

The Argus

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Interuniversity rank structure and
university commercial policy swell out discrimination

Inconvenient name

Hankuk University
of Foreign Studies
Wangsan Campus



HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES



Cover story



A student is erasing the word "Wangsan campus." Why does the student do so? It is not a personal problem, but a social problem. The student cannot avoid facing the unreasonable situation where people have to hide what they belong to.

The Argus

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Political apathy in HUFSS

On November 27, presidential candidates launched their campaigns officially which is a start of serious vote collecting. Each candidate started their campaign according to their own concept and goal. In HUFSS, an election for the next General Student Council (GSC) was held from November 20 to 22. A voting rate recorded 50.43 percent at Imun campus and 79.76 percent at Wangsan campus. However, in order to gain the rate, the Central Election Management Committee of Imun campus had to appeal for HUFSSans to vote who were passing by the Humanities Building. Moreover, the Wangsan Central Election Management Committee chose an illegal way to get a high vote rate. The acting GSC gave out USBs, a portable file keeping device, to the students. A symbol of the GSC of this year is written in the USB. This is illegal because the 2007 GSC cannot act on any causes involving the election because their term is over.

Also, the GSC has an obligation to act as an election committee in voting for the next representatives. Even though their behavior is illegal, there are no motions to correct this fault. This shows that many HUFSSans are not concerned about the election.

Even the official debate and questioning of the election candidates was perfunctorily prepared. The debate could be an important guideline for HUFSSans to confirm one candidate's pledge as compared with other candidates. Obviously the debate was not a successful one, being unable to attract attention among students. In Wangsan campus, one candidate refused to offer a policy book to a member of the HUFSS press council. The policy book is the most important data in order to discuss matters with pre-GSC representatives. This kind of behavior shows that the candidate does not take the official debate and questioning seriously. If HUFSSans are not concerned about it, they will not know who is a more proper next representative. That is one of the reasons why HUFSSans should pay attention to an election including the debate process.

There was a press interview of Park Hae-woong (MIS-99), the president candidate of the No.2 campaign of Wangsan campus. The press interview was about that the police interfered in the election of the Wangsan GSC. On November 11, some members of the No.2 candidate participated in an assembly, calling for the abolition of Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement and the opposition to the extension of the troop dispatch to Iraq and, were taken to the police station for interrogation. They went to the police because of a violation of traffic regulations and it is not related to illegal assembly and especially this election. An officer of the Dongdaemungu police office, the office that had taken the students for interrogation, had reported to the school that these students had participated in the assembly and the policeman had remarked that the election had to be an activist group, which means students who partake in social activities, against a non-activist form. They came to a point where they agreed that activists were not a good choice for a GSC. Park Hae-woong recorded the voice of the policeman. The recording included that the No.2 candidate should not know of the intervention of HUFSS administration and the police.

GSC must be valued for their pledges and goals. However, it is sad to see that the HUFSS administration and also the police had intervened in a student election. Adding to that, this election was smudged with negative propaganda. Candidates No.1 had used the "activist" issue to attack their opponents. Like this, the GSC election was managed not by HUFSSans but by outer elements. If HUFSSans are not concerned about it, the results will be a burden on HUFSSans.

Selecting the student representative of HUFSS is a very significant matter. However, it is a fact that many HUFSSans are indifferent to an election. HUFSSans need to pay attention to inner and outer problems of HUFSS. In Korea, there is a presidential election on December 19. An election is a nation's bounden duty and right. It is time to have your eyes open.

Editor-in-Chief
Cha Hyun-jin

Demonstrators rallied to accomplish their rights

About 30,000 people including farmers and laborers rallied to demand what they want in Seoul City Hall square on November 11. The participants were calling for the abolition of Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the opposition to the extension of the troop dispatch to Iraq. They also demanded the abolishment of the temporary workers' status.

The farmers from other regions kept insisting that the FTA need to be abolished. Then the non-regular workers wanted to be paid just as much as they worked. They said that although the managements could not understand their own conditions, and the government should think about the poor environment seriously, it would not listen to the laborers' suggestion. Besides, the

teenagers who were against the war joined the event. They asserted that sending additionally Korean soldiers named *Zaytun* troops to Iraq had to be banned because it might deteriorate the situation of Iraq and make the war booster. In addition to these demands, other claims like the problem of the challenged came out.

Kim Mi-jeong, a member of teachers' union, said that "We are opposed to the proposal for the abolition of three admission rules on the universities. It is likely to keep the public education from improving, standardizing the system, and providing equal education opportunities for underprivileged students."

The streets from the City Hall to the Namdaemun, the south gate of ancient Seoul, were all occupied by the people. The police

set up barricades around the plaza to attempt to control the crowd because the event was defined as illegal one. They also forbade the demonstrators in other regions from taking part in the event in Seoul by blocking the related vehicles.

"Today I declare the success of the public. The current government is trying not to help the underprivileged such as laborers, farmers, and the low incomer, but to suppress them by using its public power. We are here to show the society our ability to reform the nation more equally," Kwon Young-ghil, the Democratic Labor Party presidential candidate, said.

After his speech, the protestors started to march to Gwanghwamun, but they were blocked again by the police.

By Kim Min-ji

HUFSans take part to throw Barideki away

Seo Hwa-sook, an editor in cultural section from Hankook Ilbo gave a lecture on how to throw the *Barideki* and why people should throw it out. The lecture was held on Friday the 23 of November presented by HUFS Student Counsel Conference (SCC). The speech started by explaining the term *Barideki*, who is a goddess which the shamans believe and worship. She was originally the youngest princess but was abandoned from the family. Later on *Barideki* went off to find cures for her real parents. She had rough times in total of six years and when *Barideki* arrived, her parents had already been dead. However, she made them arouse from the dead but as an award she became the queen of underground. Through this *Barideki* refers that because of the female gender people should not underestimate women but treat them equally.

"To throw the leadership and mind as *Barideki*, not the men but women have to work it out," said Seo Hwa-sook. Women should not take advantages and live like a princess because of their gender. Despite the sex, men and women have to do the same amount of work. Also, the men should throw



Seo emphasizes *Barideki* to the students.

the thinking of "women should be mother-like" image because this refers that women are delicate and considerate. "Not all women satisfy these characteristics, while men are sometimes more careful. This fixed idea has to be changed," added Seo.

Not only talked Seo about *Barideki*, but also gave a lecture on how to become a successful leader. To give an interesting way of the speech, she asked a lot of simple questions to gather up the information on a good leader and gave a lecture based on the students' choices. After an hour and a half lecture, many students have questioned the reality of gender discrimination, and Seo was very satisfied but also shocked that some

questions and views students presented were very unique, and some she never thought of before.

To show the realism on how the gender discrimination is not a subject only in society, she had a quick survey on girl students who attended the lecture on whether they played sports during high school or not. Surprisingly, out of 54 students 24 played sports; 10 played soccer and four of them were from co educated high school. Through this, some girl student stated that "even though I and my friends want to play soccer, boys won't let us play with them because we're girls."

Seo Hwa-sook concluded, "I always wanted to come to HUFS especially Wangsan campus. However, the weather is terrible and I got lost while driving so I took taxi to get here. Even though the horrible weather, I'm glad that many students were interested in *Barideki*, and surprised that boys attended more than girls. I appreciate the thanks I receive from HUFS and not only I gave the lecture, I go home learning through and from the students."

By Baek Song-hyun

Baek Song-hyun / The Argus

Fundamental change not dealt

Imun

Tuition fees

This year the tuition fees of the undergraduate students and the entrance fees of the freshmen increased by 6.58 percent and 9.86 percent respectively. It was the first time that the tuition fees increased in different rate. Why the school decided the different rate is that the school would expended scholarships for the freshmen in order to admit superior students into the school.

Even though HUFs students complained about the increasing tuition fees, the 41st General Student Council (GSC) did not take special measures. The council said the students could not avoid the increase of the tuition fees, for the foundation stood in need of enough finances, other universities also tended to raise tuition fees, and social restriction on the raising was not imposed. Moreover, the council has had negative attitude to the struggle with the refund of the tuition fees, saying it would cause higher increasing rate.

Dual major

Dual major system was introduced partly this year ahead of full operation in 2008. Students were so confused about the new academic system that in the process of the operation, they could hardly make a decision on what and how they had to do. It is for this reason that the GSC gave the students applying for the dual major the two opportunities to cancel the application.

However, the council did not collect students' opinions on the dual major and did not request the school to take the opinions before it operated. The council focused more on the extemporaneous treatment than thorough preparation. In addition, regarding the dual major, the council should have made the more demand for the reorganization and expansion of additional curricula to the school.

Sexual assault issue

After the school was informed of the case last semester, the investigation committee conducted an investigation of the sexual assault case and the GSC joined the committee. As there was no material evidence, the committee had not disciplined the wrongdoer for seven months. That's why the assaultee filed lawsuit against him, and in turn, he sued her for libel.

As soon as the case was disclosed this semester, some students but the GSC members asked the school for his dismissal. The council said, "It seemed more reasonable to directly talk with the directors and professors since they had the disciplinary right and to make the case public might bring another damage to the student.

The fact that the case had remained unsolved for about 200 days may show that the GSC paid less attention to it. Although it was so sensitive that it should be dealt with promptly, the GSC had not played an important role in protecting the student's human rights.

By Yun Ji-hum

Wangsan

In 2007, the 28th Wangsan GSC has been under the slogan of Happy together. It is a nonactivist GSC and concentrates on students' welfare. However the GSC has taken a negative attitude on the problem of tuition fees and there were many clashes with students who were doing political activities. Now, at the end of 2007, the assessment of the 28th GSC's activities is going to come out.

Tuition fees

This year, tuition fees were paid by different application. About this payment method, the students of the Democratic Labor Party (DLP) required the GSC to resist the school. At first, the GSC had opposed to higher tuition fees and different application. However the 28th GSC agreed to the school's proposal for higher tuition fees. Their pledge about tuition fees did not accomplish. There were no handout and open debate for the resistance of high tuition fees.

Reorganization of school system

Last October, the school system was decided to be reorganized. Accordingly the colleges of linguistic studies are going to be reorganized in Wangsan campus from 2008. This reorganization is being concerned that it would affect negatively to Wangsan students. Lee Jung-min (J-99), vice-president of GSC, said that GSC agreed on school's plan, but the school should prepare for the reorganization. Now, the council required the complete information about the reorganization to the school.

Space problem in the school

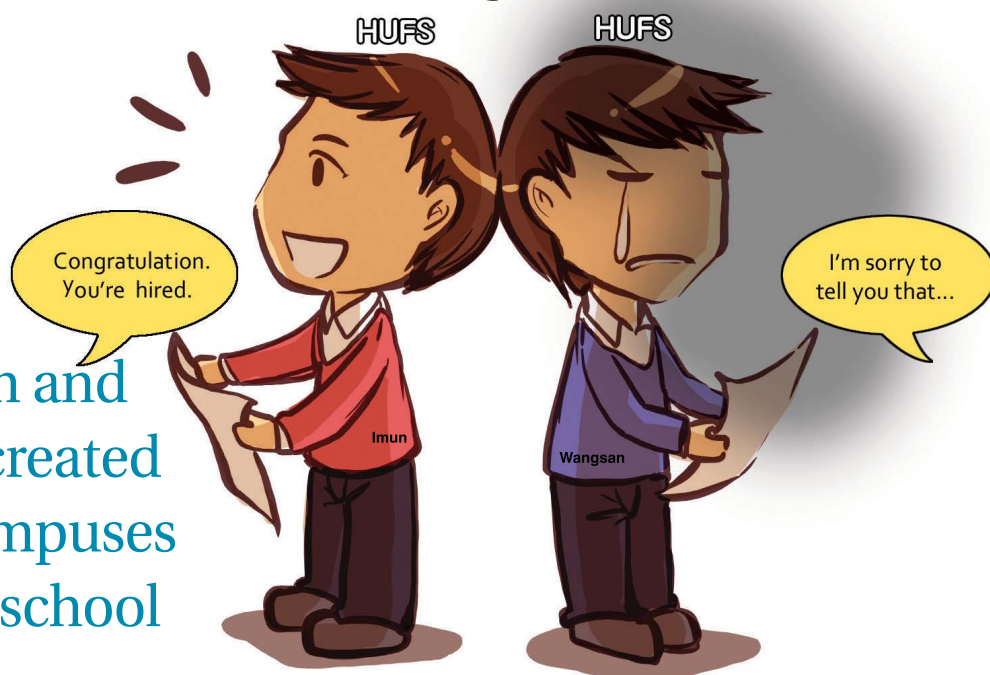
In the last election, the 28th GSC advocated the pledges which solve the problem of insufficient space in the school. The council had required the second dormitory and a building of natural & science college to the school. But the GSC faced the limitation of a rule of water pollution total amount. According to this rule, the facilities that make the much contaminant are not allowed to be established. So the GSC could not do anything for the space problem in the school.

The 28th GSC evaluates its own activities; the members of the GSC tried to get near to the students to communicate, by lending of sound equipment. They took pride in holding the fantastic festival with famous entertainers. However they could not solve the biggest problems such as tuition fees and the insufficient space for students in the school.

By Kim Eun-hye

Two different views, same university

The separation and sectarianism created among the campuses caused by the school



By **Baek Song-hyun**
Reporter of Campus Section

In general, society has two different views depending on a person's graduated university or how well he or she is educated. Due to the biased view points of the public, these views have been considered as natural consequences in people's minds. Mostly, the society is aware that people have suffered from the harm of academic sectarianism, *Hakbul*. Unfortunately, even if these issues have been revealed and the recognition of them has been spreading widely, the counter plans, or alternative proposals have not been discussed. In reality, no matter how people cry out for equality in academically affiliations, the treatment and one's statuses differ according to the school and the achieved academic degrees.

This sectionalism, however, does not only live in the society itself. The public is only a big piece of it when this exists among universities also. Not just university versus university, but in one school between the principal university and the branch one. At the present time, many students from different campuses feel distinct within each other. This situation is not a far away condition since it's happening right here in Hufs. Why do the students feel separation in the same school?

The foundation of branch schools

Then what is the purpose of branch universities? According to the government, the main reason was to distribute and control the capacity of numbers on students coming into the metropolitan area. So, the universities have built branch schools in local area near Seoul so that the students can attend the school without commuting

problems. In order to serve the same quality of education, the branches were founded not only in capital but also in local areas. In contrast, the original purpose of their foundation has been vanished because of the ceaseless greed among universities. The schools, which have rural campuses, have cared only for the number of students' applications, focusing on quantity not quality. The short-sighted policy of universities has created the differences between the principal and local campus.

As the other schools insist, the principle of establishing the second campus for Hufs is to spread out the best brains. In late 70s as a new bill on the branch school has been passed, the main point of the bill was to lessen the population concentration situation in Seoul. However, when the schools started to build their second campuses not in local but near Seoul, the expansion of the universities in quantity was usual and Hufs

is also one of them.

To sum up, the main emphases on branch schools can be singled out to three ideas. First, as mentioned before, the branch schools have been built to distribute people coming into capital because of the name value of the universities. Secondly, because of the industrialization, the society needed more well trained and educated students. So, the universities had constructed the local campuses in order to gain the intelligent widely. Lastly, by organizing the branch schools, the universities are able to enlarge their influence and increase the income through tuition fees at the same time.

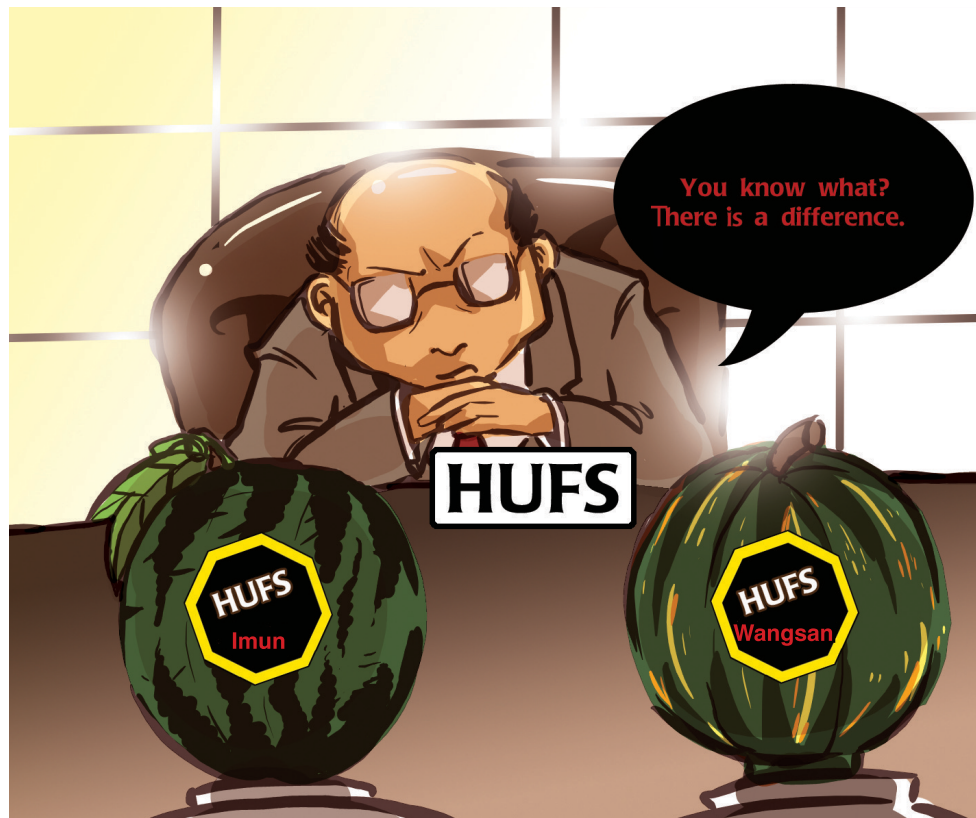
According to the Korea Higher Education Research Institutes (KHEI), the universities, of course, will not admit that their main goal is the third purpose, the profitable tuition fees. Building the universities only for local students cannot be moral since the branch schools actually do not exist, mostly, in rural areas. “The schools believe that branch universities are money-making with returns on investments through tuition fees.” said KHEI.

Hakbul trend caused by duplicated majors in both campuses

Both Imun and Wangsan campus, students have realized that there exist a lot of duplicated majors especially in language departments. This is because the school’s original intention on building Wangsan campus was very different from other universities.

When HUFSS decided to build a branch school in early 80s, they planned on dividing students according to their school years. The school concluded that rural campus, which is Wangsan campus, can provide the proper and suitable education condition or environment since it’s far away from the city. The school thought a university should provide high education and students should follow, therefore, that the freshman to sophomore should be in Wangsan and others in Imun was their final conclusion.

If HUFSS had divided the students, there should have been same majors in both campuses since Wangsan students have to move to Imun after their second year. So the duplicated majors had to be built. However, there was a conflict between Imun and Wangsan because the Yongin campus had a strong image which was the local campus.



Since HUFSS had high reputation among other universities, the school decided to discontinue with the project. Even though the plan was withdrawn, the duplicated majors have still existed and HUFSS divided Imun and Wangsan according to the scores on entrance exam. This division basically started the fire on principal and branch school students on academically affiliations.

One student from Wangsan in language department stated, “Even though Imun and Wangsan have the same majors and curriculums, because I’m in or graduated from the branch university, the society’s view point on me is very negative and bias. People do not care about the results; they only focus on why I went to branch school not the principal one. The conclusion they come up with is that I didn’t have the enough grades to go to Seoul campus.”

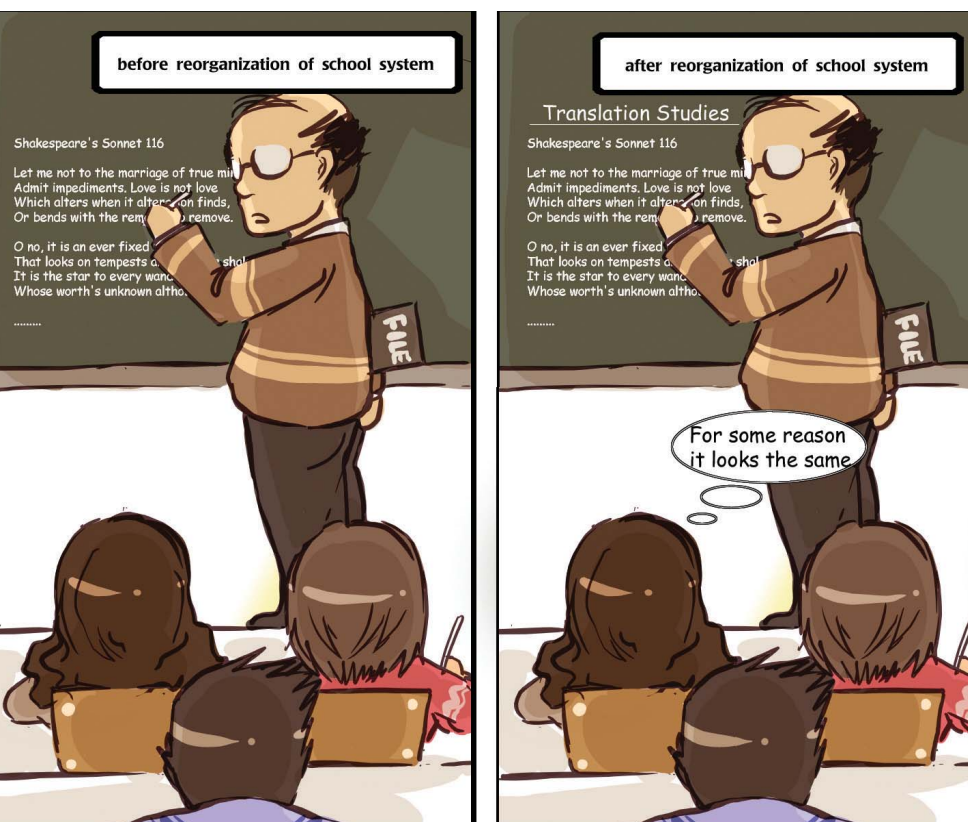
The branch school, as stated above, has to satisfy the need which the government declared; there should be no difference between two campuses in teaching staffs and facilities. In spite of this, some professors from Imun campus, who teach in Wangsan, give lectures from time to time since there aren’t enough faculties in branch school. This

implies that even though the school is lack of professors in Wangsan, the school is still running the branch university because of “tuition fees” said the member from KHEI.

Double major system arouses sectarianism among students

The school does have an idea on perceptions between the students from two campuses on separation and academic clique. However, HUFSS has declined that this is not caused by school itself; the students have created their own dilemma. “The cognitions can not be defined as the difference between principal and branch school. This depends on personal opinions that the HUFSSans come up with and decide the dominant ones,” said Lim Hyun-chul from the Planning and Coordination department.

The deans of Academic Affairs and General Affairs and Information Systems have agreed that receiving degrees from capital area is more useful and advantageous in society. So the students from Wangsan are coming to Imun to receive a capital area degree by double major system, which the under-graduated students can transfer to Imun and receive another degree by



Also, the institute added that HUFS is trying to be born again through reorganization system one-side by not listening to the students. If the school decided not to pay attention to the HUFSSans then they should provide detailed information to the students and this can make the development to both schools and narrow the separation between campuses.

On the other hand, through this transformation the separation can be seen more directly than before. HUFS is divided into two studies, and people will know right ahead when they hear HUFSSans major. Even though the school's intention was to dissolve the division among the students, that division became more certain through the majors.

Solution which can adequate both campuses is needed

The division between the students is created not only among the HUFSSans but the school gave the opportunity on this specific cognition. The school already had positioned this ideas and thoughts while conducting the branch school in YongIn. The miss understanding and reason for building a second campus in local area, which is to gain more power around capital regions and self-indulgence had shaped the separation among campuses.

With an alternative solution which HUFS presented, the reorganization of school system is done only on the outside and in substance the curriculums or the awareness is not reported to the students. This shows that the school is not conscious on how students feel and learn, but only the reputation of HUFS itself. By only centering the point on new titles, regional studies and translation studies, the school is going for half-specialized university. Without specific scheme of this system and the branch school itself, the school should provide a determined plan so that both campuses can develop, which HUFS can develop further.

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attending one year there. The numerical value for Wangsan HUFSSan's going to Imun to receive a degree is in 2005 first semester 25, second semester 154 and in 2006 first semester 37, second semester 155. Then what about Imun HUFSSans going to Wangsan? Since the double major program has been introduced, there have been zero students achieving a degree from branch school. The dean of General Affairs and Information Systems has stated naturally that "no one goes to Wangsan because it's a branch school and the degree is not as good as the Imun's degree. The quality of the degrees between principal and branch campuses differs in reality."

When even the school views the branch school different in a negative way, who would see these campuses as the same?

Reorganization of school system, an exit for solving separation?

The school has reorganized the principal campus and the branch campus into two separated campuses with specialization. By dividing the school into regional studies in Imun and translation studies in Wangsan, the school believes that it is the best way to

represent the HUFS as globalization. "Separating two campuses not according to the language but with literature and science does not fit for the image of HUFS and give a disorder in character," said Lim Hyun-chul. Since HUFS is famous for its translation graduate school through the reorganization, Wangsan will soon recover from the image of branch school, added Lim.

However, this system is on the preparing and will start the next year, but the school has still not received the curriculums from each campus. The school is not going to hire new professors or lecturers according to the change, and this means the curriculum does not change. A member of Planning and Coordination department stated that people consider the images of the branch school as the translation studies, and this can be the result for the improvement of branch school.

Conversely, from the research institutes, "These changes are only for gathering freshman using the fancy title, which is translation studies, because the curriculum is yet still on the process of settlement and the professionals are not being hired. This reorganization is not for the students but for the school to gain more capital and assets."



Students falling in *Hakbul*

By Yun Ji-hun

Editor of Campus Section

In Korean society, there is a special conception, *Hakbul*. It means an academic clique, or an exclusive group dividing and discriminating people according to what schools they graduate from. In *Hakbul* society, the standard of individual ability is not what people have achieved but what schools they have graduated from. *Hakbul* can be sometimes important means to enter a company and be promoted to a higher position. Due to this, people struggle to enter excellent universities and transfer to other universities. People believe good *Hakbul* guarantees distinct advantage. The Argus has carried out the survey in order to find out how HUFsans think of *Hakbul* and suggest the countermeasures against unfairness from *Hakbul*.

What makes a difference of academic ability

The first question aims to discover why students think there is a difference of academic ability between Wangsan and Imun students.

The students in both of the campuses believe on the whole that the difference of the academic ability exists. However, they think differently about the reason why the difference occurs. 55.5 percent of Imun students who agree on the difference responded that the difference comes from a gap of entrance scores, while 37.8 percent of Wangsan students who agree on the difference responded so. 33.3 percent of the Wangsan students regarded a personal ability as somewhat important factor that makes the difference between these two campuses, while only 18.1 percent of the Imun students responded so. This reveals Imun students consider what university students entered more importantly than Wangsan students do.

Why students choose double major

The second question aims to show different thoughts of why Wangsan students come to Imun campus for double major.

Absolute majority, or 93.3 percent of Imun students, believes Wangsan students take double major in Imun campus to attain socially advantageous degrees, while only 4 percent of the students think Wangsan students come to Imun campus to study more suitable majors. 63.2 percent of Wangsan students agree that they do it to attain the advantageous degrees. On the other hand, unlike Imun students, 36.2 percent of Wangsan students think they do it to study more suitable majors rather than attain the better degrees. This reveals that Imun students more tend to think Wangsan students are not satisfied with their *Hakbul* status than Wangsan students do.

Opinions on operating double major

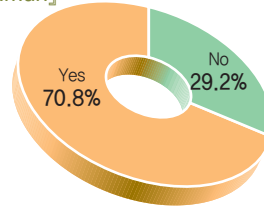
The third question aims to discover opinions on the double major.

63.2 percent of Wangsan students said they would take the double major courses if it is necessary.

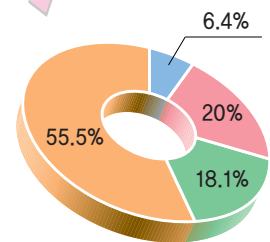
■ Imun : 257 students
■ Wangsan : 226 students

● Between Wangsan and Imun, even though the students receive the same education, do you think there is a difference of academic ability?

「Imun」

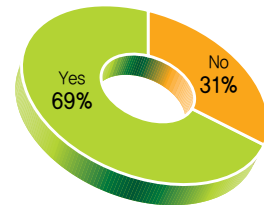


Why do you think so?

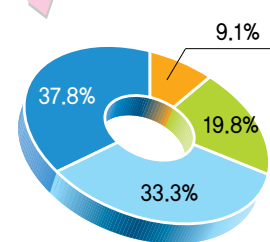


- ① Different scores on the entrance exams ... 55.5%
- ② Personal effort varies ... 18.1%
- ③ The education standards are different ... 20%
- ④ Others 6.4%

「Wangsan」



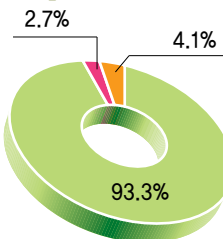
Why do you think so?



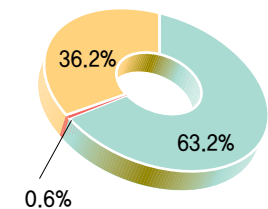
- ① Different scores on the entrance exams ... 37.8%
- ② Personal effort varies ... 33.3%
- ③ The education standards are different ... 19.8%
- ④ Others 9.1%

● What is the most reason for Wangsan students going to Imun for double major?

「Imun」

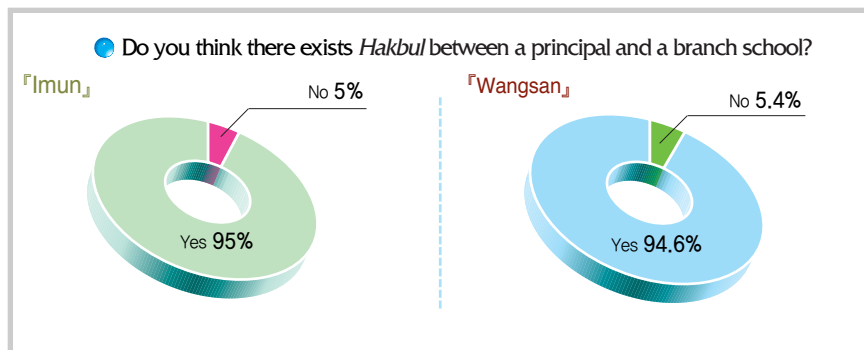
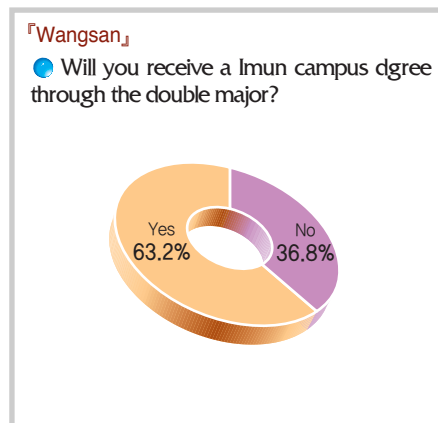
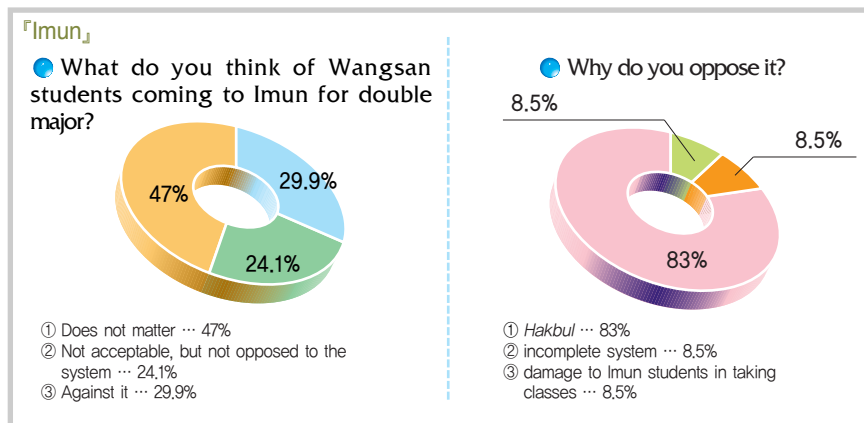


「Wangsan」



- ① Principal school degrees are more advantageous in society ... 93.3%
- ② To study more suitable majors according to their future goal ... 4.1%
- ③ Others ... 2.7%

- ① Principal school degrees are more advantageous in society ... 63.2%
- ② To study more suitable majors according to their future goal ... 36.2%
- ③ Others ... 0.6%



existed *Hakbul* between a principal and a branch school. This demonstrates the students of each campus may accept social discrimination between Imun and Wangsan campuses despite the fact that Wangsan campus and Imun campus are the same school.

Attitude towards Wangsan campus

The fifth question for Imun students aims to find out how they think of Wangsan students, and for Wangsan students aims to find out how they see Wangsan campus.

The number of the Imun respondents to this question is that of whoever said “Yes” about the above question. 80 percent of the Imun students said that Wangsan students were different since they were from the branch school. This indicates that a principal school and a branch school are not regarded as a same school, and the students of the principal school tend to distinguish themselves from those of the branch school.

47 percent of Wangsan students do not say that they are from Wangsan campus. What is important is the reason. 36.6 percent of the Wangsan students who responded “No” do not clarify what they belong to, for Wangsan

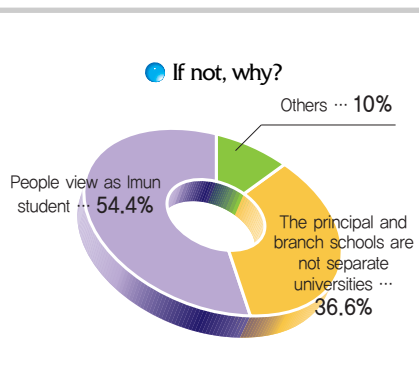
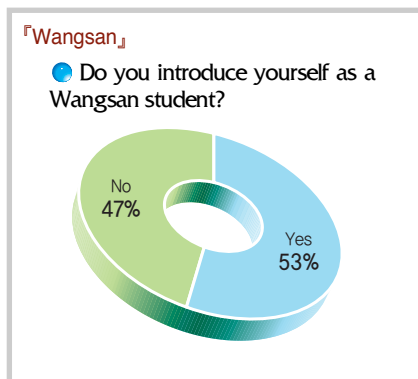
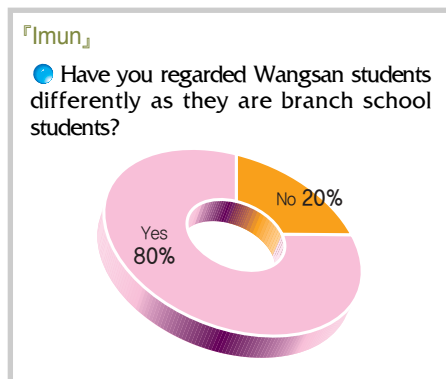
47 percent of Imun students responded “It does not matter,” saying it is reasonable to give Wangsan students opportunities to take various education. 24.1 percent of Imun students showed a little negative opinion on the double major but did not object to operating the system. 29.9 percent of the students showed the full objection to operating the system. On the whole, 53 percent of the students took the negative position on the double major system. However, what is more noticeable is that 83 percent of Imun students who had the negative attitudes opposed it because of *Hakbul*.

This result proves that some of Imun students want to take advantage of *Hakbul* exclusively, not sharing it with Wangsan students. What’s more, it can reveal that people want to enjoy high social status by means of *Hakbul*.

Different thoughts of principal and branch schools

The fourth question aims to find out how students of both campuses think of a principal school and a branch school.

Absolute majority, 95 percent of Imun students and 94.6 percent of Wangsan students respectively, agreed that there



campus and Imun campus are the same school. However, 54.4 percent of the Wangsan students do not do that, for people view them as Imun students. In other words, generally, it is known to people that HUFSS is situated at Imun-dong, Seoul, or near Kyunghee University at Hoegi-dong, Seoul. People may know the principal school is in Seoul, and the branch school is in Yongin. In spite of this, why Imun campus occurs to people at first could be a difference of social evaluation. Therefore, this result suggests that some of Wangsan students do not say that they are from Wangsan campus in order that they are highly evaluated.

Transferring to another school

The sixth question aims to find out how many students think *Hakbul* is important.

The students in both campuses show a little different responses. 42.4 percent of Imun students and 51.7 percent of Wangsan students considered transferring to another university. Students of Wangsan campus more wanted to transfer than those of Imun campus. However, as a rule, all the students have a similar reason. 67.8 percent of Imun students and 73.5 percent of Wangsan

students said that they considered the transfer to become competitive by raising their *Hakbul*. This means that the students in both campuses are aware of the importance of what schools they will graduate from, and that good *Hakbul* is essential in successful social activities.

General thoughts of Hakbul

The seventh question aims to find out how HUFSSans think of *Hakbul* generally.

Over half of Imun students objected to *Hakbul* completely or partly. 7.7 percent of them objected absolutely, and 48.2 percent of them objected in principle, but thought *Hakbul* was inevitable in Korean society. 38.6 percent of them thought *Hakbul* was a kind of personal ability.

On Wangsan survey papers, there was no example that *Hakbul* is a personal ability.

69 percent of Wangsan students thought they objected in principle, but it was inevitable in Korea. 26.9 percent of them objected completely. Even though there was not the example on Wangsan survey papers, the percentage of the students who objected completely was rather different.

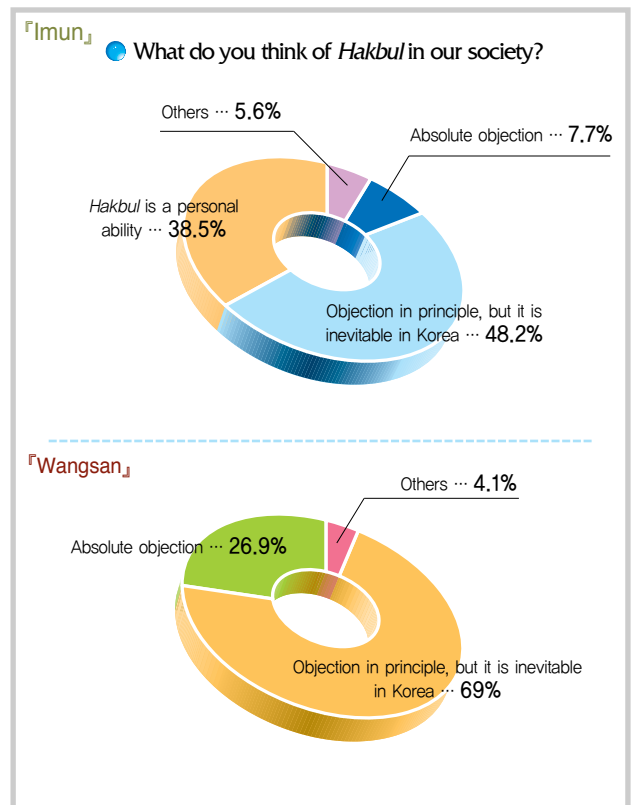
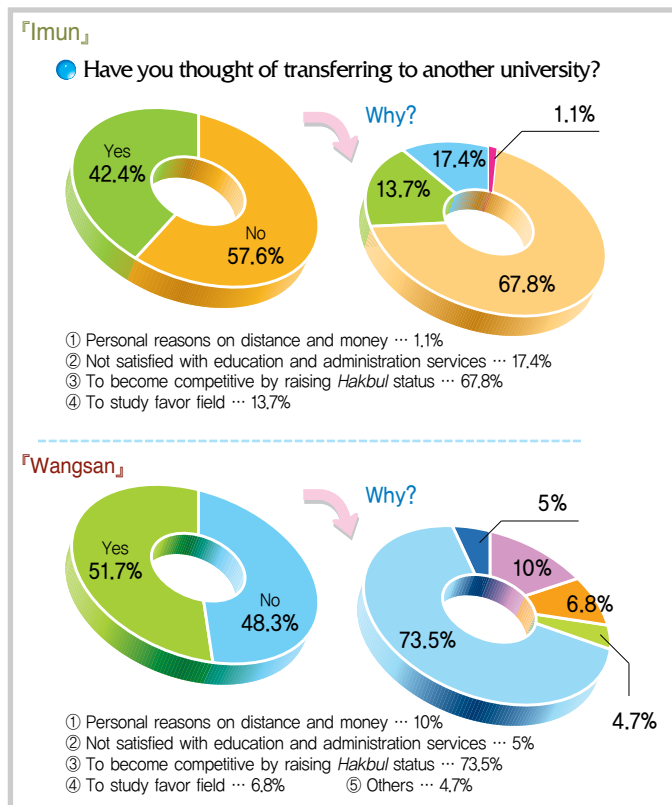
Other reports as well as this survey reveal

Hakbul in Korea.

A paper reported in 2002 by Civil Service Commission, the central government’s human capital management agency which plans and implements all aspects of human resource policy, says that 61 percent of all ministers and all vice-ministers, and 74 percent of all the officials at the Ministry of Finance and Economy, and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade are from Seoul National University (SNU). In addition, out of 12 justices at the Supreme Court, 11 of them graduated from SNU, and only one justice graduated from Wonkwang University.

According to the announcement of Antihakbul, about 30.7 percent, 7.5 percent, 7.4 percent, 6.5 percent, and 5.9 percent of Korean high-ranking officials graduated from SNU, Korea University, Korea Military Academy, Yonsei University, and Sungkyunkwan University respectively. It shows the people from the five universities occupy about 58 percent of the high-ranking positions at present.

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Equalization is only solution

By Yun Ji-hun
Editor of Campus Section

Civil groups have campaigned against unfairness from *Hakbul*. Hong Se-hwa, the representative of Antihakbul, proposed the most fundamental way to abolish *Hakbul* in the interview with The Argus.

Reporter (R): How are universities changed to dissolve Hakbul?

Hong Se-hwa (Hong) : First of all, an equalization policy for universities should be adopted, for it would be difficult to disorganize *Hakbul* as long as interuniversity rank structure exists in Korean society. Without the equalization, the reduction of private education cost, and the survival of public education are impossible. Current public education of high schools and middle schools has just degenerated into preparing students for the university entrance examination. A sense of competition prevails and students think they have to stand above others. Students must not be graded according to only entrance scores, and the Korean university structure has to follow a European model in order to encourage students to develop their aptitudes and abilities as well.

R: How does the equalization have an impact on Hakbul specifically?

Hong: *Hakbul* comes from the rank structure, which produces a lot of discriminated victims. Since students pay university tuition fees, they are not expelled from universities although they do not study hard.

However, students will select and study what they measure up to rather than enter a university with name value, and the government provides tuition fees for all

students on the equalizational structure. The students will be evaluated according to how long they study in universities, not what universities they enter just like European society. It means the genuine competition will begin in universities.

What's more, the centralization of universities contributes to solidifying *Hakbul*. If all universities become equalized, local universities will become more competitive. This will stop Seoul from being crowded with local students, and also promote local development. In short, the equalization leads to mitigating the interuniversity rank structure, and then students can be free from a tie of the rank.

R: Does education for producing an elite weaken if the equalization is fulfilled?

Hong: At present that education does not exist in Korea. There is an upper class ruling the society, but no elite. The upper class is not exactly the same as the elite. To become the elite, a sense of social responsibility and adequate ability are essential. However, the Korean upper class does not have either of these. The class maintains their positions as a vested right, by only using *Hakbul*, without trying to make themselves qualified for the elite. The equalization has nothing to do with the education. Conversely, the equalization induces academic advances, for universities strengthen graduate courses rather than undergraduate course. Therefore, it is no more than the logic of the upper class that the equalization brings about the weakness of the education.

R: Does graduate school become another standard of Hakbul?

Hong: To strengthen graduate courses means enhancing studies, not creating *Hakbul*. The current rank structure reflects the social power structure. If anyone enters



Hong Se-hwa talks about how to overcome Hakbul.

and graduates from Seoul National University, they will be among the powerful upper class. Universities are only like factories producing certificates which allow people to join the upper class. It is impossible for the academic studies to advance in this situation.

Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce the graduate school in a bid to disconnect academic school from a school symbolizing social power. However, in Korea, the former and the latter are identified. Due to this, the member of people entering universities to get social power is increasing, but the member of students who want to study seriously is decreasing.

R: Is it possible to equalize all universities?

Hong: The possibility will grow with people's support. People should realize that *Hakbul* is an absolute symbol of anti-education. Many private universities are going to object to the equalization now that they must be integrated into national universities. However, the private universities were established for public education. Consequently, if the national universities were equalized at first, the private universities would be absorbed into them naturally.

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Election, where is its real meaning?

By **Kim Eun-hye**

Editor of Campus Section

HUFS' new representatives were elected on last November from 20 to 22. The new representatives of Imun and Wangsan campuses are going to act for the students in 2008. The highlight of the elections at school is the General Student Council (GSC) election. In this election, two candidates run for election each campus with their ambitious slogans and pledges.

The election of GSC is a very important event at every school. The representatives who elected from these elections are going to stand for the students for the next year. Therefore, the candidates should have prudent attitude and helpful pledges, and voters have to decide the candidates seriously.

However this election at the Wangsan campus has been preceded under the undesirable atmosphere without the standard and rule of election. Also, there were many things that anyone had never expected. The election was started under the suspicion of rigged election and continued the battle between the Central Election Management Committee and an objector of suspicion all through the election.

In addition, in the joint election speech rally, a shameful thing happened. Under the speech rally, a candidate had leveled criticism at the opposite candidate. He spited out blame and abuse. In the election, it was a full of blame to opposite rather than ambitious pledges and keynote. The debate of candidates' political view was same. Candidates were absorbed in denouncing the opposite candidates. The debate was designed to inform the students of their pledges and political views. Nevertheless, they did only make a difference with the opposite. In this election, however, students' indifference was most important problem. Most students were not concerned with abnormal election. They were interested in only sugarcoated pledges at the leaflet. Even some students did not know the voting day. A lot of students thought that all candidates are same, so nobody is a perfect representative. And some other students support a special candidate because he or she is from same college. It is a serious problem since the students do not think who candidates are and what the election is. The GSC

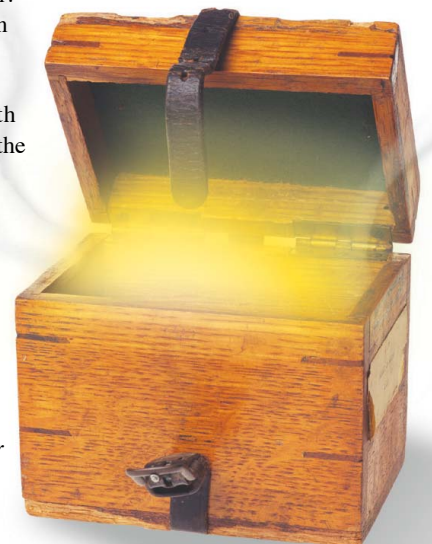
election is not finished only by the electing the representatives of the students. They are our representatives and work for us for a year. Also, they are messengers between the school and the students.

About this election, many students said that this election was different from last election. Why this opinion came out? In this election, the candidates are engrossed in take the position. It was like the battle between student activists and student non-activists. Candidates said that it is not meaningful that activists and non-activists are divided anymore, but they have classified themselves completely.

Similarly, the students have the same thought, too. In this election, therefore, votes were divided to each college. Also, college elections were like the GSC election. The candidates' views of the classification had influenced on voters and this election was overheated by this issues.

This election showed that candidates still regarded opposite candidates as the target of criticism each other and voters have no concern with the election or have the tendency of supporting the same college candidates. Anyway, the election is ended and the representatives already elected. Whoever was elected, will it be the same situation?

Although the election was shameful, the elected representatives have to work with enthusiasm through the year.



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Mercenary universities

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Editor of National Section

Universities make a sizable profit which amounts up to nearly hundreds of millions of won per year from various examination fees. According to the report of Korea Foundation for the Promotion of Private School, each university's entrance examination fee reached from about 10 million won to over 2 billion won. HUFS posted the third-largest profit last year among the members of several metropolitan major universities, by earning about 1.8 billion won.

If so, how was the profit used? The universities have to use the profit for the administrative costs that go into the examinations and should give rest of the cost back to the payers through freshmen related events. Some universities, however, divert the money to some other purpose like giving allowance to professors. The universities have not commented on the issues on the proper use of examination fees saying it is not a big matter. Only the Korea University's director of an admission department replied to the issue, "The examination fee is not expensive when it comes to just the amount of money, rather than the reason why the students and parents feel stress is that they apply for many universities." This is an irresponsible attitude. Who makes the students apply for a number of entrance examinations? It is the result of universities emphasizing university rankings and conducting their own test for admission examinations. For these universities' selfish policies, the students entertain apprehension and strive hard to enter the universities.

The universities make profit through enormous amount of examination fees. This is like saying, "Don't apply if you are a man in discontent to the fee." It is the way of deceiving students and parents which are in the position that cannot help applying for many universities' examinations in spite of the cost which is preposterous. There are not objective standards of each university when they earmark the cost of examinations. Besides, most of the universities do not give the fee back to the primary examination-dropout students. Eventually, it imposes heavy burden on the students and parents. It shows that the examination fee of the primary examination-dropout students is the universities' excessive commercial motives.

It is all the more serious as the irrationally expensive fee deprives some poor students of opportunities to receive education. The students apply for many universities feeling anxiousness as if they will do anything to enter into desired universities and under the situations, they charge fee of at least several hundreds of thousands of won. The students who cannot afford to the pay, then, have no choice but to abandon applications for admission. Also some local school students who need to come a long way have more burdens because they bear not only the examination fee but also transportation allowance and room charges. It is needless to say that to deprive students' chances to be educated can fix the society phenomenon "the rich-get-richer and the poor-get-poorer."

Each university should make public the amount of profit and expenditure aboveboard. They have to post proper examination fees. Stop the universities' get-rich-greed. It is not saying that universities cannot do profitable business but that it is not acceptable to make unreasonable profit which terminates the students of their application opportunities.

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Labor exploitation named education

A report of cruelty found practical training places of industrial school students

By **Mun Hyeon-gyeong**
Editor of National Section

A student “C” of industrial education school at Gyeonggi Province appealed to the public opinion of an internet bulletin board: “There is no contract for labor, moreover, my school does not know where I work!” She was pleading that she suffered from the plant manager’s

enforcement of night duty and overtime work without pay. Also, on the contract her work place was “D” electronic factory; however, her real service area was “T” company. The chief problem is that most industrial education school students do not have anyplace to appeal their problems. No one from the company, the government or the school shows concern or listens to the complaints about their poor working conditions and ill-managed treatment

happening in practical training places.

Poor surroundings of practical training facilities

Last year in December, the Youth Human Rights Activist Network (YHRAN), composed of youth organizations and groups for human rights and labor rights, presented a report about the infringement of industrial education school student apprentices’ human rights. According to the investigation, it was

reported that indirect employment has occurred at about 81 percent of the industrial education schools. Most students suffered from long work hours and low wages. In addition, they are left under the threat of the industrial accidents.

Rephrasing the above-mentioned “the indirect employment,” it is a double contract. Under the situation of double contract, despite the case that “A” enterprise employs a student, “B” enterprise makes the contract as the nominal user of the student. It is surely a kind of the forgery of documents. The problem of such an illegal employment is that labor exploitation is likely to happen easily because the employer can evade the responsibility for the protection of a worker’s rights. Definitely, a real employer ought to provide decent working conditions and wages equivalent to each student’s manpower. In spite of the employers’ duties, the students received cruel treatment and low wages since the real users are not the legal employers.

Moreover, most of the students at practical training factories have to work overtime without pay, and work restless. There is even the case that some students only have a 20 minute lunch time and experience sexual harassment and violence. For example, an anonymous student “K” of an industrial education school of Gannam-gu said, “The manager of the plant told me that the task was so easy and there were no difficulties. Even he said the dormitory was for me! The labor contract did not mention any overtime work, so I thought I would only work eight hours per day. I trusted them sincerely; however, everything they said was just a lie! They forced me to work a night shift. The house is not a normal dormitory; it is a six-foot square room and five students have to dwell in the tiny room!”

Bae Kyung-nae, an activist of Saranbang Group for Human Rights, said, “The student apprentices have triplex types of weakness. These are the age-frailty as a juvenile, the position-frailty as a trainee, and the status-frailty as a laborer. Taking advantages of these students’ limits, the managers of the temp-works exploit student workers.”

School authority’s indifference
-Bad habitual practice of school;
subordinate student’s human rights to
employment rate

Industrial education schools must inquire into the training circumstances of the facility: the facilities of the students’ practical training, the safety of the factory, the working conditions, and so on. After the drawing of contracts, the school should check the factory continually and make sure whether the enterprise observes the rules or not. In reality, the check for students’ human rights, however, does not work in many schools. Without any investigation, the industrial education school’s teachers consider the nominal employer as the real employer. Due to the schools’ indifference, the schools dispatch innocent students to poor work places. The activist Bae said, “The one reason for this school’s bad habitual practice is due to the percentage of employment. It is beneficial to the schools that more and more students have a practical training, and they boast as if the school can guarantee 100 percent of employment.”

Even some school, in order to get more freshmen, connive the double employment and painstaking labor the students experienced. “To dispatch students the next year again, teachers punish the students who come back to the school, tired with employer’s bad treatment,” said Bae.

- Prior practical training educations far from laborer’s rights

Students at industrial education schools have to complete 36 hour curriculums before practical trainings. They learn propriety, a Chinese character and rule to write a document for the prior practical training education. The students, however, do not learn the basic legal rights of a laborer or a minimum wage system to assail exploitations by employers. Actually a teacher “Y,” who is engaged in an industrial education school of Inchoen said in an interview with the Argus, “There are not any educations about the relationship between laborers and users. In spite of the importance of the education, our students enter training without knowing the laborers’ rights to assert against unfair labor conditions. I think this is an inevitable problem that industrial education teachers need to be concerned about.”

Neither the Ministry of Labor nor the Ministry of Education has a solution

According to the report of YHRAN, the Ministry of Education & Human Resources

Development was taking their stand on the issue of the industrial school students’ suffering: “We do not agree with the claim that it is necessary to acknowledge student apprentices as laborers. We cannot amend the law related with the industrial school students because the labor exploitation of student trainees is a problem of applied labor laws.” Also the Ministry of Labor tried to shirk the responsibility, saying the Ministry of Education ought to charge the student trainees, because the trainees are not laborers but just students. Neither government department has tired to solve the problem of the students. In spite of the situation that the youth apprentices are working with the working intensity of adults, even doing more than them, the government neglects the students’ vicious working conditions.

Way for the youth trainees

The activist Bae said, “The practical training system of industrial education school has a lot of problems. However, at least the double employment must be suspended. To break off the labor exploitation affairs, it is important for the school to inspect the labor contracts and written requests for double employment. The government, moreover, should prevent the youth trainees from ill-managed employment by amending the relevant laws and ordinances.” When it comes to the responsibility of the government, it is necessary for the two departments, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Education, to reach an agreement on clearing up the title of the youth trainees as “students” or “laborers.”

A student who experienced cruel labor conditions at a real practical training place said in an interview with the activist, “The school’s role is not to dispatch more students into training factories, but to educate and properly guide the would-be laborers students so that they can realize that they have the right to work in good circumstances. In addition, under the education of the school, the student apprentices need to know the basic legal rights of labor and to judge whether the wages, hours and working conditions are proper for their duties or not.” Thus, it is necessary to settle an education related to labor rights as a center of industrial school education in an effort to root out the labor exploitation of student apprentices.

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By Kim Min-ji

Reporter of National Section

“Are you replacing briquettes?”
 “Yeah, it has already become cold. I’m worried about how I can live on this winter.”

There were still leaves on the trees and they began to fall to the ground, but Lee Bok-su, a grandmother who is 76 years old, was worried about this winter yet to come. She was busy changing the briquettes with her painful back when the reporter and volunteers delivered some food to her. Receiving the food, she kept saying that she felt grateful to the volunteers for the help.

Next to her house, so many boxes and wastepaper were piled up on her rear-car. They were her only source of income that day. Working all the afternoon, she has just come back home. “When I sell these papers, I get paid at most 2,000 won a day. Even if it seems to be a very low income, I cannot but keep doing that work.”

The reporter came into her house after Lee finished her work outside. Upon opening the door, there was a space so small that only one person could barely stand without any place to put the shoes. Only the old gas range was on the left and the household products were under the range. It seemed that she made use of this small space as both the kitchen and the washstand.

The grandmother asked the reporter to close the lid of the firepot while entering the room, but the reporter asked again, not catching her meaning. She gave up asking a favor after answering several times and said that she just wanted the reporter to come in the room leaving the lid. After a few minutes, she covered up the lid by herself, saying that at the slightest slip we could be poisoned by briquette gas. This was unimaginable to people who live with boilers.

The room was dark though the sun was bright outside. Meanwhile, it was quite warm inside because the grandmother heated the room with the briquettes. As soon as she sat on the floor, she started talking about her sons and daughters. “I have four daughters and one son. All of them now live well enough to be healthy. Everyone says I need to receive some help from them, but I do not want to. As they are busy just making a living, I am reluctant to put them to trouble with trifling problems such as my health and money.”

Because she did not want to bother her sons and daughters, she has earned for a living with her husband by herself. She also thought that it is

Life like
 mayfly

unreasonable to think that she is too old to work anything, and working even a little is meaningful though she is tired. Trying to do anything looked important to her.

She has collected waste papers and discarded boxes from the streets and the construction sites where the removals of built shacks were worked. The papers cost just 40 won a kilogram, so a large amount of papers piled onto the rear-car cost about 2,000 won. They are all products she works all day long to collect. Besides, since she cannot work for a month without a holiday, the income is very low. As there is no fixed place where she can work, she has to go around anywhere and it makes her health more painful.

Fortunately, the local government began to support elderly people drawing a low income by giving them a little local work. She would clean the streets around her village for three and a half hours four times a week. This work is somewhat easy for her and she would work for a pay of 10,000 won a day. "These days, it is hard to sweep the road because I had to rake up the fallen leaves continually. However, I might often see the neighbors while working and could clean the town with my effort, so it is worth working."

Even though she works all day long, she has to live with her income of about 360,000

won a month. When she buys some food for her and her husband and prescribes just some medicine instead of seeing a doctor, her living expenses are more than she can afford. Not enjoying a pastime or entertaining things, she makes just enough money to survive. Her aim in life seems to be just to manage to live, not worrying about the lack of meals.

"These days, people have wasted their money on unnecessary things. They think it is easy to earn a million won a month," the grandmother pointed out the wasteful life in recent times. The reporter was ashamed of spending money on enjoying useless things after listening to her words. In fact, seeing the university students, some students tend to use up their allowance for just satisfying their spare time.

When talking with her, she wanted to serve some refreshments. The reporter declined her offer because she had worked hard for hours cold outside, but she was willing to do that. She took some fruits out of the refrigerator and tried to find a knife from the drawer, not the kitchen. While peeling them with a small knife, she kept saying, "I am so sorry I have not been much of a host to you. I should have prepared better food and drink on the tray." She tried to serve something to eat again. Then she said, pointing at the alcohol, "I do not like something sweet, but bitter one is better. Drinking alcohol at times is just a joy of my life. It helps me forget my difficult memories." Perhaps her life is as bitter as the alcohol.

One of the reasons for her poor living conditions is the problem of government subsidies. Since she has one son and four daughters, she does not satisfy the requirements and is excluded from the list, so she cannot be granted any economic assistance from the government. In addition to her, there are lots of elderly people who are not supported by the national aid for they do not meet the required conditions.

The government only considers the documents when measuring their living standard, but actually theirs are not like the papers. Even if they have sons and daughters who are able to earn money, most of the elderly live alone, almost not being supported by their children. That's why a number of volunteers have concern for their lives.

After talking for a few hours, it was already dinner time. Saying "I have to cook some soup for my husband," she went out of the room and started to prepare the meal. There was no kitchen table and sink, only a gas range and faucet just in front of the room, so it seemed difficult to do the dishes. As expected, she filled the pot with water, washed it roughly, and threw the water outside opening the door. What if the weather becomes much colder?

She is worried about the life during the winter to come. The chilly wind from the humble door and the window is likely to make her still colder. Even the restroom is not in the house but outside around the corner.

She is, however, now content with her earning because her living standard has become considerably better than it was in the past thanks to many volunteers' help. She just wants to be healthy with her family. Then she emphasizes that she does not want to bother her children with any problem, and it is the best way to help them. Also, she says that only if the government supports her by providing only some rice and briquettes in the winter, she is able to manage to live.

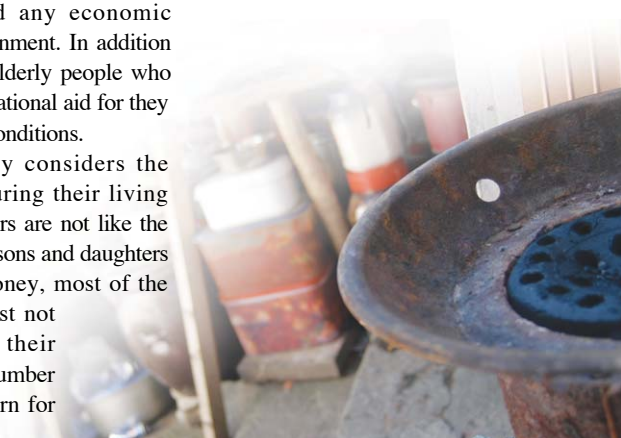
What is her purpose in life? It is not earning considerable amounts of money, entertaining freely her old aged life by doing everything she wants, or living in comfort thanks to her sons and daughters. All she wants to do is live in the warm room in the winter, have every meal, and stay as healthy as she is, all out of her own effort.

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Lee Bok-su changes briquettes for the cold night.

Kim Min-ji / The Argus



Kim Min-ji / The Argus



By Kim Min-ji

Reporter of National Section

Today there are a lot of mass media you can see anywhere, whenever you want. The range they cover is getting more diverse, so most incidents around us can easily be learned via the TV, radio, and Internet. As many views are represented in the media as there are channels. However, are you sure the media represent really a variety of viewpoints?

In the United States, which is a democratic country, the Latino organization at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh lodged a complaint against the Pepsi Reeve Allocation funds committee. That's because the committee decided to cut funding for the organization's play, which told the story of illegal Mexican immigrants in the U.S.. Even though the commission has provided funds from Pepsi America to the university each year, it decreased the amount of those funds because the play talked about the illegal immigrants and the committee could not allow that.

This article shows that there are distorted views of the illegal immigrants even in America society. The play may be rejected due to the subject of illegal immigration. Nevertheless, the committee should have focused on the play itself, not the related social problem. The play's purpose is just to

introduce an individual's experience. After all, it is only a product of the performing arts. It is unreasonable to regard the play as a political attack on society. By diminishing the funds, the large company indirectly kept the immigrants from making their voices heard.

These days, more than 450,000 immigrant workers live in Korea. That is a considerable number of people compared with only a few years ago. Realizing the right of the immigrants to live in Korea, the number of civic associations for human rights has been increasing. Although the mass media have the responsibility of reporting social problems fairly, the influential media in the society report the matter of immigrant laborers in a biased way. The articles about them are written from the perspective of Koreans. For example, most people consider all of the immigrants illegal. There are still lots of illegal immigrants, but not all of them are illegal.

Because of the biased media, Koreans may be indifferent to immigrants or prejudiced against them. Now it is necessary to find a way to deliver their ideas, improve their lives, and make society more diverse. Fortunately, changes are occurring, and the viewpoint of immigrants has been represented in the media recently.

Internet Broadcast for Migrants in Korea (<http://migrantsinkorea.net>) is now busy getting ready to report the incidents and

broadcast the report about immigrants. This sort of item could not be broadcast in the mainstream media, because many people think it is not very important to the society. Meanwhile, some people worried that the blocked lives of the laborers from other countries are likely to be suppressed, so they created a very unique broadcasting station that should have existed before.

"It plays a role in covering only the migrants' matters and is made only by them," said Park Kyong-ju, the president of the broadcast station. When the problems of the immigrant workers began to be issued in late 2004, their overall environment in Korea was poor compared with that in Germany. She thought the other main media reported the plight of immigrant workers too infrequently and were biased when they did, so she started to broadcast in their behalf in 2005. This kind of press is called the alternative press. It provides a different point of view than the existing press, and speaks for the underprivileged. Besides, the reason these reports appear online is that the Internet has no border and is always open to anyone, so it can make everyone think about and discuss the socially weak.

The system of broadcasting consists of three parts: articles, video news, and radio. The articles are written in Korean, so Koreans are usually the readers. Because the video news is reported and edited by the immigrants, the immigrant laborers are able

to access it. Both of these methods mostly cover issues important to the immigrant laborers. It is interesting that the radio reports news and information about them with songs in native languages such as Vietnamese, Mongolian, and Nepalese. There are about 10 of these programs, and they are the most popular sections on the station.

All of the members here have worked as volunteers. There are from 20 to 30 reporters and DJs, and they have regular jobs as laborers, so they get together only once a week, usually on Saturday when the workers are off. Thus, it is difficult to cover news stories on weekdays because most of them work then.

Unlike in the past, about 80 percent of the volunteers are legal immigrant women from Asia. It takes several months to train the long-term workers in the skills they need to make the articles or radio programs. It is difficult for illegal immigrant laborers to last long as volunteers, because they don't have visas. Some people who really wanted to volunteer but were not registered as immigrants officially had to stop volunteering because they had to go back to their countries.

As mentioned above, before starting the volunteer work, they should spend at least six months learning some basic professional skills. Though that is not enough time to fully master all of the related knowledge, they realize that their activities are really valuable, and want to participate in the volunteering.

"Last March, when I went to Yeosu to report the immigrants-related fire accident, four reporters including me had stayed in the funeral sites for a couple of days," Park recollected her valuable experience. "We stayed with the bereaved family until the problems were solved. While staying there, I was disappointed with the distorted view of other presses. Naturally, the truth of the accident was concealed despite our reports." However, she realized later the importance of the media's responsibility to represent the immigrants' situation fairly. At the conference between officials in the Ministry of Justice and the victims of the accident, she was confident that the media would represent the immigrants' point of view accurately.

Still, there are difficult things to overcome because most of the volunteers are from other countries. Also, they have cultural and social differences. For example, they have lived passively in Korea and have been suppressed by their factory managers, and this affects their method of working. Moreover, every volunteer has a different way of solving problems, whether they have experienced democracy or not. In the near future, they should run the station by themselves, but they do not yet. In addition, by working with many people from diverse backgrounds, Koreans have gotten to know that they have little information about the other Asian countries. Every country has its own history, politics, and culture, but it is easy for us to consider all of Asia as similar. This way of thinking needs to be changed, and we should try to understand other Asian nations.

The president of the station hopes that sometime soon the immigrant workers will be able to report the news, write articles, and make broadcasts by themselves. Then they need to take responsibility for their activities and make the station a part of their community. The immigrant laborers should take advantage of using their native languages. "I really want them to pride in their work at the station and make their voice heard in society."

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Issue for Monday, November 19, 2007

Funding committee should have considered First Amendment rights

Illegal immigration is a touchy issue and the United States is hardly alone in dealing with it. The fact is that it's a problem that's nearly impossible to solve because every citizen in every country, state, city or institution has a different ideology of what the perfect solution is.

For UW-Oshkosh, this very puzzling problem was brought to light last week when a Latino organization here on campus filed an appeal after the Pepsi Reeve Allocation funds committee declined their request to help fund a play that's plot follows the story of illegal Mexican immigrants in the U.S..

The committee, which safeguards fair distribution of \$20,000 provided to the university each year by Pepsi America, decided to decline funding because it might have condoned illegal behavior. That decision was overturned Friday after a closer look determined that was not the case.

Was the play itself very one-sided? Yes. But this, too, only affirms the purpose of a university in a democracy such as ours: It's a place where ideas can be exchanged freely and openly, where the rights of free speech are most often exercised and where social issues must be discussed to enlighten the future generations.

Likewise for our institution, the committee should have immediately recognized the play as an opportunity to express First Amendment rights and should have come to that conclusion in its first decision not because it focuses on illegal behavior in this country, but because the subject matter is what makes it so uniquely American.

For many student organizations this issue was a wake-up call, which endured lots of discussion and speculative scrutiny. But let's use this time to learn from, not begrudge, other campus organizations and their practices.

Crossing the boundaries of this country may be a debatable issue, but questioning our boundaries of respect for one another is something everyone should keep in mind and reevaluate.

Staff Editorial

Interview

Kim Mi-jin, who was emigrated from Vietnam, is working as a reporter for the news. She came to Korea to marry on 2005. Before leaving her country, she wanted to become a teacher in her college. Her original name is Zami in Vietnamese, but she changed her name into Kim Mi-jin because she just liked Korean.

Reporter (R): How did you start this volunteer work?

Kim Mi-jin (Kim): My friend introduced this station, so I started the volunteer about five months ago. As I have been interest in taking pictures since I came to Korea, I wanted to report the news for myself.

R: What process do you have when you make one news?

Kim: I learned about handling the equipment and editing the video for a while before reporting the news. Now I can report the news by myself. Thinking what contents will be in the news and how they will be arranged, filming the scene, and editing the news are through my hand.

R: What items do you report?

Kim: Usually about immigrant women, especially the Vietnamese. As they are in the same situation like me, I can understand their lives, and try to put all lives of them in my news.

R: When did you feel happy while working?

Kim: Some Vietnamese called me to ask when the news was updated. They waited to watch my news. I felt very happy to give them pleasure. I believe my news helps the Vietnamese in Korea band together.

R: Do you have any problems?

Kim: The news is updated irregularly because I am busy volunteering at another place. Other volunteers here have another work like me, so the broadcasting works are under the lacks of hands. If more volunteers worked here, more good-quality news could be made. Also, I want to meet many Korean people, know their thoughts, and put them in my news. Though, because I have difficulty in speaking in Korean fluently, interviewing with Koreans is not easy to me. Although it is sometimes hard to work, I really enjoy it. Moreover, the members in this station help me a lot.

R: What is your goal?

Kim: I have many goals to achieve about the broadcast. I want to study reporting and editing more professionally and cover the news about Korea like guiding Korean tourist resorts. Then sending it to the broadcast station in Vietnam would be better. Besides, I want this broadcasting to be more progressive, and more volunteers to give support to this broadcast station, especially the Vietnamese people or the people who can speak Vietnamese.

Julia, who came from Thailand in 1993, is the radio DJ in the broadcast station now. She acquired citizenship in Korea, and she is good at speaking Korean.



Siwat, Julia, Panatda are volunteers from Thailand, and enjoy their activities.

Kim Min-ji / The Argus

Reporter (R): What brought you to start announcing in radio station?

Julia: I met the president Park several times when I was adjusting the atmosphere of Korea. One day, she asked me if I was interested in multilingual broadcasting. I accepted her offer without hesitation.

R: What difficulties did you have at the beginning?

Julia: It was very hard to record the radiobroadcast at first. I did not have any knowledge about the radio and related equipment. I recorded the radio even in my house because there was no room to do it. After few months, the office has the space to record though it is small yet; I think the quality of the radio must be better now.

R: What do you usually record?

Julia: Thai music and the news about Thai laborers in Korea. I myself write my scripts in Korean and select the music. I explain the music and the listeners really like it. They sometimes send me the letters that they like my program, and ask me for the music they want to listen. I think it is worthwhile to do it since I make them feel happy when they listen to my radio although they are tired with hard works at daytime. I also concentrate on recording, trying to forget all the difficulty I have.

R: Do you have any trouble?

Julia: Considering my listeners, I have to practice more and more. But there is little time to write the scripts and practice several times before recording because I work in another place weekdays. Moreover, there are very few people who work here, so I want many other people to come and work with me. To inform them of the broadcasting station, it needs to make the multilingual broadcast website. So we are preparing it. If the website is accomplished, more immigrant people will visit our homepage.

R: What do you want to do with the radio?

Julia: I once visited the EBS, and there I was surprised at the big scale of the broadcast station, compared with that of here. I wish my radio to spread through all the nations. Also, more interesting music and stories would make Thai people in Korea less tired and more pleasant while they are working. Not only the broadcast in online but also the articles in newspaper by multilingual may be more effective in improving my radio program and informing people of our broadcast.

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Notes on Criticism

Prof. Matthew Kashorek

Artists and writers are notorious for disparaging criticism. Austrian poet Rainer Maria Rilke warns against it in “Letters to a Young Poet”: “Nothing touches a work of art so little as words of criticism: they always result in more or less fortunate misunderstanding. Things aren’t all so tangible and sayable as people would usually have us believe; most experiences are unsayable, they happen in a space that no word has ever entered, and more unsayable than all other things are works of art, those mysterious existences, whose life endures beside our own small, transitory life.”

I partially agree with Rilke. The best art - whether it’s a painting, a poem, a novel, a movie, or a play - defies analysis, because it marks out a special space for itself that words can only approach, but never completely encompass. On the other hand, while I grant that the best works of art are mysterious existences that will always remain just beyond the reach of words, I believe criticism still serves an important function. Most works of art, most books, most movies, and most plays are ephemeral, even disposable. Most art just won’t last, and criticism helps us determine what will endure and what won’t.

Reviewers are usually the first ones to examine a work of art with any degree of critical seriousness. They make a sort of preliminary judgment about its cultural significance. Later, if the painting, poem, musical composition, or novel is deemed worthy enough, it will attract the attention of scholars. Once a work gathers enough serious scholarly attention, it then becomes an enduring part of the cultural heritage. The reviewer’s job is to make the first evaluation about whether or not a work deserves to be taken seriously, or whether it even deserves to be seen, heard, or read at all. There are so many new books, movies, compact discs, and plays clamoring for our attention. Most of them won’t endure. Most of them aren’t worth our money, let alone our time. Reviewers help us decide which ones are at least worth our passing interest. Once in a while, they even manage to identify that rarest of rare birds - the enduring work of art.

Review

Prof. Matthew Kashorek

The poet W. H. Auden, like Rilke, had a low opinion of criticism. “I am suspicious of criticism as the literary genre which, more than any other, recruits epigones, pedants without insight, intellectuals without love,” he wrote to the editors of “The Nation” in 1944. But he was merely clearing his throat with those remarks. His primary intention was to praise James Agee, who was that magazine’s film critic at the time. “I am all the more surprised,” Auden continued, “to find myself not only reading Agee before I read anyone else in “The Nation” but also consciously looking forward all week to reading him again.” Anyone familiar with Agee’s movie reviews will attest to his ability to express subtle critical insights with elegant, highly readable prose. It’s not just what he says that keeps you reading; it’s how he says it; it’s the pleasure of reading his prose that carries you so swiftly from one sentence to the next.

One of the best qualities of the winner of the 2007 Argus Prize for Best Review is its readability. In clear and compelling prose, Jung So-ra conveys her enthusiasm for “Marching off the Map,” Han Bi-ya’s nonfiction account of her years leading the emergency relief team of World Vision Korea. The writing in Jung’s review is direct and engaging, well organized and informative. At one point, she mentions Han Bi-ya’s sense of humor and sincerity. Sincerity is also one of the strengths of Jung’s own writing. Not one pretentious or ponderous sentence appears in her review. It was a pleasure to read.

Treatise

Prof. Alec Gordon

The piece of academic work presented by the student Kim Yi-seul presented an interesting thesis on United States and Korean’s relationship in military. However, the works was too short to be called as thesis and the student didn’t follow the correct layout of paragraphs according to the thesis format. There were some typos, incorrect indenting, and mis-spacing but the general organization and flow of this piece is well formatted in general. The student should not label an introduction as a chapter and should have organized the thesis into a block style, which can make the work better in format. This work is analytical and logical with a good command of academic English.

The overall format of the thesis is incorrect but was an interesting topic to be discussed and from this opportunity I hope the student can learn more.

Essay

Prof. Alec Gordon

This work was presented in an accurate format of an essay. However, from the title “The terms of depression,” the meaning and referring of the word “term” is not discussed. In general the presenting of an essay was in a good-quality. There were some mistakes of word choice and constructions and unnecessary punctuation such as commas, in head sentence position.

When writing an essay, the writers should think of a reader and target them. However, from this I did not notice who the target of this essay is. To be sure who the readers are for this kind of work, the writer should choose the right vocabulary and terminologies. In this piece, the writer indicates he/she but does not give an example on which they are. He also makes assertions about mental illness that are highly questionable. A more informed journalistic approach is needed for this student.

Marching off the Map

The book “Marching off the Map” was written by a famous volunteer worker in Korea named Han Bi-ya. She has not only been serving as the leader of the Emergency Relief Team of World Vision Korea since 2001, but also visited over 90 countries on a journey that took her seven years to complete. Han Bi-ya published several books based on her trip around the world, and the book “Marching off the Map” is a report on her experiences leading the emergency relief team of World Vision in regions afflicted by famine, disease, and war.

I am a slow reader, but the moment I read the first few pages of this book, I was totally absorbed in this incredible story that I was able to finish the book in a day. The writer of “Marching off the Map” tells us about her life as a volunteer worker, the heart-breaking tragedies that are affecting the lives of millions of people around the world, and how each of us can help to make this world a better place to live.

Can you imagine going to a country where war can break out at any moment and being on standby 24 hours a day to fly to places where people need your help desperately? For most of us, the answer would probably be no. But a woman in her forties, who had all the chances of living a comfortable life, decided to pour out her passion and risk her life to make a change in this world. And that is the writer of the book “Marching off the Map”.

Although she had no formal training in the field of emergency relief prior to arriving in Afghanistan, where she carried out her first mission as the leader of Emergency Relief Team, Han Bi-ya had the conviction to help people suffering from poverty, and the courage to learn from her mistakes. It was amazing to read about her ability to connect with people regardless their age, race and social status, and her confidence as she solved problems by making wise decisions. I think she is a great writer as well, because the

way she explains all the complicated political situations and conflicts that are happening in countries such as Liberia, Sierra Leone and Iraq to mention a few, gave me a comprehensive understanding of the severity of those regions. Also, Han Bi-ya makes fitting remarks using her sense of humor and sincerity throughout her book.

Before I read this book, I did not realize that every seven seconds a child dies from hunger somewhere around the globe, and children are taken away from school in order to earn money and support their family. In Afghanistan people have nothing to feed themselves from except poisonous plants that make them go blind and harm their body. The writer of this book tells us the tragic stories that happen in the daily lives of people living in Afghanistan, Malawi, Zambia, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nepal, Palestine, Israel, South Asia, and North Korea. However, this book does not merely list all the problems that happen in those countries or the cruelty of war, but it also shows us that there is still hope in this world and it all depends on each of us.

What I love about this book is that it calls us to think about the purpose of our lives, and how we can contribute to making this world a better place to live not only for the rich and fortunate but also the poor and unfortunate. I do not mean poor people are unfortunate because they have no money, but people that are mentioned in this book had no choice but to be poor because of unfortunate reasons such as famine, disease and war. I was surprised to find out that World Vision was founded by Bob Pierce, an American missionary to Korea, in order to support the orphans and widows after the Korean War. Currently numerous countries including South Korea are helping one hundred million people suffering from poverty and injustice around the world. As Han Bi-ya wrote in this book, South Korea has proven that a country that desperately needed relief activities 50

years ago can become a country that is actively involved in repaying the world for helping its people.

We may think we cannot make much difference as an individual, but as the author of this book has witnessed, we can help a child in Bangladesh to go back to school and study instead of trying to earn money to support the family by donating twenty dollars a month. And we can also keep our eyes and ears wide open to let the terrorists and greedy politicians be aware of the fact that the world is watching them and we are willing to stand by the side of the unfortunate.

When Han Bi-ya was asked why she had decided to serve as the leader of Emergency Relief Team of World Vision, which was a dangerous and arduous job, she replied, “It makes my heart beat, and makes my blood be on fire.” We may not jump on the next plane and become a volunteer worker, but we can take a small steps towards making this world a better place to live. I hope by reading this book many college students will be able to discover the purpose of their lives and something that makes their heart beat with joy.



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The terms of depression

Early this year, we witnessed some tragic events, the chain of suicides of Korean actresses. These incidents definitely put our society into a big shock. We questioned ourselves “why did it happen?” What made them choose death, not life? Then, it was revealed that serious mental illness led them to commit suicide. That illness, as we all now know, is called “depression” People started thinking about how life can be so easily destroyed when this illness secretly crawls into our life. Like suicide incidents, the power of depression is becoming more and more destructive. Even the media says that a quarter of all university students and half of all businessmen in Korea are suffering from depression or similar symptoms. So why is such a fatal illness spreading all over our society? It is time to think about it. Before getting started, however, we should define what a human being is.

A Human being is a being of society. There is no question about this. No one can talk alone. No can work alone. Also, no one can live alone. From this point of view, depression is a sort of frustration we feel when failing to harmonize with the others in society. More easily, depression is a sort of solitude. We sometimes feel lonely when walking alone on the street. The power of such isolation is very serious. Even William Shakespeare said that “the person who suffers alone suffers the most.” So we have to figure out what makes us alone. What Who robs from us the chance to live together with the others?

It may be technology or the development of telecommunication tools. For the last ten years, we have seen a great development in IT. Also, No one could deny the potentiality of a new era which IT would bring in the future. The Internet, mobile phone, dmb...all these digital tools seemed to paint our lives with a rosy future. The IT was believed to bring us to our dream world. We dreamed a fantasy about telecommunication. We believed our lives would be faster and be happier than ever. Nowadays, various communication tools can be found everywhere. People watch television with a small screen while on the subway. Mobile telephones have become a necessary thing for us to buy. At the same time, we can hardly communicate “face to face,” but rather “face to machine.” Through the communication tools, people can process information more easily, but can hardly feel a sense of humanity from it. And slandering others on the internet without feeling at all guilty can seriously hurt the victim. Sometimes such slandering causes us to dislike our society without any reason. The Invention of information technology brings the society more convenience and helps us connect with one another. But we have lost



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humanism and started to feel isolated.

As a second reason for depression, the dissolution of families can be singled out. Since the age of the extended family has already gone, the separation among family members is accelerating. Young Koreans want to live alone without their parents. It is common that one should leave his home if she/he gets a job. The parents would start to live without their children who had lived together so long. Sometimes, one of the parents flies overseas for the education of their children, leaving one behind. Although all family members live together, the situation does not even allow them the time to dine together. As families are being broken down, the sweet home story has already become an old tale. Depression is approaching us as we are living alone and suffering alone.

Information technology has helped to develop our culture and society, but lacks humanism. Families can no longer be a shelter for us. So people have become isolated from each other and feel loneliness more than ever. After all, depression is becoming more common in our lives while humanism is disappearing. However, unfortunately, we cannot stop using the internet and mobile phones. It would be ridiculous to live without such things. Living in a grand family is not likely to come into reality again. So we have to seek out another way to restore humanism among members of society to eliminate depression.

There are many things we need to do. First, slandering others over the internet must be stopped because those things drive us to despair and sometimes cause people to commit suicide. Also these bullies speak intolerably humiliating words while covering their identities. Second, information with a lack of morality sometimes needs to be censored. Such information as pornographic and various other vulgar material can be offensive to some and also make others the slaves to uncontrolled pleasure. However, the most important thing is, we should realize that restoring humanism is not something that should be performed through technology and policies, but by ourselves. We should make an effort to get closer to others. Instead of sending messages and talking in the phone, how about writing letters sometimes to our families and friends? How about talking in a caf? or in a park, not talking over the net? How about having a family party with parents? Humanism should be restored by us, not by others. Also, it is the shortest way to happiness and the most effective way to get rid of depression. We always wonder what the cause of depression is. However, it is time to think about how we can stop it.

Relocation of USFK Units

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

On January 17 2004, the two countries of Republic of Korea and the United States of

America agreed on the relocation of units of the United States Forces Korea (herewith referred to as USFK) from the contemporary Yong-San base to Osan and PyeongTaek until the year 2007.

1.1 Purpose of Research

The relocation of USFK units signifies a meaningful change in the modern history of South Korea. The Osan base had been occupied by Japan and the United States of America for 120 years after the occupation of the Chong Dynasty in 1882 with the Imo army rebellion. This left an unusual situation in which the armies of the alliance state and the occupation state continued their station in the capital city of a sovereign state. In addition to the domestic significance, it signifies an adjustment of the American alliance policy, herewith following a modification of the Korean alliance policy as well. This highlights a change in international politics overall. With the understanding of ongoing changes, it is vital to be able to provide the prescription of action for our younger generations. To do so, it is necessary to apply appropriate alliance theories that clear out the US-ROK relationship under the changing circumstances.

Here, I intend to illustrate the US-ROK alliance through the understanding of both South Korea's pursuance for national interest and the United States' protection of national interest. The following chapter 2 will provide an overview on the USFK.

CHAPTER 2. FORMATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE ROK-US ALLIANCE

2.1 History of the ROK-US Military Alliance

2.2 Post Cold War and the ROK-US Alliance

2.3 Development of the ROK-US Alliance

CHAPTER 3. RELOCATION OF THE UNITS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN KOREA

3.1 United States's transforming alliance strategy

On the global level, the United States manages international problems by means of selective interventions. The state focuses on maintaining its current status by not overusing the power, which could bring in opposition from other states, ultimately reducing its power.

On the regional level, the United States focuses more on preventing the rise of a new regional hegemon or a potential competitor. In particular, a regional bloc phenomenon with a regional hegemon will obstruct the United States's policymaking power in the long run. Therefore, the United States would do the country's utmost to impose American rules on the international arena. Democracies and market economies will prevail. Doubtlessly, the importance of central Asia and Arabian countries will be highlighted.

3.2 Changes in United States's Understanding of Security Threat

The differences of the Pro-America policies both within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's countries and Japan rose to the surface during the Iraqi War. It became clear that there was now an absence of a realistic large-scale threat to Europe, not to mention a new China with its hitherto unprecedented enlargement. To alarm the United States even further, an increase in conflicts related to the empowerment of Japan has called forth a necessity for a transformation of the United States's alliance strategy. Moreover, terrorist organizations' threat has increased, to a degree as a security threat to the country. The aim has become finding and suppressing terrorists from any further activities. Interest in the region of the Arc of Instability, including the South East Asian nations, has grown.

3.3 The Necessity of Rapid Deployment

The United States intends to change its policies in accordance to future international conflicts and its decisions on intervening. In the future epoch, it will be unnecessary to deploy extraordinary scales of personnel simply to win a war as the Iraqi War proved. There will be larger calls for stronger navy and air forces in the country. The power of United States's land forces were beyond the imaginations of observers. It was calculated by many that the United States could handle a future war with the least personnel. In particular, it has now come to be considered as inappropriate for a country like the United States, surrounded by water, to over-promote land forces. In exchange, however, the country would have to commit itself to rapid processing in war times in order to prevent further diffusion of the conflict.

3.4 United States's Reorganization for Rapid Deployment and the USFK

Although rumors of the withdrawal of the USFK surfaced shortly after the stationing, the reorganization for rapid deployment started with the now-withdrawn 7th Division, USFK. Considering the possibly changing nature of Northeast Asia, the USFK realized the need for a more flexible deployment of its forces, to seek stability by restraining the emerging China.

CHAPTER 4. MEDIATION OF ROK'S NATIONAL INTEREST AND THE CHANGE IN ALLIANCE

4.1 ROK's security threat in the post Cold War era

Compared to the Cold War days, it is beyond doubt to many South Koreans that threat to peace has declined. In the military aspect, the country is now far ahead of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). In fact, we have confronted a new era of cooperation. However, they must not overlook the fact that North Korea still does possess conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Further, the existence of Northeast Asian conflicts and the empowerment of China and Japan is a matter to solve in the long run.

4.2 The demand for the ROK-US alliance and the possibility of change

Therefore, although South Korea has immensely grown over the past 50 years, the ROK-US alliance, although unparallel, is required, and South Korea is in a position to pay a substantial portion of the cost of relocating. The 600 million dollar burden is to be imposed on South Korea, but it does remain doubtful whether the country could raise its voice in talking to the United States over Korea's internal affairs.

In a situation where the North Korean nuclear weapons problem has not been solved, the relocation of USFK units can be disturbing and can display a change in understandings. This would not only be a security problem but also economic and social problems.

Thus, there is prerequisite for South Korea to promote United States's whole understanding of the situation on the Korean peninsula. For this to be realized, the notion of the past as the alliance being a suppression of the North Korean threat should be discarded. A new thought of the alliance as a way to prevent future conflicts arising from Japan and China while also managing the North Korean problem should be pursued. In a nutshell, a new concept of regional alliance may be an alternative.

As NATO, after losing its Cold War identity, was utilized as a regional alliance system or a regional collective security organization, the ROK-US alliance should be enlarged as to include Northeast Asian nations to become a multilateral alliance system. In fact, an effort to realize such aim has been ongoing between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

This effort has been articulated in the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, "Each Party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the Parties in territories now under their respective administrative control, or hereafter recognized by one of the Parties as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the other, would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional

processes."(Art.III) There exists a reason for enlargement of the alliance, and thus increases together Republic of Korea's opportunity to raise its voice in international affairs. Accurately, problems that cannot be tackled by one state alone has been on an increase, calling for international efforts.

CHAPTER 5. DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROK-US ALLIANCE AND THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS

As aforementioned, the United States's intention of relocating its USFK units together with Republic of Korea's desire could indeed imply a win-win game for both countries. This advertises the essentiality of the alliance. There will be a change of the current relationship. Ultimately, this would imply a common good, peace in Northeast Asia and the suppression of potential threat on the common good. In the firming democratic political systems of both Republic of Korea and the United States of America, hostility and distrust will disappear. A common identity will be formed, and there will be a stronger binding force in the ROK-US alliance.

However, there is a prerequisite that security vacuum and the fall in defense capability are to be minimized. Although the United States claims that it will develop its ability by spending over 10 billion dollars, what matters more for South Korea is the Korean ability to reorganize its army and firm its independent security achieving capacity.

Moreover, South Korea should confirm the country's position regarding the United States's taking into consideration conflicts with China in its future plans. There is a possibility that South Korea would be compelled to follow the United States's stand in a situation like this. Viewed in the Korean perspective, in order to secure a means for survival, the country should pursue a diplomatic relationship with China as well.

The difference in understanding and the specific characters South Korea hold should be comprehended by the surrounding nations, if South Korea engages in regional alliance with the United States. In observing the political instability of security, there is clear contrasting viewpoints in each nation. Wholehearted penetration of the situation is demanded.

CHAPTER 6. CONCLUSION: SUMMARY AND THE FUTURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP

The thesis has looked into the history of the USFK and took into consideration the US-ROK relationship. United States Forces Korea has provided military stability. It has been a win-win game for both countries, the United States of America and Republic of Korea. This phenomenon has undergone various periods, depending on the diverse perspectives. In the post Cold War world, USFK continued to serve as one strong pillar of South Korean security. Despite the existence of Anti-American movements in South Korea, it has been considered inappropriate to mention the withdrawal of USFK altogether.

The movements of particular units of USFK for the United States's purposes have ignited calls for some reasons behind; changing alliance strategy, different security threats from the past and the necessity of rapid deployment of troops.

Summed up, all the aforementioned factors would mold a fruitful relationship of the two countries. A common good would be promoted, entailing peace in Northeast Asia and thus, suppressing the emergence of a common threat in the long run.

In a situation like this, Republic of Korea should reorganize its military structure, and provide firm ground for its very own independent securing capability. Another prime position this country has to take is strengthening ties with China, in light of the future. The country should also do its utmost to bring into conformity various future political matters with surrounding nations.



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



By Kang Se-hoon
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Banana-flavored milk sold in the market was only yellow color. In 2007, a product was released. The product focuses that banana is originally white in its brand name. The product had reminded consumers that yellow part of banana is only skin, inside of the rind is white. The new product sells well in the market just after it was promoted.

Existing banana-flavored milk undergoes coloring for its yellow color. Gardenia Yellow is used onto the coloring process. In Japan, Gardenia Yellow was classified into hazardous materials for adding into the food. Furthermore, a research warned that the material caused liver to bleed in animal experiments.

Food additives have been used to produce the products which consumers want to buy. However, now the additives are doubted because of their dangerousness. White banana-flavored milk is a good example that warns the other food coloring of banana-flavored milk might be dangerous.

About 400 food additives are added into the processed foods

Food additives are materials to create good taste, chewing feeling, color and shape. The danger of the additives has become bigger because of the growth of the market of fast and processed foods. In Korea, 400 chemical materials get permission for food additives.

Lots of materials help to manufacture foods; spices, foaming agent, emulsifying agent, gelling agent, food coloring agent, artificial seasoning, and so on. It is sure that they satisfy the Food Safety Standards in order to be used in the foods. However, the standards are not enough to guarantee the safety of the foods. Most of the additives cannot be regarded safe ones scientifically.

Food additives are not classified into groceries

Food additives are substances added to food in order to preserve flavor or improve its

Is your dinner table safe?

Nobody could answer "yes" unless the information of food additives can be approached without any difficulty

taste and appearance. Their same goal makes customers purchase the products. It means that non-food materials can be used as the additives. Whatever the materials are, it is no problem to use the materials to foods. For the reason, raw materials of the additives are various. In those materials, there are many substances that can't be eaten commonly, like crude oil and bugs. The substances which cannot be eaten can be food additives, either.

Food additives which are like magic

Ham 130 grams can be made of pork 100 grams. The gelling agent helps the producing. The gelling agent is a substance that formulizes gel when it is melted into the water. Jelly made by the gelling agent and water is inserted into the pork. It gives food companies big advantages because the volume of ham can be increased in spite of the cheap price. The substances of the gelling agent are soybeans and the white of an egg, which are not expensive. The problem comes from here. The pork containing jelly does not feel original pork taste when it is chewed. It is fluffy like sponge. Besides, its flavor, color and shape could also be changed. It can be assumed easily that food additives would be added into the foods to make original pork's color, shape and feeling.

When inquiring into food additives, the food coloring agents are discussed. They can be categorized into coal tar and non coal tar additives. A lot of coal tar additives get doubts about their safety. Especially, the danger of Red No.3, which is used into snack dyeing, is remarked in lots of researches. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) forbids food-makers to use the substance partly. In Korea, coal tar additives are used without restraint. As well, Red No.2 has been forbidden in using to make the food by the FDA. However, in Korea, its using has been forbidden from just November 9, 2007. It

shows that Korea recognizes the danger of food additives later than other developed countries.

To solve the issues of food's safety, numerous companies announced that they use non-coal tar additives - natural food colors. However, it also can't guarantee the safety perfectly. Cochineal extract is the dye derived from cochineal insect. The additive is used in strawberry-flavored milk commonly for giving milk red color. It may not be problems that the insect is a substance of additives if it doesn't threat people's health. However, cochineal extract had been used to dye clothes. Dyes for clothes are not profitable for food because it has not to be detached when washing clothes. It can't guarantee people's health when they take in the substance.

The emulsifying agent could be also dangerous. It is utilized for mixing different substances which are hardly blended without emulsifying agent like water and oil. It is used in producing usually cosmetics and processed foods. The emulsifying agent is issued because of the danger of the substance itself. However, its problem is bigger when it is used with various substances in the food. It helps that the food is mixed with digestive fluid in the body easily. It means the dangerous substances can be absorbed more easily with the help of the emulsifying agent. The safety of the substance is more doubtful in the animal testing in which lots of animals that took in the substance showed the trouble of kidney and deformity.

Food Safety Standards cannot eliminate the fear

The additives used into foods are permitted by the judgment that their bits would be harmless to people's health in animal testing. Though food companies obey the standard, it can be still a serious problem. The internal organs of animals and human are different. However, the standards are

established by only animal testing. It can't be predicted that negative side effects will appear if the substances remain in the human body.

As well, Food Safety Standards are decided by Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI). The problem is that the ADI is considered a safe intake level for the health adult of normal weight who consumes an average daily amount of the substance. For the reason, food additives can be dangerous for children. They can make physical troubles with small additives compared with the



volume of substance that would give no trouble to adults by the ADI. As well, children may be more exposed to processed foods and food additives than adults.

The issues do not be finished until the information becomes public

From September 2006, food companies had to insert the name of whole additives in their products. However, the information was not open well to the public. The companies are still using the dangerous substances. They abuse the regulation that allows the companies to describe the various complex additives with one word. For example, various dyes like Red No.2 and 3 can be inscribed just as "food coloring."

Even if they are inscribed clearly on the food, consumers don't know well the researches about the additives since the result of the research are hardly open public. An Byeong-su, who was an employee of a confectionary company and an author of "Snacks, sweet temptations that threat my children" said "If the information about the additives are open to the public by food companies themselves, the additives which get doubts would be less added into foods."



By **Kang Se-hoon**

Reporter of *Theory & Critique Section*

The Korean Peninsula was divided into South and North Korea and confronted with tragedy two times in the 20th century. After World War II, it was separated by the parallel 38 degrees north. The U.S. governed South Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) ruled North Korea. Both Koreas were expected to reunify after finishing the temporary governing of two nations.

However, the Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950. South and North Korea were remained separated until nowadays. Before the war, Cheorwon, Gangwon Province, was a city of North Korea. After the war, the border of South and North Korea was changed. Several areas in Gangwon and Gyeonggi Province belonged to South Korea out of North Korea or vice versa.

After the cease-fire, Cheorwon was South Korea's city. A building constructed, before the war, by the North Korea Government is still in the city. The building is the Nodongdangsa which is equal to the headquarters of the labor party in Korean. The building was constructed in 1946, one year after liberation from Japan. The purpose of the building is to strengthen the government's power and to control people of North Korea easily.

The building was not well known to South Koreans until 1990s. It became well known to the public after a famous singer Seo Tae-ji's music video was recorded on this place. Also, Open Concert of KBS was held on the place. In 2001, the construction was selected as a cultural reserve, and now protected by the authorities.

The building is located lonely in the countryside. Though it takes 20 minutes by car from the downtown, few dwellers are living near the headquarters. Once, the area was the center of Cheorwon, but now it is full of the military facilities and fields.

Historical sites located near the Military Demarcation Line cannot be approached by civilians unless they get the entrance permission. It needs numerous complicated processes for civilians to visit the place as well. However, many people could get to the building without permission.

The Nodongdangsa is under repairing because of its bad condition. The work was



Building not restored similar to Korean history

begun in February, 2007, and expected to be finished in December. Even though it was able to enter the building, now it is impossible because the first floor is not finished repairing. A lot of spots are here and there on the wall of the three-story building, and weeds are flourishing on the floor. The Nodongdangsa is the building of Russian construction style. The style is the reason that when North Korea built the headquarters, USSR, now Russia, governed North Korea temporarily. North Korea got effects from USSR and it built the building with Russian

style. The building is one of Russian style buildings that are few in South Korea. Furthermore, it was built with cement, without reinforcing rods. That is why the headquarters is on repairing and maintained by the authorities.

Lots of windows are front and back of the building. The building has no roof and there are many craters made by bomb attacks. These are the traces remained throughout the Korean War. Owing to the war, many parts of the building have been destroyed. One side of the wall of a room and the lower of a



Kang Se-hoon / The Argus

during the Korean War.

Korea separated into South and North Korea and fought against. After the war, they got dictatorial governments as well. The concerts that were held on the headquarters of the labor party were the wishes of the reunification of Korea.

In 1990s, the Korean government demolished the building of Governor-General of Korea constructed by Japan. The reason of destruction was that the building is the symbol of disgrace in history. Division of the nation and dictatorships are historical stains of Korea. The Nodongdangsa has held the stains with no veil. Nevertheless the building is now preserved well by the government. Remembering the historical scars and preserving the historical places would be the way to make history better.

It is not difficult to visit the Nodongdangsa. Buses for Dongsong Terminal in Cheorwon that depart from Dong Seoul Bus Terminal are every one hours from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.. It may take about three hours to get to Dongsong. Downtown bus stop is not far from the terminal. It usually takes 20 minutes by bus to arrive at the building.

A lot of places about the Korean War exist in Cheorwon. Baengmagoji can be a good example. Baengmagoji is the place where the South Korea army and the North army got severe military engagements for 10 days. Several groups of tourists visit Baengmagoji and Cheorwon First Methodist Church when they tour Cheorwon. A Cheorwon citizen said, "Tourists who visit in winter may sightsee migratory birds that come back to demilitarized zone, too."

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column has been broken.

If entering the Nodongdangsa was possible, people could reach the second floor through the stairs. The third floor has been fragmented and then has no stairs reaching it. The first floor has been preserved well, compared to the second and the third floor. The first floor consists of hallways, rooms, and an entrance. Two cylinder-shaped columns support the ceiling of the entrance.

After the liberation, Joseon Labor Party had political power in North Korea. The party built the headquarters on Cheorwon in 1946. Before the Korean War, the city belonged to North Korea. In order to construct the building, Labor Party obtained food from the region people. They mobilized manpowers and equipment to construct the building.

For five years, before the Korean War, the building had been used to jail people who opposed to them politically or who were suspected not agreeing to communism. The people got arrested and tortured by the communists. The signboard in front of the headquarters reads "In the trench behind the building, a number of skeletons were found along with bullets and wires used in

execution" These sentences make readers more fearful.

Cheorwon became one of the most hard-fought fields during the Korean War. Before the war, the city was highly urbanized compared to the other Korean cities. It had a station whose scale was equal with Seoul station at that time. The city had become ruins just after the war broke out because of its closeness from the parallel 38 degrees north.

The Nodongdangsa has wounds that were injured by the war. The remains say how the war was severe. Walls have small and big holes made by shooting and bombing. The roof was collapsed during the war. Cheorwon police station was near the building, it was collapsed in the war. Not just the police station, Cheorwon First Methodist Church, village office, and banks were broken down



Kang Se-hoon / The Argus



By Kwon Eun-jung
Editor of Culture Section

Though B-boy performance is from the west, nowadays it is becoming one of the most representative Korean cultural content. Here is a person who shows the beauty of Korean music to the world by using the B-boy content in a non verbal performance with a mix of Korean musical pitch. Kim Byung-ho, the director of “B-boy Korea,” was originally a performer and has performed in another non verbal performance “Nanta,” a world-famous Korean non verbal musical. How did he think of producing this kind of performance and why? How much effort has he spent? Let’s meet him and listen to his story.

Reporter (R): You are known as an actor, how did you start producing the performance? Did the experiences as an actor help you as a producer?

Kim Byung-ho (Kim): I first met Song Seung-hwan, the head of PMC production, when I was an actor of the performance “Nanta.” One day he called me and asked me that “why don’t you take charge in producing a new performance which I’m embodying a subject mattering B-boys?” With this as a

B-boys, present Korean beauty

momentum, I started to produce a nonverbal performance in November of 2006. Since I have experience in acting in the nonverbal performance “Nanta,” I was very interested, and I was obliged to show many people including foreigners know the Korean culture and wanted to communicate.

When I exteriorize some concepts and thoughts inside of my mind into expression, sometimes I just easily know how the actors movements, lightings of stage and sounds of each scenes should be. Maybe it is from my experiences which I obtained by playing in many performances. What I really want to be is not a director, nor an actor. I am just a person who loves the performance and wishes a bright future of this world.

R: What was the most difficult thing when you started producing this performance? And how did you overcome those difficulties?

Kim: The most difficult thing was harmonization of Korean culture and Western culture. Putting Korean sound and break dance in one picture was not easy. Moreover, many people had more knowledge and were interested in B-boy or dances than Korean traditional sounds. So I tried to propagate Korean things through sound which is invisible but, which people can feel from the whole performance. And I made Korean musical instruments, janggu - a double-headed drum pinched in at the middle, gayageum - a twelve-stringed Korean harp, and so on, appear on the stage so people can see how the music is played.

Actually I had no idea about break dance and B-boys. At the first time I met them, it was really hard to understand them. Their way of thinking and their world and their reactions when they meet something new

was a very unfamiliar thing for me. Expression of an emotion was really hard for B-boys because showing emotions through dancing can be very limited. The usual feelings they get when they dance was pleasure or competitive sense. I got big help from “Poppin Hyeon-jun,” and learned a lot of things. When I finally got to understand them, they were also able to understand me and we could communicate.

R: There must be many ways for expression such as subtitle or video, but what is the reason you obstinately insist on “nonverbal performance?”

Kim: Subtitles or videos can make people understand easily but they disturb people in concentration of the performance itself. I had a hard time since there were a lot of scenes which were hard to express by movement. I thought it would be better for actors and actresses to have lines rather than showing subtitles or videos. But this performance is not only for Koreans and I wanted to get more sympathies. So instead of using such auxiliary equipments, I made a thick storyline and tried to express detail emotions and situations by dance and each movement. Expressing the story without any additional device touches the people more and that is the meaning of “Nonverbal performance.”

R: It was very easy to find many foreigners at the auditorium of the performance. Are there any different reactions between Koreans and foreigners?

Kim: Both Koreans and foreigners have much curiosity about the performance. I have seen some Koreans approaching very analytically. They are maybe very curious of the connection between Korean sounds and

break dance. Many western people have heard that Korean B-boys are very good and expect a better performance than what they can see in their nation. Most of them praise high of Korean B-boy dancer's powerful moves. They are then moved by Korean traditional sounds which they have never heard of before. Many westerners feel mystique feelings. For the same reason, Asian people tend to feel sympathy from the tunes from the traditional instruments.

R: What is the Korea do you want to show mostly through this performance? How can these kinds of cultural events be influential to the world?

Kim: What I wanted to show mostly through this musical was the Korean atmosphere that people can easily ignore. I thought it would work very well if the invisible sounds meet familiar contents such as B-boys. And every audience watched powerful B-boy performances going together well with Korean traditional tunes. Not only for foreigners have I wanted to show the beauty and value of Korean classical music but, also wanted to send the feeling to young people. I thought it will be a good chance to accept Korean culture.

And I think these kinds of cultural things have huge potential influence. Recently, Korean wave is very popular in many other areas of Asia. There must be many things which can spread Korean culture but, I think the most influential things are from culture. Because culture can merge with people's life.

R: Do you feel there are any improvements that are needed for the performance?

Kim: Of course there are. Not only B-boy Korea, I always found many deficiencies in all the performances I do. Everytime when I find such deficiencies, what I do is to try making better performances the next time. In B-boy Korea, though I tried to represent Koreans' emotion I felt it wasn't enough and ran into limits.

R: Would you give some advices for HUFSSans?

Kim: I personally don't like people only looking for a stable life. You are still young. Young students need to be awake and meet many new culture and people in the world. Students nowadays seem to only look for convenient ways and don't want to hatch. Maybe it's because of the so many pressures that Korean society gives. But you are university students now and much free than when you were in high school. There are too many things to do in the world. Meeting new cultures, learning musical instruments, I want young people to do many things when they are young enough to challenge anything.

PLUS

Languages from sound and motion



After a performance, here and there in the theater, the excited crowd clapped loudly. Most of them are foreigners. What did they see at the theater? Surprisingly, it is a fusion nonverbal performance of Korean traditional tunes and B-boy dancing, B-boy Korea. How could a Korean traditional sounds in response with foreigners? Before,

how could a slow Korean musical sounds harmonize with fast B-boy performance from western? In the performance, sounds which flows the background of whole performance are Korean traditional tunes from Korean musical instruments such as janggu, gayageum and so on. On the other hands the performances mainly, are formed with B-boys' dancing.

Nowadays, maybe it is true that the break dancing is more popular than traditional sounds to the masses even we Korean. But stepping with the rhythm of Korean traditional sounds mix well with the B-boys spinning, dancing and showing their performances. While the sounds let people hear the feelings of Korea, B-boys' dancing express that as motion. Those powerful moving and beautiful songs give audiences surprise and strong impression.

Not only the such show, the well-made story makes the performance more interesting. The point is that this performance is nonverbal and it's very easy, so the audiences will understand very well. Though the story is just a moralizing drama, in the whole Korean traditional sounds, clothes and each scene, it can be found so many Korean traditional factors. If you have in mind this performance, it will be very good opportunity to feel both the beauty of Korean and other culture, and their harmonization.

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Cultural region losing its way

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



“Mokwha repertory,” a little theater which is located at Daehakno, is in danger of closing its doors because of financial difficulties. Oh Tae-suk, the head of Mokwha repertory, and his members have their homes mortgaged in debt. Originally the expiration of the theater’s contract is due in next January, but the new owner of the building raised the rent without any notice. Not only the “Mokwha repertory,” but also many theaters in Daehakno are suffering from financial difficulties.

There are more than 100 theaters in Daehakno. Having more than a hundred theaters in one local street is nowhere to be seen in the world. Moreover, Daehakno was assigned as a “cultural zone” for cultural performances and art works three years ago by both the Culture and Tourism Ministry and Seoul City. It sounds as if Korean theatrical culture is very active at Daehakno with the support of the government. However, is this true? No, Daehakno seems to be very far from real culture nowadays. Have you ever been to Daehakno to see a musical or a play at a small sized theater? Although there are so many theaters, most of the theaters are unknown, and the interest of the majority of viewers is focused on big sized commercial performances or comedy shows that handed out discount flyers.

The theatrical people say that the government’s policy have ruined Daehakno. They also say that the government’s policy in making the “cultural zone” seemed to give much benefaction such as the 50 percent tax cut and cheap credit loan. However the policy has resulted into the raising land cost of the region. It is unavoidable that there is the friction between renters of the building and landlords since the landlords wish to make more profit by rising rent. Many buildings we can find are not theaters anymore but pubs and bars. While such negative effects have been occurring the last three years, what has the government, which made Daehakno a cultural zone, done? Nothing. It has been on the sidelines all this time. If it wanted Daehakno to be the real area for culture, it had to construct a system of infrastructure to protect the theaters. The result, however, is from irresponsibility, indifference and incompetence of the nominal policy.

Owing to the irresponsible policy, Daehakno, which originally means the area for college students, is losing its meaning indeed. Also, it is tantalizing to see the theatrical people losing their own place. It would be a solution that Seoul City, which assigned Daehakno as a cultural zone, bring a new system of taxation or make a new law that keep Daehakno as a pure cultural area like the greenbelt law. If such governmental policies acquire many areas and offer reasonable price to theaters, it will be another good alternative.

Culture is a good way to show our standard. The government’s attempt was to make good cultural places. The attempt, however, shouldn’t end just as an attempt. There must be following efforts for improvement. Hopefully, the government will act as a mediator between real cultural places and the people from now on.

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Why we must be careful about North Korea



I went to Gaesung for volunteer works. My favorite jacket is made in North Korea. Who could ever have thought of these a decade ago? It goes with out saying that things are getting better in the Korean Peninsula. South Koreans now take a trip to the Mount Geumgang, and there is a discussion going on concerning the tour to the Mount Baekdu. With Gaesung Industrial Complex (GIS), some South Koreans have jobs in the North. There's one more; two Koreas are discussing about having a united team in the 2008 Olympic.

All of the interactions we have with the North make a possibility of the reunification which is a reachable goal. However, we seem to have forgotten one important fact; we are still technically under a war! Yes, it is very important that two Koreas interact to take a step further to the unification. However, what we are trying to negotiate with is one of the biggest criminal in the world; Kim Jong-il. He is the man who has killed countless people, has starved numerous children, counterfeited dollars, traded drugs, sold hazard weapons, threatened surrounding countries and is the man who is respected as "the leader" by some of the South Koreans. What is going on? North Korea is not a state and mere an illegal group who violates human rights! Kim Jong-il should not be treated as a fair leader.

The Republic of Korea constitution does not designate the North as a legal state and so does the international norm. Under the name of peace, prosperity and unification, all of the crimes cannot be justified. If the

Republic of Korea is to be the nation of justice, there should be no cooperation with the North. The capital the North earned from cooperation can be used to develop more weapons or to make a stronger dictatorship regime. Just think. One man managed to escape from the North with his life at stake. When he finally arrived to South Korea and turned on a TV, there stands the "leader" with the president of South Korea, hugging, holding hands, and saying "We are friends!" How would he feel about seeing the man who killed his mother standing along with the president of a democratic and civilized nation? I really assert the need of the unification. However, it should not be done under the regime of Kim Jong-il. His regime must be collapsed and human rights in the North Korea must be protected. Some South Koreans say "You are an extreme conservative who cannot read the flow of the history!" to those who think that way. However, we must be realistic. We are still technically under a war, and people are still dying in the North. Unification of peace and prosperity- whose prosperity are we talking about? Prosperity of Kim Jong-il and his followers? Not the poor citizens of the North? The current interactions we have with the North Korea must be reconsidered.

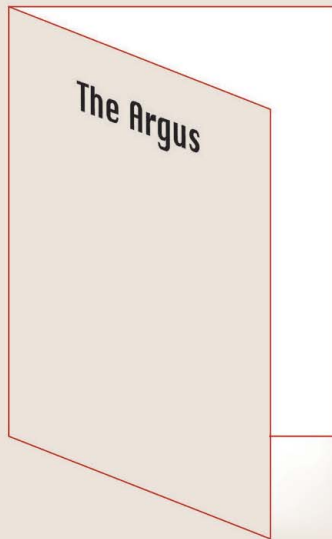
We must never forget we first have to bring Kim to be judged under the name of justice. After that, we can finally discuss the interactions and exchanges with the North. For the bright future of the united Korea, we must start out by protecting the rights of people in the North.

Kang Yoon Seung (ELI-07)



Han Gyu-hyun
Cartoonist
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