HORIZONS

2017

Hana Academy Seoul

CONTENTS

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2017학년도 Horizons 교지 편집을 맡게 된 것을 굉장히 영광스럽게 생각합니다. 이런 값진 기회를 주신 동아리장 김주현 선배님께 감사의 말씀을 드립니다. 하나고등학교의 유일한 영문 잡지인 만큼 자긍심을 가지고 편집에 임했습니다. 미숙한 실력이지만 최선을 다한 만큼 이번 2017 Horizons를 재미있게 즐겨주시면 감사하겠습니다.

Hana Fiesta

이지현

Last September, Hana students passed the summer and greeted Autumn enjoying Hana Fiesta. This year, Hana Fiesta was held over two days. 2017 Hana Fiesta started with the eve festival. On the night of the 16th, students celebrated the eve of a festival. 16 teams took part on performance by singing, dancing or playing the instruments. The fact that most of the teams are consisted of students who do not participate in performance clubs made the show more meaningful. The first day of Hana Fiesta was an intramural athletic meet. Students were divided into four teams and competed for victory. Students played soccer, basketball, dodge ball, tug-of-war, a relay race and breaking basket. Team Hufflepuff won the overall competition. Students who do not participate in team sports could join in booth activities managed by student council. Show prepared by performance clubs was held on the night of the 17th. Integral, Via and Dvorock performed powerful band performances. Hon and O-neul showed outstanding singing ability. Movemental, the only dance club in Hana, showed off flashy dance moves.

In the last day of Hana Fiesta, all clubs in Hana prepared own booth and offered diverse activities for experience. Booths with making slime, delivering roses, taking pictures and selling juice and cookies were the most beloved ones. Every clubs tried to earn profits to have a get-together. Some clubs with high-profit earned more than a million won, while some clubs made operating loss. One and all students in Hana fully enjoyed the Hana Fiesta. However, students should get back to their work as quick as possible. It would be great if we can work hard when we work, and have fun when we play!

THE
HEART
OF
HANA

김도연

Every May, Hana students welcome the late spring with HEART. HEART lasts for about a week, during which several school clubs perform on the stage of Sunshine Square. Students can enjoy clubs singing or dancing every day at dinner time, cheering and singing along together.

In this year's HEART, the clubs Movemental, Via, SB, Dvorock, O-neul, Horn, and Integral performed. Via, Dvorock, and Integral filled the students with passion with their band music. SB's wonderful rap songs got everyone in the audience excited. O-neul and Horn moved everyone's hearts with beautiful songs. Movemental's powerful dancing filled tired students with energy. They were the only club that performed in the gym, since the Sunshine Square is not appropriate for dancing.

This HEART was the first performance that freshmen participated in. "It was an honor to show Hana students and teachers what I had prepared with my friends and seniors," one of the freshmen performers said. "The fever and passion of the audience was amazing. Thanks to them, I could truly enjoy the performance."

Thanks to the hard work of the clubs that participated and the enthusiasm of the students in the audience, this year's May HEART ended successfully. We hope this excitement continues in next year's HEART as well.

Experiences beyond the dormitory life for 1st and 2nd grade students

이세찬

From May 24th to 26th, Grades 1 and 2 went on theme trip for two nights and three days. The first grade students traveled to the same area as a team with classmates, while the second grade students traveled to one of three areas chosen by themselves individually.

This year the first grade students went on a field trip by separating 3 teams such as Gangwon A, Gangwon B, and Busan areas. The team of Gangwon A enjoyed playing in the water park at Yongpyeong Resort and took a thrilling outdoor sports Zipline. The Gangwon B team experienced rafting in the Dong River and looked around the Huayam Cave in Jeongseon. And Busan team had 4 hours of free sightseeing in Haeundae beach and surrounding areas, and in the evening, they watched KBO baseball game between Lotte and SK at Sajik Stadium.

The second grade students chose their own trips and went to Jeonju, Busan and Jeju for the second time after last year. The Jeonju team visited Jeonju Hanok Village and Yeosu Odong Island and went to the Jongpo beach. The Busan team watched a variety of sea creatures in the aquarium and visited Nampodong international market. The Jeju team visited various museums such as Nexon Computer Museum and Jeju Peace Museum, and went to Hyupjae beach resort. Although it was a short itinerary, this trip was an opportunity for them to experience the world outside the school and to build up good memories of our school days. We had the time of healing through traveling and blowing away the stress accumulated in studying and dormitory life.

"Travel brings power and love back into your life."
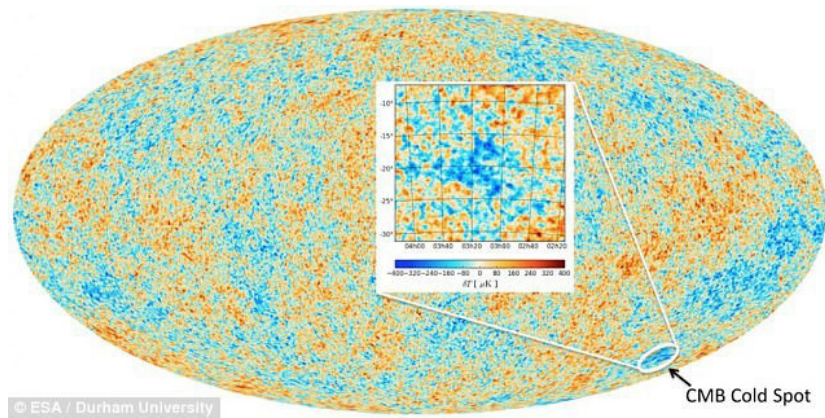
Hana Academy Seoul

'CMB Cold Spot' in Space may prove Man's Imagination true: A Multiverse

박준수

© ESA / Durham University

CMB Cold Spot

Mankind has studied the history and the structure of the universe ever since the discovery of what is above our atmosphere. Numerous myths, theories followed our research. However, the idea of multiverse, a theory arguing there are numerous universes outside our cosmos, persisted in our imaginations only. But a new explanation to the 'CMB Cold spot' dilemma might make man's wildest dreams come true.

When outer space is observed by a sensitive radio telescope, a weak background noise is sensed from every direction in almost equal strength. These noises are called the cosmic microwave background, CMB in short.

CMB is an electromagnetic radiation left over which originated from the early stage of the universe. While NASA's WMAP satellite was observing the CMB of the constellation Eridanus region, it found the region to be cooler than the surrounding area, which led to the discovery of the 'CMB Cold Spot'.

The 'CMB Cold Spot' is an unusually large and cold region of the sky seen when observing microwaves. This region was found to be about 70μK(or 0.00015 degrees Celsius) cooler than the average cosmic microwave background temperature. Some more specific points of the region were even 140μK cooler than average. Considering that the normal
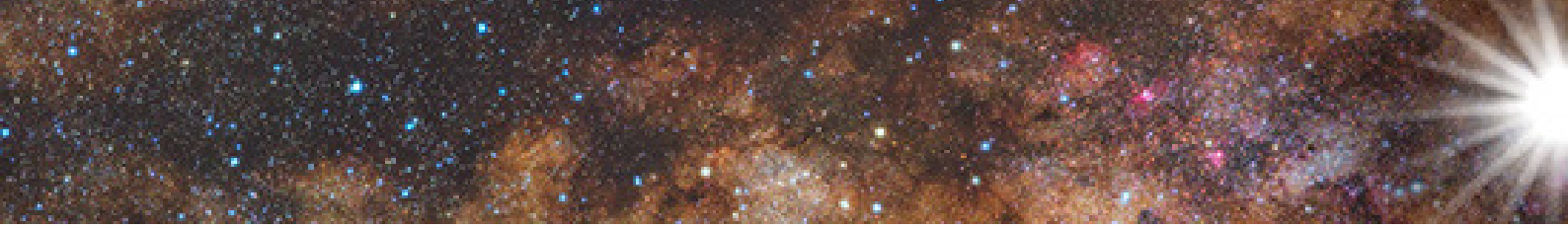
temperature variation of the CMB is only 18μK, the region is exceptionally cold. As the current theoretical model of our universe can only explain such temperature fluctuation to a size 1/5 to the CMB cold spot with only less than 2% possibility of such a gigantic cold spot, the icy region is unexplainable with the knowledge mankind has.

To prove this absurd situation, scientists have conducted research and calculations ever since the discovery of the spot. The most convincing explanation for this phenomenon was the existence of a supervoid, a region with fewer galaxies than the average. Scientists tried to explain the cooler temperature simply by suggesting that the spot contained over 10,000 fewer galaxies than other areas. This theory was strongly rebutted in a recent study form Durham University. In the study, the team surveyed the cold spot region in search of a supervoid, but only ended up finding small sized voids surrounded by cluster of other galaxies. The team concluded that these small voids were not enough to make such a big temperature difference as was observed, declaring the supervoid explanation false.

It was only after the disproving of the supervoid theory that the possible existence of a multiverse was considered. First proposed by Laura Mersini-Houghton, the multiverse explanation argues that the cold spot is unexplainable by a standard cosmology as it is an imprint of another universe beyond ours.

She suggested that if the cold spot is in fact an imprint of another universe, a counterpart of it should be found at the opposite side of our universe.

Further researches suggested that the cold spot was formed due to a collision between our universe and another bubble universe, thus proving for the existence of many more universes outside of ours. In another recent study, scientists confirmed the validity of the counterpart for the CMB cold spot through a computation analysis. This counterpart cold spot was revealed to have an almost identical randomness properties with the CMB cold spot, making the multiverse explanation more plausible.

While the multiverse explanation of the CMB Cold Spot is still only one of many unproven theories, it sends a significant signal to cosmology. If the theory is somehow proven to be true, it will become the very first existing evidence that supports the multiverse theory.

rse theory, first referred by Erwin Schrödinger, argues that there are other parallel universes outside of ours where different events are happening independently. This theory categorized to more specific theories such as the parallel universe structure, where every possible outcomes of a single event is happening in different universes, falls under this category.

The theory was suggested to explain the randomness of the shape of our universe. For our universe to be in the current shape, follow the
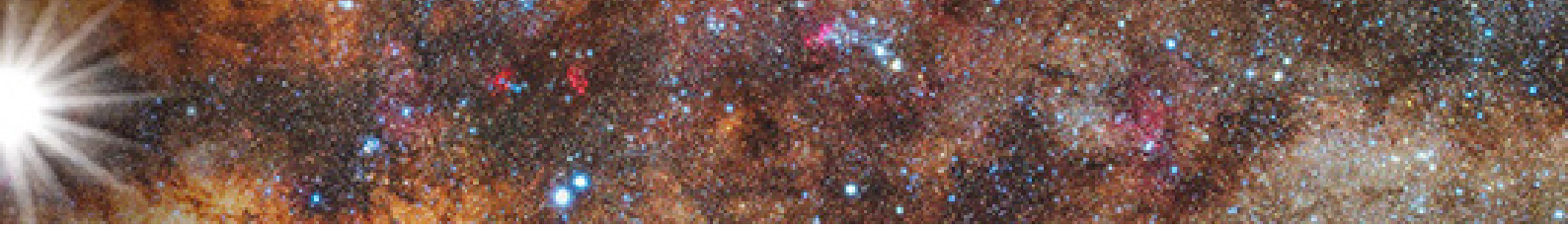
current law of nature and to enable intellectual beings like human to develop, uncountable number of conditions must have the very exact value as the universe we live in, simultaneously and without an alternative. These conditions include the density of the early universe, the strength of the dark energy, the 19 parameters that divided the early force into 4 basic forces of our universe and many others that have an infinite number of different possible outcomes. To find the reason why this simultaneous and extremely random perfection occurred in our universe was near impossible if the universe we knew was the only one out there. However, the problem reaches a simple conclusion if we simply change the fundamental belief of people: that the universe we live in is the only one out there.

If the multiverse theory is true, outside the universe we live will be infinite number of parallel universes and each of the parallel universe would be in different shape. If our world is structured in such a way, there will be a universe for every other possible condition values and our universe would be one out of the infinite that just happened to have the right value for the condition.

The advantage of the multiverse structure like above can be applied to multiple theories to shift the ground of physics. By providing or universes with all different condition values and with all different events happening, the multiverse theory could be the key to understanding and explaining theories like the inflation theory, M-theory, and the quantum mechanics that have yet to be proven precisely. If we could use the multiverse theory to prove such theories, the physics will face a ground breaking change.

On a more familiar level, the multiverse theory can enable time traveling by solving its age-long paradox. In a single-universe structure, every action of a time traveler in the past will affect the present which has already been concluded. This paradox has long been a logical fallacy for time travel dreamers. But if we apply the multiverse theory to this paradox, when a time traveler travels back to the past and changes the history of the world, the altered universe and the original universe will progress in parallel to one another, solving the logical paradox with ease.

Human race has made some ground breaking discoveries by coincidence. Newton saw gravity from a dropping apple and Alexander Fleming found penicillin by luck. The 'CMB Cold Spot' may not have been intentionally found. However, it is indisputable that this serendipity may provide the key to all the questions of the universe that are left in front of us. Now it is the role of scientists to make the final confirmation on whether the cold spot is the gold mine to a new generation of physics or merely a random abnormality. Our role is to keep our eyes on their work.

Wax Worm

김주현

Plastics are very comfortable and used a lot in our life for various purposes: containing, wrapping, decorating, and transporting. Unlike other materials such as wood, and paper. Plastics does not have to worry about getting wet and it has a quite good durability. Because of these advantages, we produce trillion tons of plastics every year. After being used, plastics are disposed mainly in three ways: releasing it underground or to the ocean, incinerating, and recycling or reusing. The first method brings about devastating results to both soil and the ocean. Therefore, destroys the ecosystem where the plastics are buried or floating. There are many cases broadcasted that shoal of fish washed up on the shore. The second way is burning the plastics because we are running out of land to bury. While burning away them, we use coals and by-products of incineration causes the air pollution. The last is the most desirable way to dispose the plastic, unfortunately, it takes up prominently low percentage out of three ways because of its high cost. Since plastics take several hundred years to biodegrade, we have to find ways to handle the plastic or find the alternative materials which is eco-friendlier.

As a solution, scientists shed a light on wax worm which is also known as plastic-eating worm. Probably some people have heard or already tasted it. Anyhow, it sounds very exciting and positive news for our nature because we have found a way to degrade the plastic. This amazing discovery was very accidental however.

A scientist named, Federica Bertocchini who works as an amateur beekeeper found that the wax worm can eat or decompose the plastic. One day, she put the bee hives in a plastic bag and came back later, she could find that the worms were out of the plastic bag and several holes on it. In the interview she said, "I went back to the room where I had left the worms and I found that they were everywhere. The bag was full of holes," in an astonishing tone.

After Bertocchini's discovery, Cambridge university researchers investigated how chemical bond of plastic become broken down when eaten by worms. The investigations showed the ability of decomposing plastic of Wax worm. The result was 100 wax worms consume 92 milligrams for 12 hours. They are not just chewing but actually decomposing them. Researchers scanned through the gnawed plastics bags and could spot the ethylene glycol proving the erosion of polyethylene. This suggests that wax worms have substances in saliva or digestive system (gut) which breaks down the polyethylene's chemical bonds. This marvelous speed got the attention from the scientists and speculated as a probable solution to the mounting plastic invading the habitats.

Wax worm is a caterpillar which is getting spotlight as a future food because of abundant nutrition. They are produced as a snack currently in dried condition. They live on beeswax and devour wax combs which damage the beehives. Now it seems that they also like to devour plastic. Scientists are assuming that wax worms are using the same enzymes when they are eating wax comb and plastics. Wax combs contain fat, oil and other compounds which is similar to break down the plastics.

At the Cambridge university, scientists are trying to identify the enzymes that bees use when they degrade the plastics. Also, the scientists are attempting to modify other organisms such as bacteria and marine creature. However, restriction exist regarding the releasing GMO into the nature. So, scientists are striving to confirm whether bees are feeding themselves to escape out of plastic or actually have appetite and eat plastics as an energy source.

After identifying the wax worm, many other teams of scientists started to find the biological digestor. In 2011, one research team found a fungus and in 2014 another team discovered a bacterium which also decompose plastics. However, the wax worm appears to be 1400 times faster.

It is true that the discovery of wax worm is only a step further toward the solution to plastics. However, it holds very optimistic view toward it. Plastics are very convenient to use in our life. Nevertheless, as it is shown in many scientific resources, its bond is extremely strong that destroys our nature so bad, we have to find the way to dispose and to reduce the amount of its usage.

A Place to Call Home:
## Affordable Housing for Korea's Youth

안혜인

Infrastructure' tends to be a term more commonly associated with things than with people. It brings to mind roads and buildings, modes of transportation and utility networks—unfeeling structures and systems obscuring the lives which render them meaningful. 'Social infrastructure' breathes the human touch back into this frigid landscape by enabling all the constituents of a community to find a way to flourish and connect with those around them.

Social infrastructure is also based on the understanding that economic concerns cannot be addressed the abstract alone, a point of particular importance when considering the issue of youth unemployment. On the surface, youth unemployment seems to be little more than a deluge of numbers. The unemployment rate among South Koreans in the 15 to 29 bracket has been tallied at 11.2%. Over 600 thousand young Koreans in the same age range have effectively ceased to seek out employment.

The response to such statistics likewise remains confined to figures such as hundreds of job training programs and several thousands of new positions.

However, any sustainable solution to youth unemployment must take into consideration the long-term significance of providing the younger generation with work. Combating youth unemployment is just as much about ensuring that young people can pursue and retain employment in relative stability as it is about finding a job for every capable laborer. Finding gainful employment constitutes the beginning of adulthood in earnest, since a steady job signals the ability to provide for oneself and become a contributing member of society on independent terms. The young citizen with a vibrant livelihood can imagine a future of their own, no longer required to tailor their existence to the confines of other people's spaces.

The role of social infrastructure
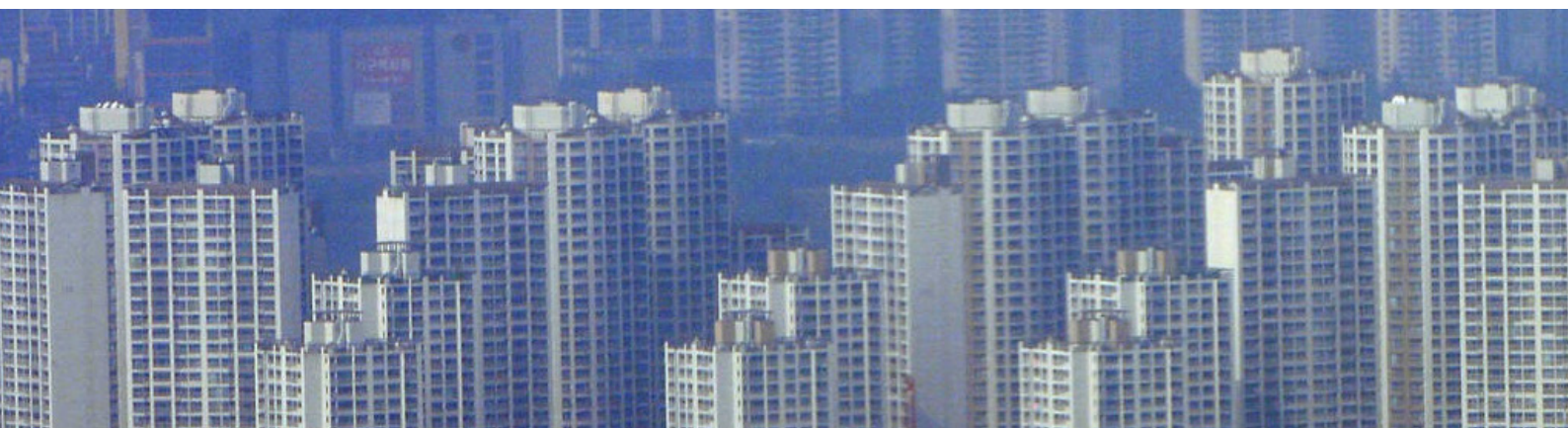
is to glean such conceptual potential and forge practicable facilitators for growth and development. It is here that we discover an overlap between youth unemployment and the availability of homes for young people either looking for jobs or in their early years on the payroll.

Many Korean youth in their twenties and thirties either continue to live with their parents or return to them after a short foray into residence elsewhere. Even those with a reliable income seldom make more than two million won per month, often buckling under the burden of deposits that begin at a minimum of ten million and rent which averages anywhere from 300 to 600 thousand. With one out of four single-person households spending 30 percent or more of its income on housing, the country has seen a dramatic uptick in youth who remain unable to sustain homes of their own.

While government projects such as Happy House attempt to assuage this predicament by providing college students, young workers, and newlyweds with public rental houses at half-price, these programs have only managed to meet the needs of Korean youth in piecemeal fashion and thus fall short of a comprehensive answer to the housing crisis amid skyrocketing real estate prices. This in turn leads to more and more financial insecurity for Koreans in their twenties to thirties, delaying their entry into the fully productive spheres of society. The growing impossibility of obtaining an affordable living arrangement also discourages young people from actively searching for jobs as an assured means of independent existence.

In The Architecture of Happiness, Alain de Botton writes, "We need a home in the psychological sense as much as we need one in the physical . . . . We need a refuge to shore up our states of mind, because so much of the world is opposed to our allegiances." Social infrastructure initiatives must be prepared to take on the task of furnishing Korean youth with the physically and psychologically dependable homes that encourage them to seek out self-affirming employment and prevent them from having to see the fruits of their labor drained away by the housing market. In so doing, social infrastructure will not only mend the porous foundation bolstering youth unemployment but also foster a young generation prepared in both mind and body to assume the responsibility of leading the country into a better and brighter future.
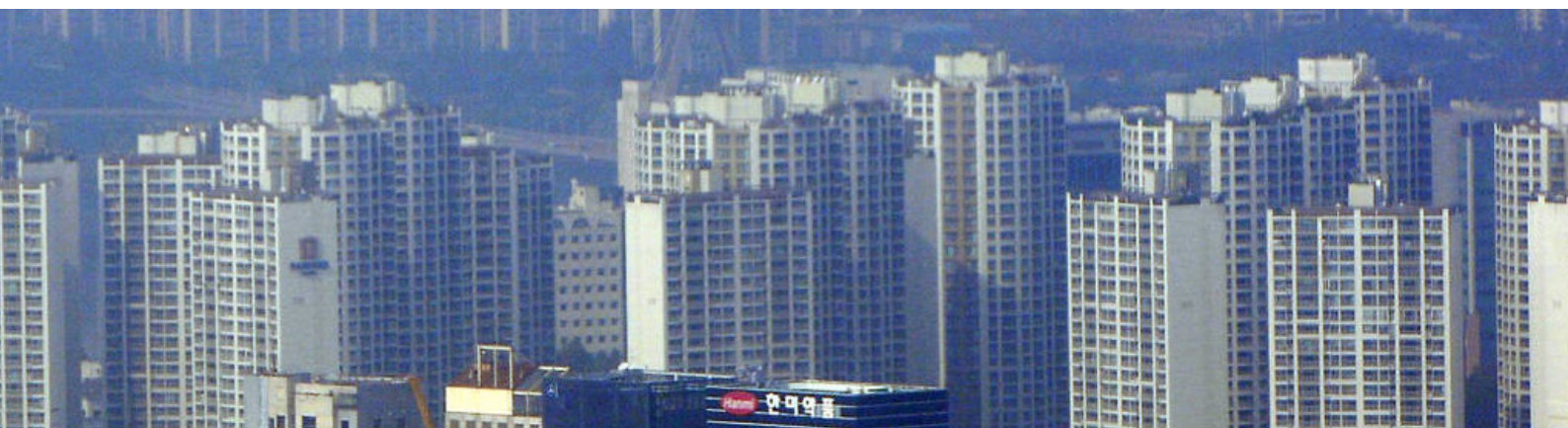
AlphaGo Strikes Again

김도연

A lphaGo, higher and mightier than ever, has struck again. A year after its surprising victory over Lee Sedol, the program has managed to beat Chinese player Ke Jie, the world's top player in Go. AlphaGo now plans to retire, but we are still struggling with the tasks it has left behind.

The 19-year-old Ke Jie, who describes himself as "pretentious," became a professional Go player at the age of eleven. Unanimously acclaimed as the world's best player, Ke was barely shook up by the results of Lee Sedol's match with AlphaGo. He was certain he could win against an AI (Artificial Intelligence) program—until he was faced with the new and improved AlphaGo last May. Further powered through a new method of learning, the Google-developed algorithm defeated the world champion three games to zero. A stunned Ke described the match as a "horrible experience" and declared that AlphaGo was like a "Go god" that had surpassed the ability of mankind. The player even shed tears after losing the last game.

Having proved its capabilities, AlphaGo is going to retire from playing Go. Demis Hassabis, CEO of DeepMind, the company which developed AlphaGo, announced that their research team planned to turn their attention to other areas such as curing incurable diseases or developing new materials.

"If AI systems prove they are able to unearth significant new knowledge and strategies in these domains too, the breakthroughs could be truly remarkable," he said. "We can't wait to see what comes next."

AlphaGo innovates itself

The Go community was particularly taken aback by AlphaGo's victory last year. Go, a game with an incomputable number of move options, relies heavily on the human intuition. AI technology had shown success in other games before—for example, IBM's Deep Blue had beaten chess champion Garry Kasparov as early as 1997. In contrast, using traditional AI methods on Go was nearly impossible. Nobody had expected technology to take over the game so quickly.

AlphaGo was able to achieve this amazing feat through machine learning, which means it was programmed to study and learn from given data and make new predictions and decisions based on it. Instead of developing an explicit algorithm, which wouldn't work in playing Go, DeepMind trained the program based on human games. By the time AlphaGo faced Lee Sedol, it had learned from 30 million different cases from human matches. The rigorously trained program won every game against Lee excluding the fourth match, in which AlphaGo was diverted after Lee's unexpected 78th move.

Fast forward to a year later, AlphaGo has overwhelmed Ke Jie—and this time it has not learned from human games. Through "reinforced learning," the program has actually trained itself by creating new problems and solving them on its own. For the past year, AlphaGo played countless games against itself and became even more powerful than when it had been taught by humans. One Go expert marveled that AlphaGo's self-played games seemed like they were "from far in the future." There is no denying the power of artificial intelligence at this point. AI technology is our future—and is quickly becoming our present as well.

AI in Korea

The data-based learning that initially powered AlphaGo is applied in a broad range of areas today. Some of the world's leading companies have already stepped into the scene—American Express, which prevents countless unusual transactions with its own machine learning algorithm; Walmart, which employs 2.5 petabytes of information to take care of its stocks; and Uber, which analyzes real time traffic conditions and driving time to "dynamically price" its customers.

Korea has shown particular enthusiasm for AI programs ever since last year's historical match (AlphaGo versus Lee Sedol). The nation has been quick to criticize its lack of development in the area, and the government has rapidly come up with measures to make up for the country's insufficiencies. But the AI industry has shown no sign of substantial progress the past year. The fourth industrial revolution led by artificial intelligence is coming, and Korea isn't quite ready for it. What exactly is the problem? To begin with, Korea suffers from a lack of AI researchers. Whereas foreign businesses including Google and Microsoft use astronomical prices to recruit and pay AI related employees, Korean companies have been slow to hire such workers. Another reason is that several restrictions in the law hinder development. ExoBrain, which was developed by the Korean Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute, made several notable achievements such as winning a quiz show last year. When its developers tried to apply the program to medical treatment, however, it was unable to continue its research due to strict restrictions on access to patient.

# How should We respond to North Korea's Missile Launches?

이민하

Since North and South declared to walk different path in 1948, North Korea has continued to launch missiles. This year, North Korea has already launched seven missiles. It appears that through military provocations North Korea is trying to attract more international attention, secure technology and hold dominant position when negotiating. North Korea's missile program has developed enough to hit Japan and US bases, making not only South Korea their enemies but also Japan and the United States. Nevertheless, the reason why North Korea cannot stop its missile launches originates from the dilemma of inter-Korean relations.

Moon Jae-in's government recently insisted on strengthening the ROK-US alliance and responding hard to North Korea's repeated provocations. He said he would open the possibility of conversation with North Korea, but would only talk if North Korea's attitude changes. North Korea's ambassador to the United Nations Kim Dae-jung insisted that if the United States imposes sanctions and puts pressure on North Korea, North Korea will not stop the provocation. He said only by signing a peace treaty, an agreement to stop military actions against the country, can they settle a matter peacefully. In other words, if the world gives a tough response to the missile launch, North Korea will continue to pose a threat on them. However, in the current situation, South Korea cannot follow a peace treaty that discards the US-ROK alliance for security when North Korea is still on nuclear status. Both Koreas are on the horns of a dilemma of eliminating mutual threats first.

In this dilemma, South must try to negotiate with the North to resolve the problem peacefully. Beijing sources predicted that if the Moon Jae-in government takes a hard-line stance, it will not be able to avoid armed provocations such as the West Sea Naval Battles. What South Korea needs now is maintaining a continuous positive relationship with North Korea. The conflict between South and North cannot be solved at once using peaceful means. If the government uses a strategic approach to communicating such as reuniting of separated families despite North Korea's military provocation problem, both Koreas will build mutual trust. Looking at the outcomes of the past Korean War, improving inter-Korean relations by gradually establishing trust seems a wiser choice.

POSTMODERNISM

All truth is relative.*

(Except this statement.)
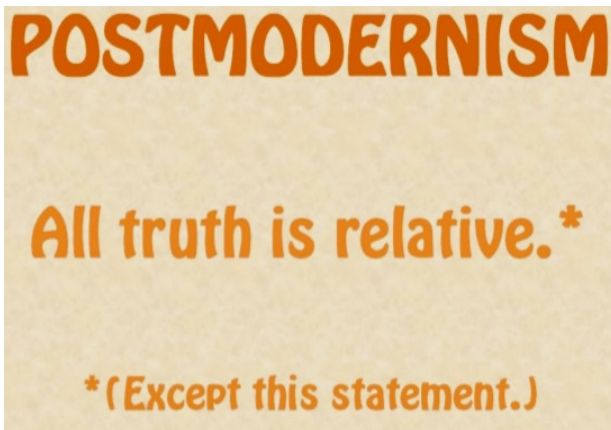
Viewing H
through M

People cope with various moments they encounter. The moments may be meaningful or they may be so meaningless that people do not even remember the next day. To meaningful events, People call it "The moment that will remain throughout the history".

The term history is often used to define meaningful incidents that happened at the past. The media reports the record of these past events through articles and news. For example, the recent impeachment was so memorable that it went on media ranking top of real-time search for months. When people record historical events on media, their point of view intervenes. The book "Historia QuoVadis" by Kim-Ki-Bong reveals an interesting interdependent relationship between history and the media.

History
Media

"Kim Ki Bong's Historia QuoVadis"

이민하

Kim explains that through history presented in media, people can realize what present society needs.

Kim begins by introducing a definition of history. In recent years, many theories on a definition of history conflicted with each other. Among them, postmodernism is the most recently claimed theory. Postmodernists advocate the view that history is not factual events from the past but the record that people created. Since all people possess different views, subjectivity will intervene when writing. They believe that with historical facts that are inaccessible, people need to use their imagination to reconstruct what to believe. After the stagnation of the national sentiment from the Seowall incident, people must have wanted a leader who thinks and communicates with his or her people unlike the leader of Japanese.

This can be also applied to our confrontation when movie International Market came out. A group who had gone through heartbreaking events after Korean War mostly loved the movie. On the other hand, there was another group who did not like too much emotion in historical event that should be factual. They criticized the movie as a distortion of history.

In my point of view, the media represents history by reporting everyday issues and reconstructing historical events. While recording, the media embodies people's point of view. Some people criticize subjectivity in media for distorting of historical event. Nonetheless, it is only by presenting history through media that people can express their thoughts, sympathize, and understand what they need in their society.

Will China Become the World's Number 1

배희조

Recently, China is acting as if they are the ruler of the world. They are meeting more and more countries, and those countries also seem to follow China even more. Germany and UK is one of those countries. Interestingly, what is triggering this flow is not China, but US's actions. Until now, US mainly took control of world's order. US gave up on issues for other countries sometimes because they thought it was the right thing to do. However, things have changed since Donald Trump became the president. More time should be given in order to evaluate his actions, but for now Trump seems to be rather selfish, and radical. For example, Trump is making policies to move factories from other countries, and is abolishing some treaties that can benefit the world such as TPP. Surprisingly he even decided to exit the Paris Climate Agreement. These actions are not only becoming a burden to the other countries, but it is hard to understand from other countries' point of view. In this situation, people need to remind themselves that the US is not the only super power existing in the world. China is almost as strong as US. For this reason, more and more countries are slowly trying to have close relationships with China. Since Korea is also very closely related with China and US, government should carefully consider next action.

Expensive Price Grieves Consumers

배희조

One of the consumer's biggest concerns every year is the price of goods. Price often determines family's expenditure, or quality of life. Unfortunately, the prices of livestock goods are increasing recently. Since most of people cannot live without these important goods, people are worrying even more. According to the ministry of statistics, consumer price index(소비자물가지수) has risen by 2% in a year. Not only that, the price of livestock goods has risen 11.6% which is almost a record. This is severely hurting the consumers because this situation is not new. The price of products has been rising consistently, and no solution has been made. Therefore, consumers are worrying more and more about the situation.

There are a few reasons for high price level. First reason is the lack of supply. If there are many people who want something, it is obvious that there should be more goods. However, that is

not currently happening. Even though AI is not rampant anymore in Korea, it is in some other foreign countries. Therefore, the amount of importation in livestock goods has decreased. On the other hand, the demand for those goods did not decrease. This imbalance between demand and supply is causing pain to Korean consumers. It must end soon.

The next reason is tyranny of huge markets. Many consumers believe that this is hidden reason behind constantly increasing price. Most of the people buy goods from markets, not directly from farmers. Therefore, markets tend to raise the price of the goods they bought and then sell them to the consumers. In this process, few huge markets that is raising price too much is causing pain to consumers.

The solution for electoral populism is the interest in politics and the right of suffrage by the people.

이세찬

Populism is kind of polity that advocates the views and intentions of the public. It started as a notion which asserts politics should be conducted with the will of the masses rather than a few elites. However, in the Republic of Korea, populism is believed to be a political behavior that aims to achieve its goal by focusing on popularity while ignoring the original purpose of policy realism, judgment of value, right and wrong.

The term populism in politics comes from the activities of the Populist Party, which was created in the 1890s to oppose the two major political parties of the United States, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. In order to obtain the votes of the farmers and workers, the populist dismissed the economic rationality and caused political confusion by imposing unrealizable policies to play partisan politics. In addition, the regime of Juan Peron in the 1940s, 50s and 1970s, the seventh largest economy in the world, brought down the country's finances as a result of widespread welfare benefits that had been given to get voters' votes. In the case of the Peron welfare policy in Argentina, populism became widely known throughout the world.

The main side effect of populism is that huge tax burdens will put pressure on the economy because a tax hike is inevitable to put part of their benevolent

welfare policy into action. Most of the politicized welfare promises that politicians will make to get more votes each time politicians go to the polls are not based on the politicians' pockets but the funds that come from tax collected by the people. The promotion of a benevolent welfare policy with debt can drive a serious economic crisis.

The Korean 18th President Park Geun-hye's basic old-age pension was to give 200,000 won to anyone over 65 years of age. The policy extended the range of pensioner from 70% of the income to the top 30% of the income. It is controversial whether the rich man such as Lee Kun-hee, Samsung Group chairman, will receive the old-age pension 90,000 won a month. Therefore, public interest and participation in politics are indispensable in order to take selective welfare instead of indiscriminate welfare populism like above.

As an obligation of the people to choose the leader, we have to remind the following two remarks.

"If the people turn away from politics, they are punished to be dominated by the most low-quality politicians." -Plato-
"Every nation gets the government it deserves." -Winston Churchill-

Suffrage, which is the basic right of the people, should be a right to actively participate in the development of the nation, the welfare of the people, and the improvement of the quality of life of the individual through voting in the election. Parliamentarians are entrusted with power by the people and carry out the deliberation of the government budget, the inspection of the state affairs, and the impeachment of the president. But the important fact is that as Plato pointed out, the indifference to politics and the abandonment of suffrage mean that the nation and the people must accept the harm caused by the production of low-level politicians. The fate of the Republic of Korea depends on how to elect right politicians with political qualification as a worker of the people every four years in local elections, parliamentary elections and presidential elections. Even if the people think they are not directly involved in politics, they should be interested in selecting workers for the country, through looking over the policy vision of the candidates on real estate, education, agriculture, and employment, and the other things.

New president of France
Who is He

박다원

The French presidential election took place from April 23th to May 7th. It was meanigful and drew global attention. After Donald Trump was elected America's 45th president, his election affected the world's political trend. From Brexit and Trump's election, the number of people who support the idea of populism has expanded. Influenced by the UK and America, politicians in Europe who ran on populism appeared. So the French presidential election was meaningful, because it could assume the future polictical trends. Also, this election drew global attention because two nonmainstream groups led the election. Before this election, the Republican Party and the Socialist Party were the two leading political parties in France. However, this election's finalists were from small political parties, "En Marche" and Front National party. This represented the situation of French, who didn't trust the existing political world of their own country and wanted changes in France.

After François Hollande, the outgoing president of France, gave up running for election again, and François Fillon's approval ratings dropped because of his "wife hiring scandal," the French election turned into a battle between Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen. These two candidates' perspectives toward present France were similar. However, their views for the future France were different. They came up with entirely different campaign pledges and their foundations of support were also different. Based on the Paris terror attack and the Nice terror attack, Le Pen argued for "France First" and "Economic Patriotism," a pledge to promote French business and to protect the economy where necessary from foreign investment and free it from European constraints. Also, she took a negative view toward refugees, and promised to suspend all legal immigrations to France. Marcron came up with different pledges against Le Pen. Macron put forward a five year-plan that will see £42 billion (€50 billion) invested in areas such as job training, farming, transportation, infrastructure, and healthcare. The plan will also earmark investment to meet environmental energy targets in a bid to move from coal-based energy production to alternative renewable energy sources. In stark contrast to Le Pen, Macron did not envision a France that shuts out immigrants and asylum seekers. He wanted a six-month processing time for asylum requests as well as more French language lessons and integration programs for foreigners arriving in France. "No religion is a problem in France today," he said at a rally in October. "If the state should be neutral, which is at the heart of secularism, we have a duty to let everybody practice their religion with dignity." e

Eventually, Emmanuel Macron was elected for France's 25th president. He beat Marine Le Pen 66.06% to 33. 94%. The significance of his election was that the centrist party had won the election, weakening the power of growing far-right political groups. President Macron emphasized the importance of France's role in the international society, and expressed his hope to show France's leadership in the European Union.

"Key Pledges" of Pres.Moon Government

이지현

Moon Jae-in, the liberal politician, won the 19th presidential election, held on the May 9, 2017. "I will become a president of all people," he said at his inauguration ceremony at the National Assembly. Moon said he would move his office to Gwanghwamun, as he promised before. "I will share the president's imperial powers with nation as much as possible," Moon said. Moving presidential office to Gwanghwamun is one of his main promises he made before. Moon made a lot of pledges through the various sections include welfare, labor, education, politics and diplomacy.

Labor

Moon is highly interested in youth's employment uncertainty and temporary positions. He promised non-regular worker protection law to prevent discrimination that non-regular workers experienced before. He also vowed to increase jobs up to 810,000. He said it will solve the young's unemployment crisis. Moon set a goal to increase the number of social service officers to 1,740,000 and change 300,000 indirect employment to direct employment. He is also going to reduce the working hours while expanding minimum wage.

Welfare

Moon's welfare promises are usually made for the elderly's and his pledges are closely related to the employment. According to his commitment, he will double the wages and adapt the unemployment allowances for the elders. Moon said that he will reform the basic pension system by abolishing differential rates of payment and increase the amount of money people get. To solve the dementia problems among the elders, he would found dementia specialized hospital and cover ninety percent of the burden that occurred during the treatment with national finance.

Education

Moon's education policies can be divided into two parts. First of all, to reduce the private education, he would institute high school credit system and 'one class – two teacher system'. The other policies are focused to life the burden from parents. By expanding free education until high school and reduce the university fee by half, Moon tried to give economic helps. Moreover, he provided some aids to a double-income family, raising subsidy for child-care leave, promoting paternity leave and enlarging the child care system.

Diplomacy

He is planning to make national emergency management system to handle a dangerous situation with agility. Although he pledged to work for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and establish peace regime, he would push ahead Kill Chain pre-emptive strike system. Not only concentrating on the relation between North Korea, Moon also called for better ties with US, strengthen the communication about THAAD. In the case of Japan, he pursued a renegotiation of the past settlement on the wartime sex slavery dispute. He expected close cooperation between four countries: United States, Japan, China and Russia.

Politics

Moon suggests the relocation of presidential office to Gwanhwamun by stages to make his work open to the public and increase communication with nation. To build a government of integrity, Moon will have an investigative agency to eradicate senior executives' corruption. Moon vowed to reform of top 10 Chaebol toward a transparent management system as well.

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