway, I am always ready to talk, so please come closer." It will be good to say hello to her, if you are in a same class with her. She will welcome you with a bright face as someone who have had much more experience in life.

By Lee Jun-gul

Reporter of National Section

The Argus Gallery



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

"Inner View" by Yang Hwa-sun, at the private exhibition in her house.

Nature through eyes of sculptor

Nowadays, most people live in cities. Rural districts have been deserted and few people try to keep nature in the country. Yang Hwa-sun, a sculptor tries to reappear nature which she loves so much. In her younger years, she lived in Seoul, but her love for nature made her move to a rural districts, Namyangju.

When she was a second grader in elementary school, she drew a picture with her teacher. The next day, her drawing was the only one framed and hung in the back of the class. Also her teacher told her that she had a talent for art. That was the beginning. And when a sculptress living in Argentina in an early stage came to her school, when she was attending junior high school. Seeing the sculptress' art, Yang was immediately charmed by her art world and she decided to enter Hongik University. She thought that she was so lucky to meet someone who knew herself.

Yang Hwa-sun had been working on sculptures under the title of "Inner View" for a long time. She told an art work in a turning

point or a work played a role of milestone is the masterpiece of her works. Although other people might not like the work, it is very important to artists, because they restart their art world based on that piece. Then what is her turning point or milestone? She pointed out one of her works of the "Inner View" as readers can see on the photo. She used to make her works with clay, but as she said the way of working is changing because human's thoughts are changing. She says it is nonsense if anything that does not change exist.

Nowadays, however, features of art works that she worked on lately are pictorial reality in sculpture and it is divided into five subjects - Asking the Way to a Tree, Reflection of Universe, Noumenon of Shadow, Description of Nature and Nostalgia for the Golden Days of the Past. Her works "Flood," "Rattans," "Scene of the Noon," "Tree as the Earth" and "Storm" seem to reflect her life and the meaning of life as a woman. The earth and houses in these works can be interpreted as the

relationship between nature and human beings, the light and shadow of life, wound and healing observed by the artist. In "Scene of the Noon," the long shadow of a sycamore is hanging over a little house, when it is supposed to be at its shortest at noon. But do not consider that a fact, just focus on the shadow giving indications of ominous feelings.

She usually uses bronze when she works, because coloring and elaborate working is possible on bronze. The material is permanent and it is suitable for her works. She feels quite hard when she cannot gives full effort although her geniusness in art.

"I don't know why I love and express nature. It maybe because of karma as it is told in Buddhism. Because I am drawn to nature, I live here and I express it, my works are resemble in nature."

By Jo Hyun-mi

Reporter of Culture Section

The 29th Seoul Independent Film Festival

Dec. 5-14
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CHAFFS

CHAT + HUFs

Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

What the!

GRADES)

TERATURE B+

GAL ENG. A+

CHEMISTRY D-

BUSINESS A0

With an 88 on the mid-term exam?

Well, you did well and your grades were high on the exams and quizzes... But I'm afraid there are people who did better than you.

I'm sorry but everything is relative evaluation... 50 people out of 80 got over a 90 on the mid-term... You did well but it's not enough... blah... blah... blah...

Professor! But I still got an 88 on the mid-term!

No... My grades... I'm dead...