

Issue on GSC president above surface

In HUFSS on March 17, there was another impeachment proceeding movement, which was comparable to current political situations of Korea. Emergency Counter plan Council (ECC), which is mainly composed of non-activist HUFSSans, and the General Student Council (GSC) held an open forum about "GSC president's stand for the representative of Hanchongryun" at the Student Center. ECC has been strongly resisting the GSC president Baik Jong-ho's movement of being the representative of Hanchongryun, claiming "GSC had never collected the student's opinion." ECC made a signature-seeking campaign about the matter during winter vacation, and collected over 700 signatures of HUFSSans.

The open forum continued over 3 hours, Ong Il-hwan and Kim Chang-ki (E-97) from ECC strongly criticized the GSC president Baik Jong-ho. Kim Chang-ki asked, "The impeachment of president Roh is wrong because it was the despotism by the parties of a large number and they neglected the people's opinion." Then Kim Je-dong from the GSC refuted the statement, "It is such an insulting remark that you compare activists to corrupt politicians."

However, Baik Jong-ho apologized that there was not enough efforts to collect the students' opinion. He said, "I feel sorry about the lack of conversation with many students. The election of Hanchongryun took place during the vacation, so we failed to open a general student meeting and collect every voices of students, but we discussed the matter with each student council," and he continued, "But I am regrettable that the ECC made an 'impeachment' signature-seeking which is too extreme. I will do my best to carry out my promises, and also succeed in HUFSS 50th anniversary."

After a long-time debate, GSC and ECC could not reach the agreements, so finally ECC suggested some selective solutions: excusing from both of Hanchongryun representative and GSC president, excusing from Hanchongryun representative, prohibiting GSC members' outside tasks except after school or weekends, and joint survey. They said that if GSC agrees to a single suggestion out of four above, then they will support GSC for the development of HUFSS. Ong Il-hwan said, "GSC have contacted us when we lodged about the matter, before the signature-seeking. Today's result is very disappointing." He declared that if GSC ignores his suggestion, he will proceed the impeachment of Baik Jong-ho by the regulations of the student council. According to the regulation, more than 10 percent of total enrollment of HUFSS can originate the impeachment of GSC president. ECC have collected the signature from more than 10 percent of HUFSSans. The GSC announced its statement through the school newspaper that the conditions the ECC demanded is unable to be fulfilled.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus



The GSC and school authorities are discussing critical issues.

Two sides on the table

Public hearing about the "Freezing of the tuition fee" and "The development of Wangsan campus" was held at the Students Welfare building of the Wangsan campus. Many people related to the school administrative, Ahn Byong-man, the president of HUFSS, Choi Young-soo, the vice president of HUFSS, Won Jong-kwan, the president of the Wangsan General Student Council (GSC), Wee Hyun-suk, vice president of the GSC, and other professors and students participated the hearing.

First, Ahn Byong-man greeted the audience saying, "The students and the HUFSS authorities should understand and support each other. Thank you for opening this public hearing." After the appreciative words, the discussion began in earnest. About the former matter, Won Jong-kwan explained, "The former president of HUFSS created the organization of tuition fee in 2001. However, this organization was demoted to Tuition fee control Adjust Committee in 2003. So the HUFSS authorities disregard our opinion. Actually, HUFSS tuition fee has increased 7.47% this year. We will not budge an inch backward." However, the president of HUFSS objected to the speech by saying, "Tuition fee Adjustment Committee is actually a nominal organization. Above all, tuition fee is the competence of the president. It should not

be a concern of the students." Kim In-cho, who is the commander of the planning section, added that HUFSS tuition fee is lower than the other universities in the national capital region.

The discussion continued for hours, although they could not come to an agreement. Eventually, the first subject was postponed without any agreements.

Next, they argued the problems on the development of Wangsan campus. First, Ahn Byong-man remarked, "Now Wangsan campus has many problems. They are increasing the new dormitory, training space for the circles, and increasing the instructors, library, gymnasium, and traffic problems. The HUFSS authorities are making every effort to solve these problems." the GSC counter-voiced, "We could not see any signs of those efforts in view of the results so far achieved." Ahn Byong-man uttered, "HUFSS already made a contract with Hyundai to construct a new dormitory. However, the dormitory is not yet given a construction permit from the Yong-in city because the Wangsan campus is on the greenbelt area. We are putting our best efforts to solve other problems."

Jho Ki-sung, the master of accounting section, added on this problem, "The HUFSS authorities made plans for a new Wangsan library. The HUFSS authorities made a budget for a billion, for this new

library in the budget."

The HUFSS authorities and the GSC had continued unnecessary discussion for long time. They promised to meet and talk with the students regularly, one time per semester. Due to lack of time, the discussion left many unsolved problems.

After the discussion, Ahn Byong-man went on to answer several questions from the students. Jung Sae-jin (C-99) said "Now HUFSS dormitory was divided two parts: one is men's dormitory, the other is women's. However, the HUFSS authorities put women students into men's dormitory in 2003. Furthermore, the authorities did not report this fact to students in advance."

Ahn Byong-man replied "There are not almost any universities having their dormitories divided into men's and women's dormitory in foreign countries. I did not know this. I'll check with interested person of dormitory to make sure." On that day, numerous people took part in the public hearing. Although many things were discussed during three hours.

Throughout this public hearing, they had a meaningful time, hearing the thoughts of each others.

On next meeting, the HUFSS authorities and students are going to have more communication.

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

HufsPhil makes musical harmony for freshmen

To congratulate The freshmen upon entering HUFSS, there was a concert of HufsPhil on March 17. Although it started a little late, many audiences kept their seats, waiting for the performance. They opened the curtains with "Somewhere Over the Rainbow," that was originally sung by Sarah Vaughan in the movie "Over the Rainbow." Next, "Themes from Calmi Caori Appassionati" from the movie, "Between Calm and Passion" sounded with string instruments. After Piano Trio No.1 of Felix Mendelssohn was performed, the first part was over.

During the break time, professor Mark Grubbs commented, "I think it was very good, and the last piece was particularly very good, I thought they did a very fun performance. Each group has worked very hard, I think, and they did a great job. I liked it a lot. I wish my students would invite me more to these kinds of students' activities."

"Although, they made some mistakes, I

can understand it, because they're not professionals. They seem to enjoy their own music. I think they look good showing their infatuation for one thing, music." said Kim Jun-mo, a student of the department of Japanese.

On the second part, all of HufsPhil members played together. Symphony no. 8 of Franz Schubert, Valse Triste of Jean Sibelius, and Fandole of Georges Bizet from L'Aresinne were performed.

The conductor of HufsPhil appraised their performance and gave some words to the freshmen. "I conducted four times in HufsPhil, I think it was the best performance ever. I'm so thankful to our members for doing the music we want, even in poor situations. I congratulate all freshmen for entering HUFSS. Although there are any College of Music in HUFSS, you can enjoy music here, and I wish you have a joyful time on campus."

By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Tips for future leaders

The lecture meeting on "Leadership and personnel relations" by Park Yeon-kwan and Jeon Kuk-jae took place at room 101 at the International Studies Area on March 20. This lecture was held by the Students Counseling Center as guidance for the students to understand leadership and personnel relations.

Park Yeon-kwan, the former secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, now as a lecturer in the Department of Vietnam talked about his former work and international leadership with personnel relations. He started off by explaining how difficult it was to continue studying on Vietnam since Korea has decided Vietnam as a hostile country in 1988. He remarked, "I did not have any teaching material when I was studying about Vietnam. Furthermore, many students were not interested in Vietnam. However I trusted myself and Vietnam." Then he added that many language departments have latent abilities and that HUFSSans need to develop the latency within them.

He also stressed the necessity of

international experts. International experts need to have the skill of language, culture and understanding of oneself. On today's lecture, most of the students were concerned about their unknown future and the society that awaits them. After the lecture, Kang Sun-young (GB-04) stated, "I learned more about the international expert through this lecture and gained confidence about the newly established departments. Also, I hope that someday I will also be an international expert."

In the afternoon, Jeon Kuk-jae, a professor of the Seoul Woman's University, talked about the personnel relations and understanding of human. He talked about the Korean society, which is monolithic and stressed that Korea does not have an open mind.

He added that Korean people lack assurance in front of the audience and he emphasized, "HUFSSans must have self-confidence and cooperate with each other in the society."

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

Professor from Delaware talks on women's rights in the United States

In the middle of the increasing demand for women's right in Korea, Professor Marian Lief Palley from University of Delaware came to Seoul campus, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. On Thursday, March 18, She had lots to say to inspire students of women power under the title of "Women's Rights Politics in the United States." Seventy of students and professors came to the second floor of Faculty Office Building II. Addressor Marian Lief Palley is the

professor of political science and international relations and director of women's studies at University of Delaware, Newark.

The participation of woman in society has gradually grown over the years. This has brought up the question of whether or not the increase to positions of power result in conditions that favor woman. Participation and leadership can be measured by comparing changes in the elective branch,

the bureaucracy, and non-governmental organizations.

The speech was concentrated on the changes in women's roles in state and local politics of the U.S. Women's roles in NGO. She remarked that American women have been increasingly successful in campaigning for public offices, by giving specific examples. The professor emphasized that all of this is a great leap for woman's participation in contrast to former years

when the participation rate was much lower. The over all attitude towards women leaders has grown, if gradually, positively. In addition, woman tend to appoint other women to positions of power and influence.

"Women tend to put emphasis on issues concerning women, children, and families. Therefore they tend to be more liberal and supportive of social welfare. As more and more women are elected to public offices and they become increasingly active in

politics, the issues they address and the perspectives that they have will influence policy outcomes. Women-friendly initiatives will become more prevalent." said the addressor, which drew out alot of agreement from men who participated.

By Lim Hyo-young / The Argus

BRIEF



By Yoo Hee-soo / The Argus

Candle light vigil held

Tens of thousands of people have gathered in Daehakro and Seoul City Hall to protest the impeachment of President Roh Moo-hyun. Against the opposition parties' impeachment motion, citizens still light candles to show their firm will.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

L.A. alumni association invites HUFSSans

"I was able to meet a lot of the seniors who graduated. We talked about the life at the field, and also about our future. I felt that after the visit, my vision about my future and life have broaden." Kim Hye-gyun (E-03) remarked.

The L.A. Alumni Association and the New York Alumni Association offered four students from both Wangsan and Imun campus to visit the U.S. The students, Kim Seul-ki (E-03), Kwun Seon-a (C-03), Kim Hea-gyun (E-03) and Jeon Jin-young (SCIC-03), were chosen between the sophomores due to their grades at admission and achievements of the past semesters.

The visit was made from January 30 to February 8 for 12days, and the vice president of HUFSS, Lee In-woong accompanied the students. In the schedule, such programs as dinner with the Alumni Association members, a talk with the mayor of L.A. and Sightseeing at the Grand Canyon, Las Vegas and so forth were included.

The selected students are posing with the vice president and the members of the alumni.



HUFSS

L.A. Alumni Association has given these kind of chances for 12 years since 1993, when Park Gwang-sin (E-60), the chairman of the association at the time decided to invite 4 students to learn by inspection, and explain about the present position of the L.A. Alumni Association.

The expanses of the travel, including the airfare and all the touring fees were all given out by the school, the L.A. Alumni Association and the New York Alumni Association.

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

St. Patrick's Day in Seoul

The Irish Festival started on March 14 in Daehakro near Hyewha Station of Jongro-gu.

Around 2 o'clock Marronnier Park was filled with people who were willing to enjoy the Irish Festival. Three-leaf clover which is the symbol of this festival was painted on the faces of children participating the festival and green balloons were grasped on visitors' hands. In one corner people were sampling Guinness Draught beer, a famous Irish beer. Irish traditional music filled the air of the park. As to express it was spring, people were wearing green hats and t-shirts, the symbol color of the festival. The marching parade was marching on Daehakro in the late afternoon. Traditional Irish musical band, international volunteer students, team of samulnori paraded row after row.

"This festival is to celebrate Saint Patrick's Day and to promote the sharing of Korea-Ireland culture," Catherin Emccormick, a member of the parade said.

After the parade, a concert continued on Marronnier Park. Lee Myoung-bak, the Mayor of Seoul, Paul Murrey, the ambassador of Ireland, each delivered a speech to celebrate the event.

"I'm glad this festival was held very successfully. Celebrating Saint Patrick's Day is booming all over the world, not only in Korea. It is now a global event," Paul Merrey, the ambassador of Ireland, said.

Traditional Irish instruments, such as bodhran, guitar, fiddle and tin whistle were played also. Irish and Korean people danced traditional Irish dances all together. Korean samulnori and cheerleaders of Dongguk university also performed. People of all ages enjoyed the event.

"Irish folk dance and folk dress are very exotic. I think sharing each other's culture is meaningful," Sin Woo-jae, a member of samulnori of Dongguk university said.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

Editorial

Political vacuum in Korean democracy

The nation has just weathered a big storm, as its politics has now recovered from the shock of the first-ever presidential impeachment. And now, as is widely known, all of Korean is waiting the objective coverage of the events following the National Assembly's vote for a motion to impeach President Roh Moo-hyun on March 12.

When the passage of an impeachment motion was threatening to throw the nation into chaos last month, the most urgent civic groups and citizen's task was to protest against the impeachment. Tens of thousands of people have been struggling and campaigning to opposite. They insisted that the impeachment is an illegal and worried about Korean democracy.

It is hard to tell whether the impeachment motion was right or wrong. Actually, Roh has been under attack since he said during a recent TV debate that he would do everything possible within the law to help Uri party win the April 15 elections. He quit the Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) after winning the presidency in 2002 under the party's banner. He does not belong to a party but has indicated he will join Uri soon before the polls.

However, from this fact, Presidents' announcement could give the confusion to MDP members as well as most people. Ever since the precedent in the history of Korean democracy, any of Presidents had changed their belonged party during their presidency session. Moreover, the opposition MDP earlier demanded Roh's apology for his breach of the law, which requires public officials to remain neutral in elections. However, President Roh has failed to apologize for violating the Elections Law.

Nevertheless, opposition party's threatening of impeachment motion was a mistakeable occasion, even though Mr. Roh supported unlawfully for the Uri Party in the run-up to the general election. In democratic country, to impeach their leader and to take an action that record for chaotic circumstances is a senseless job. None of members who organized a group could make their leader withdrawn even if he or she does misconduct. The members should help and support his or her faults so that the balance on the power stays.

Additionally, impeaching the president leaves not only confusion but a devastating chaos. As we can see, recently, most people feel anxiety about politics which was seriously tainted. And even, children who are joining with their parents or family have participated anti-impeachment rally and candle demonstrations to protest.

Impeaching president gives a bad image of country. Koreans have much developed in politics and the trend toward democracy which came from Internet Power. However, shocking political game has nothing to do with Korean will, that means Korea is still far from democracy. What if foreigners recognize Korea as the same level of undeveloped country in terms of "democracy"? This careless resolution of opposition parties totally destroys the democratic achievement the Korean has made over the past fifty years with bloody efforts. The opposition parties have been trying to keep their political power and profit without any contribution to Korean democracy.

Under these circumstances, the rival political parties are urged to halt their unseemly fight and let the people judge their performance in the elections next month. They must not further aggravate the confusion by intercepting the sovereign right of the people to make crucial judgments.

The motion will be based on the latest decision by the National Election Commission. Until then, President Roh must assume paramount responsibility in ensuring fair and clean election. The leader has to think how to bring an order and harmony, thereby saving the nation from political vacuum.



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

Proud to be HUFSS ambassador

Interview with Bae Eun-seon (E-82), an English teacher

Competition on job market is so fierce nowadays that even highly educated students started to give up in the middle of the course. Although the students who have already enrolled universities are studying hard, they tend to transfer to "prestigious schools." Especially the College of Education is their highly wanted list. To catch up this trend, the Argus met Bae Eun-seon (E-82), an English teacher of Sookmyung Girls' High School (SGHS), who has been working in teaching profession nearly twenty years.

Ms. Bae is admired by her students for her distinguished lecture style and her special approach to students. The class turns to English fresh air as her teaching method does not limit in textbook. Pop songs and proverbs are always incorporated. Her good memory has helped her to remember all student names, so her student feel close to Bae.

"I loved English so much during the middle school. I was so enthusiastic in English class and rolled pronunciation too much till my tongue itches." She continued, "That is why I decided to major in English." Ms. Bae entered HUFSS as a four-year scholarship student. She was living in Imundong and her older sister attending Sogang University recommended to join "Imun Havard."

During her freshman days she joined Oedae Hakbo for a year working as a student reporter. She recalled the most thankful gift from Hakbo was her husband. She met her life-long partner in Hakbo as a senior to freshman. That's not all. She, afterward, worked in editing Alumni Bulletin and seized the opportunity to meet prestigious celebrities of HUFSS. That was the unforgettable moment that made her feel



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

proud of the school. "Campus looked tiny and fierce in appearance, but it was full of passions. Visiting numerous celebrities urged me to carry on HUFSS pride."

Ms. Bae sometimes faced hard times. She recalls her seniors reaction to her was the most unbearable moment. Her seniors refused to admit class of 1982 as members of HUFSS as entrance score were lower than seniors. She felt isolated as her seniors treated her as someone who won "college entrance lottery ticket."

The motive that brought her to become a nineteen-year old veteran teacher was simple. "I was wondering what to minor. Then my husband advised me to minor curricula for teaching profession." In the year of 1986 she first started teaching in Sookmyung Girl's Middle School and

thirteen years later she moved to SGHS. Nowadays she takes care of "gosamban," a class which prepares for university entrance exam, and is the toughest class for teachers.

The reporter asked for her words to HUFSS, that celebrates its 50th anniversary this year. Ms. Bae gave firmly criticizing message to school administration as an alumni and an educator's view. In alumni's stance, she emphasized importance of an academic advisor. "There are any advisors supporting students actually. Without advisor systems, HUFSS cannot survive in current university competition." She added "HUFSS is one of the good colleges, but professor to student relationship is so poor. I believe it is no use for school administration just wait till famous graduates are born. They are putting students to grow up by themselves. If we

don't do this type of marketing strategies right now, school's reputation will collapse immensely again. I know HUFSS' reputation has already fallen drastically as my two decade-long profession know-how tells it. I have deep regrets to this fact and I don't want to hear my students' bad credits of HUFSS when students decide their college. Nowadays high school students want a school with bright vision, and an academic advisor is the one of their highly critical keys to decide their future school. I rather advise school administration to consider this issue very seriously."

In educator's view, she secondly ordered improvement in advertising strategies: HUFSS' advertising strategies are also fierce. She recommended using media power as many graduates predominate over this area. "Students feel HUFSS is not prospering. Their preference show they don't know anything of this school except its fame in foreign languages. Their knowledges still lack." She said it would be better to advertise HUFSSans who show great performances in their certain fields.

In her final words to dearly HUFSSans she stressed that a high school and a university that people have graduated always affects their life wherever they go. Especially university value, it is their identity label. Indeed that means people are daily-supported by their own university. "Do your job with endless efforts but don't even think about shortcuts."

By Kim Mi-ju
Reporter of Campus Section

Blue Print

Political tug-of-war "juldarigi"



Jozsef Attila Balazsi

In the following article, I would like to briefly express my opinion on President Roh's impeachment. I am neither an historian, nor a politician, my field is linguistics.

What is all the fuss about? Allegedly, President Roh violated the elections law and took illegal corporate contributions through his aides while in office and mismanaged economic affairs. Therefore the National Assembly brought impeachment proceedings against him. The Korean society is completely split over the action, and since March 12th, candlelight rallies have been organized by citizens in Seoul, Busan, and Daegu. Not only men in the street, yet also politicians and lawyers are divided. The

Korean Bar Association says Roh did not break the law, while the Seoul Bar Association disagrees with the previous statement. Even the Korean Teachers and Education Workers Union issued a statement against the impeachment action.

It is evident that both parties cannot be right. The President was legally elected, in a democratic way, which means that most citizens trusted and regarded him the right person for the job. Whether he acted unlawfully or not, remains to be decided by the court. People may and must have their opinions about things, yet I do not think that outdoor assemblies favoring or condemning the impeachment would be reasonable. You vote for or against some politicians because you are certain about their abilities to work for the sake of the people. If the exact opposite of what you have expected of them happens, you will not vote for them any more. This is the normal way of events in a democratic society.

Society is built on rules and laws, and you have to take it for granted that politicians also do their best to contribute to the development and flourishing of your country. They have sworn an oath to do so. In case you have uncertainties, or have lost faith in people, you will vote against them in the next run. Democratically elected persons should be ousted democratically, and, as far as I know, this motion in parliament, though

unprecedented, is wholly in accordance with the rules of the National Assembly.

The problem is that laws and legal procedures regulate life only roughly, in general terms, and many an event cannot be foreseen even by the wittiest lawmakers. Life and society changes, and these changes are reflected by the laws; thus laws must be reconsidered and reworded from time to time. Of course, if there is no clause or article on this or that problem, any explanation may be (in)correct or (il)legal. Everyday reasoning is less bound by the strict meaning of words than legal thinking is. In this case we have to dispute things openly. As a Russian proverb goes, Truth is born in arguments. Democracy and lawfulness are directly connected. If anyone has violated the law, legal measures should be taken. Yet there should be no exceptions to the rule. It is natural that he who has committed any offence or crime must take responsibility. In a newspaper article a law professor has maintained that President Roh's alleged violation of the Elections Law did not seriously infringe upon the constitutional order. I was struck by the word seriously. What does it mean?

Seriously or slightly, it infringed upon it, or did it not? As if someone said she is not seriously pregnant. Politics is inextricably interwoven with everyday life, and if politicians make a wrong decision, political

or economic, it will affect society as a whole. Yet public disgust over the politicians' faults must be expressed in the poll.

Times change, people need to change and get accustomed to new circumstances as well. During the years of colonial oppression and under the authoritarianism Koreans could not freely elect their politicians. They could only do one thing: go out into the streets and demonstrate their protest against the political situation in the country. These days people take part in democratic elections and are free to express their opinion in public, notwithstanding, they keep to the old reactions thinking they have to defend democracy in the streets. That is why people occupy the streets, changing the Country of Morning Calm into the Country of Evening Storm.

What we are witnessing now is a normal political conflict which must (and I am sure will) soon be solved. Electing politicians and ousting them from power belongs to the rules of democracy, as it has happened several times in European and American history. I am convinced that the opposing political views and interests in Korea will end in effective solution agreeable to all.

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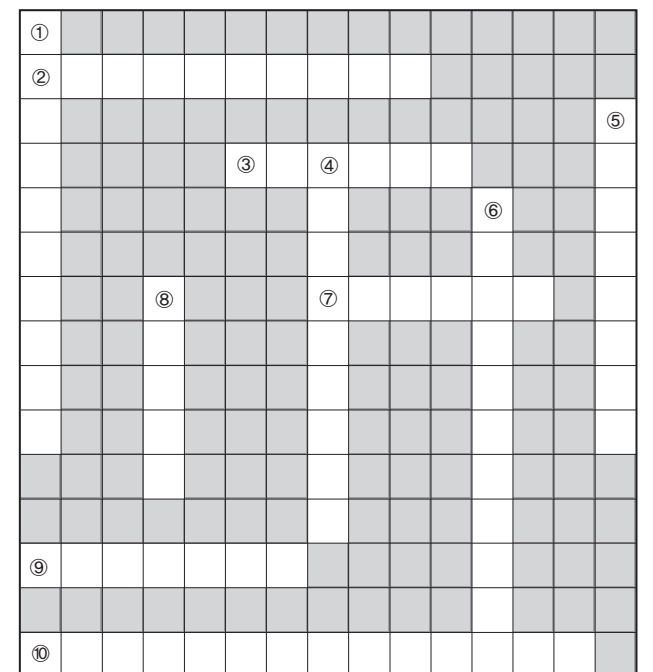
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CROSS-PUZZLE

- ① water mixed with waste matter
- ② accredited as representative from one country to another
- ③ a building material that hardens to act as adhesive material
- ④ A body or collection of myths belonging to a people and addressing their origin, history, deities, ancestors, and heroes
- ⑤ feelings of ardent love
- ⑥ the activity of interchanging or reciprocating
- ⑦ The overall condition of an organism at a given time
- ⑧ a republic in southern South America on the western slopes of the Andes on the south Pacific coast
- ⑨ One who manages or oversees, as the administrative director of a museum collection or a library
- ⑩ The restoration of () started on July, 2003



Visit The Argus office at the Student Hall or send us your answer to theargus@hanmail.net. The deadline is April 20. The Argus is waiting for your answer to send out prizes.

SEM at HUFSS has long way to go

Desperate measures in laboratories call for help

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS) has continuously developed since its inception in 1954. And since it established Wangsan Campus and grew to university in 1980, it has made rapid progress. However, because of the inherent characteristics of the school that HUFSS mostly consisted of foreign language departments, it has been difficult to develop language & literature majors and science & engineering majors (SEM) in balance. Although it is evident that balanced developments of both should be made in order to help HUFSS make more rapid progress, it is real that even the existence of SEM in HUFSS is not well recognized under the name of "Foreign Studies." Moreover, the recent deepening of the social phenomena, "avoidance of science & engineering majors," is serving as a factor of impeding the developments in HUFSS. We should face the reality and make efforts to resolve the problems in order to help 50 years old HUFSS become more advanced university. In this regard, the Argus identifies problems related to SEM, and seeks the solutions and the alternatives.



A student is trying a chemical experiment in the laboratory.

insufficiency of budget. Shin Seon-ho, a faculty of Publicity Section, expressed a regret at it, saying, "We have many strategic ideas regarding publicities of HUFSS' image, but we only have such a small budget to realize them. It is true that we were not able to promote more active publicity activities so far because of the limited budget." He continued, "However, we are trying to seek as many changes as possible within the small budget. Through a new publicity strategy of image combination like "European English student, law school student New Yorker, and engineering student Parisienne" we are endeavoring to build HUFSS' image."

SEM, their own efforts required

Another problem in HUFSS' SEM is that their own efforts for substantiality are not sufficient and that long-term development plans are not present. Although one-step further development of SEM relies on enhancing competitiveness through strengthening of the characteristics of science and engineering, any substantial and specific plans for a characterization project are not visualized except for individual discussions by some professors. Furthermore, major completion credits of the

SEM disciplines fell down to forties' points in relation to the educational reform within the university aiming at reinforcing the second majors and minors. These factors are facing trouble in promoting substantiality of SEM, being combined with the social phenomena of students' avoidance of difficult major studies and SEM's hollowness. Accordingly, it is imperative to secure various curriculums to strengthen major studies.

Deficiency in superior human resources

The last factor is deficiency of superior human resources. SEM is often awarded research tasks, but related professors come to face difficulties in performing research tasks due to deficiency of human resources. This is derived from the fact that superior students of HUFSS' SEM go to graduate schools of other universities after graduating, as major universities specializing in SEM are intensively supported since the launch of BK21. The deficiency of superior human resources not only causes difficulties in performing research, but also weakens SEM' external status. In addition, even though SEM much requires assistants' help when

conducting experimental classes, the deficiency of graduate students makes it difficult to secure them.

Seek to the alternatives

The factors mentioned above impede the development of SEM and weaken the status of SEM in HUFSS. In order to improve this, first, it is imperative to build SEM's external image. In inducing superior talents, HUFSS should consider building image for SEM colleges in addition to the publicities of its own external image, and also increase investments for the publicities.

Second, more specific plans and policies to enhance competitiveness by heightening SEM's characteristics should be established. Jeong Hai-seok working in recruitment section said, "A solution to reinforce the competitiveness of SEM through substantial systems such as original language speaking lectures and exchanges with foreign universities is necessary, and an appealing plan should be created."

Third, since on-the-spot training and experience are important in SEM, an educational-industrial cooperative system should be established. Through the training and experience collaborated with businesses, SEM students may enhance their competitiveness.

Finally, in-depth major courses are required to cultivate superior human resources and a system is also needed to induce superior talents up to the graduate school. The dean of College of Information and Industrial Engineering said, "We are studying on in-depth major courses to strengthen major classes and considering 5-year master's course combining school courses with graduate schools in order to attract superior students to the graduate school. I am dreaming of HUFSS' SEM where professors are able to exercise their capabilities and everyone is upgraded."

By Ahn Na-young
Reporter of Campus Section

HUFSS provides numerous inconveniences to students attending the university. Cause of such inconvenience is due to insufficient number of instructors. And as a consequence, there are too much students in a classroom. For example, the students minoring in Business Administration are forced to take a class with 160 students, which is overwhelming.

The school administration seems to be passive for hiring the instructors; the full-time faculty members. As of now, the ratio of instructor per students is 1 to 40. This ratio is exceedingly shameful when compared to 25 students per instructor for other middle and top class universities in Seoul. Instead of employing the instructors, HUFSS hires part time lecturers.

Motive for hiring more part time lecturers is directed to financial reason. The administration has to support instructors financially for progressive research. On the other hand, the administration only has to compensate the lecture fees to the part time lecturers. In conclusion, hiring lecturers is a way to cut down the expenses. Will this action present a positive feedback to the students? When the school invest in the instructors, they can research well and obtain excellent results. When the instructors can do so, they can teach the students profitable lessons. This is the way to develop HUFSS. The school's behavior is shortsighted.

No other fact is as important as the quality of class materials in universities. This school's behavior makes the students take poor-quality classes. HUFSSans are divested of their right to take classes of good quality. To take it for an example, there are classes where students are taught by a lecturer still working on doctorate degree. A student teaches students. With under-qualified lecturers teaching more than 100 students, the students feel that

their classes are not fruitful. One of the students taking the class said, "I want to drop this class, and I have it under consideration. The class is not beneficial." The students emerged in well developed lectures have better chances to prepare themselves for the society. For that reason, the school should fully support HUFSSans to have proper instructors.

With increasing tuition fees, the administration is noticeably focusing on improving its preference their facility. It is important to invest in human resources as well as facilities. There are students saying that HUFSS has developed with respect to its facilities, but only a few of the students saying that HUFSS has developed with respect to instructors and classes. HUFSSans are the future of HUFSS and the "right" investment is always a great start to enrich HUFSSans' future.

By Kim Kyu-young
Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

Neglected priority

GSC's voice indignation exploded

The Wangsan General Student Council (GSC) occupied the Office of Students Affairs on March 17. This incident occurred during the entrance ceremony.

Lee Dong-hyun, the former president of the College of Humanities, went down his knees in front of the president of HUFSS on the entrance ceremony because of hiking tuition fee without any good reason.

He required some explanations about

unreasonable tuition fee. However, the HUFSS authorities ignored it.

The GSC continually demanded that the administration freezes the tuition fee, and promoted the students' welfare in this semester.

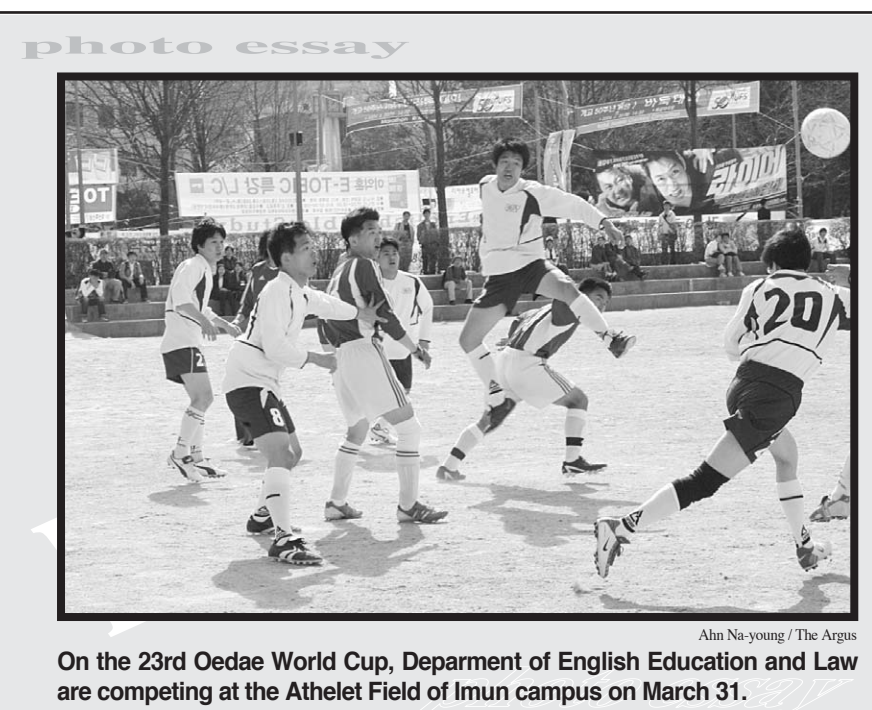
The authorities still neglected the GSC's voice. Despite of a great deal of efforts of the GSC, they did not have any specific explanations. Eventually the council with

HUFSSans' voice exploded; they occupied the office during the day.

Wee Hyun-suk, the vice president of the Wangsan campus, said, "The office has to work for student, but, they neglected students' voice. The office is unmindful of its duty." The occupation kept the office from working well during the day. It caused the students in convenience. The office had to work in other place during the day. The

student who went there, said, "I felt inconvenience. The object of struggle was very good, but the GSC should have given the students previous notice."

By Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus



On the 23rd Oedae World Cup, Department of English Education and Law are competing at the Athlet Field of Imun campus on March 31.

Reporter's Note

Public anger spreads country



When I arrived in Yeouido, thousands of president Roh supporters gathered in front of the National Assembly building because the National Assembly voted to impeach President on March 12. Angry people over impeachment motion passed by lawmakers gathered in a mass rallies and held candlelight vigils near the building. The demonstrations continued in Gwanghwamun until the next day, for denouncing the impeachment motion. Also, students participated in the rallies to protest against the result of the votes. Some people burst into tears of indignation and others were discouraged by the crisis of the country. While some volunteers were short of speech, most people choked up with rage. As time went by, the number of people was swelling.

Where is the ship of Korea sailing to? The passage of impeachment motion was unjustified and absurd, but it was the act, done by legitimately elected National Assembly. Ironically, both president Roh

and the lawmakers were elected by the people. Before a vote on impeachment against president Roh, we expected the president to show mature leadership in embracing both the ruling and opposition parties as well as the people. We also desired that opposition parties consider the public happiness and national interest first. The parties and president Roh should feel responsible for troubles in our society.

Of course, we should wait for the decision of the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court is closely watching public opinions for additional guidance. Moreover, the people are not silent any more. Gathering 100,000 to 1,300,000 people for the candlelight vigils in a city, is a people's claim and voice. This is a fight to defend democracy against the decision of National Assembly.

Public have the power of the ballot box as their final resource. In this regard, the upcoming general election is a crucial decision that may well determine the country's fate. Voters should not fail to grasp this opportunity and should express their opinions to the politicians. I confirmed positive signs in the future through the sight of people carrying candles spontaneously.

By Yang Sun-young
Reporter of National Section



Ambition to learn "forgotten" mother tongue

What do students associate with Sweden? A country that first started publishing "Metro," the first tabloid ever pressed in free charge that now booms morning newspapers in Korea? Otherwise famous golfer Anika Sorenstam that wows the world in LPGA? People in Korea could pop out some portraits of Sweden but not so many of them know about Sweden. The Argus met Solomon You, a thirty year old Korean-Swedish man came to HUFSS as an exchange student.

As reporter first encountered him face to face at the International Lounge, reporter was a bit surprised to see him. Indeed reporter didn't know he was Korean-Swedish since his English accent was perfect on the phone interview. Confused, however, the reporter began to ask him about his Korea journey. First of all, Solomon's family name "You" sounded like Korean last name "You." Wondering if it is linked to Korean, the reporter asked him about his origin of family name and then realized his parents has emigrated to Sweden. "My uncle was a journalist who lived across Switzerland, USSR, and Sweden. Once he arrived to live in Sweden, he recommended my father come and study Ph.D at there. My dad pushed for the plan. That's how it worked."

Unfortunately his father could not get Ph.D due to his poor English. His initial aim failed. However, he decided to live there and started their second page of life in



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Sweden.

The motive that brought Solomon to study in HUFSS was special and courageous.

Solomon's parents' mother tongue was Korean but Solomon cannot speak it fluently. Due to his strong refusal to learn Korean when he was young, his parents did not push him. "Frankly speaking, I had no interest in knowing about Korea but I knew I have to learn it since I wanted to know about my motherland." He graduated college four years ago but he kept studying Korean by himself. While studying Korean, he was serving his job as a member of

society. Then he received the information about student exchange program at HUFSS, Korea. Without hesitation, he definitely decided to ask his employer one year absence to study Korean in HUFSS. His boss delightfully agreed, and Solomon's Korea journey began last September.

"Whole experiences in Korea are precious and unforgettable." That's what he answered the question asking about the experience in Korea. He smiled brightly. One of his unforgettable impressions in Korea was people's warmth that still prevails in modern Korean society. "Once I

visited aunt's house I sat in couch to watch television with my uncle. My aunt suddenly appeared and hit my lap. I was confused why she was angry but soon I knew what was wrong." He sat in crossed legs in front of his uncle, which is very impolite behavior in Korea. "It is a custom that symbolize respectful mind to elders in Korea but not in Sweden. To me some sorts of cultural differences were interesting."

The most greatest burden to him was to study Korean. "Although I came here to master Korean, it is still difficult. Swedish and Korean is totally different. Everything is backward, so grammar mistakes usually happens."

Solomon frankly made some complains of college life in "Imun Havard." "Most exchange students don't use all facilities in HUFSS. We generally take class at Foreign Language Training and Testing Center (FTTC), so we rarely have chances to meet local students. I don't feel this building is part of university. I hope links between local students and exchange students will soon be improved, and the bilateral cultural exchanges will be escalated." Solomon is going back to Sweden in July. The Argus hopes that he will achieve what he really wants to learn while enjoying journey in Korea.

By Kim Mi-ju
Reporter of Campus Section

Targeting qualified candidates

On February 5, a coalition of 273 civic groups across the nation, the Citizen's Alliance for the 2004 General Election, jointly unveiled a blacklist of 66 politicians they oppose as candidates in the April 15 general election. The coalition's movement is controversial as it led in the previous general election in 2000 and swings the current political circles. Whereas, in a separate move, there is another group which is planning to announce a list of reform-minded politicians in late March in order to conduct support campaigns for them before general election. The representative group is People's Solidarity for "Mulgari" (Political Reform) in 2004 General Election. "To reject or support candidates in the upcoming general election by civic groups make an effort to achieve political reform, but only the method is different. The support campaign is viewed to be a fresh attempt to make clean National Assembly accelerating more active voters' movements and citizens' claims," Jung Dae-hwa, a chairman of a standing committee said. Meanwhile, university students organized "UNIVOTERS", Student Solidarity for "Mulgari" in 2004 General Election, and is expected to expand it into full-scale campaign. Therefore, the reporter joined their activities to inquire the necessity and fairness of the movement.



UNIVOTERS are shouting "Twenties are alive!" at the flash mob performance.

The flash mob happened for a short period of time to carry out a special performance for a specific purpose, and then volunteers are scattered to the winds. However, their voices and actions were sufficient to attract attentions to the public. "A turnout of twenties' voter was 36% in the 2000 general elections. I view the turnout in the April 2004 general election is lower than the previous polls. So, we plan to perform flash mob in order to encourage the twenties' participation in politics," said Kuk Seung-min, a Seoul National University student, the chief of the UNIVOTERS. The group has urged that the government should lower the voting age from 20 to 19 and set up a ballot box for absentees in the campus. Nowadays, the UNIVOTERS engage in campaigns to support clean and reform-minded candidates in twenties. "I have experienced something different and felt a flaming youth joining the flash mob with the group. And I will go to my hometown to vote in the April general election," said Jung Min-suk, a freshman of Hanyang University student, who took part in the flash mob accidentally.

People's Solidarity for "Mulgari" in 2004 General Election took part in the 20th Anniversary of Korea Women Conference celebrating for March 8 International Women's Day which held in Yeouido Park on March 7. The reporter participated in the group as an assistant. The group prepared for a game which is related to make the clean 17th National Assembly. "There are two buckets which are full of water on the table. One bucket which is floated many ping-pong balls of five colors is a symbol of corrupt

lawmakers of the 16th National Assembly and another bucket which is empty symbolize the new 17th National Assembly. You should send white balls, meaning clean and fresh politicians, to 17th National Assembly by a spoon as a team of two persons." The reporter explained the process of the game to citizens. "Through the game, the group arouses citizens to understand the importance of the April 15 general election. That's a good idea. I became conscious of a right to know who clean representatives are in the National Assembly. And I will cast a vote," Bae Na-young, a spectator, said. Like this, the civic group concentrates on stringing up people's interest in the general elections and promoting the public's request for political reform.

Their activities in the limits of the law

The support campaign itself is not illegal and is allowed by the revised election laws in 2000. The National Election Commission said that although the act of releasing such lists is not illegal, civic groups are prohibited from taking further actions or opinions toward particular candidates during the campaigning period. Those actions are, for example, staging outdoor rallies, street campaigns, distributing leaflets to the public and publishing advertisements.

And then, if the campaigns are legal, how can they secure impartiality? The group plan to select certain candidates they support based on standards of evaluation drawn up together with the public. Candidates will be estimated by an assessment consisted of each section such as past lawmaking activities,

individual integrity and faithfulness, level of reform-mindedness and their views on human rights and environment issues. "When we judge candidates, politicians who are implicated in corruption scandals, have violated election laws, have poor moral values and carried out their legislative activities in an unfaithful manner are excluded from the list. Citizens are able to take part in our movement through the group's internet homepage and regional voter committees to be created within next month. Even if they are elected, candidates who violate election laws during the campaigning period will face intense oppositions in order to unseat them," Choi Bong-suk, a spokesman of the group said.

Toward progress of self-appointed watchdogs

Civic groups should be based on political neutrality, seeking fairness and justice. The group's campaign for or against specific candidates in the general election must be conducted legally and fairly to avoid subjectively targeting individuals with prejudice. They have already played a significant role as watchdogs and helped in reforming the country and nurturing its new democracy. The creation of People's Solidarity for "Mulgari" in 2004 General Election was like a breath of fresh air. "We hope that our campaign enables the public to properly evaluate and select candidates, rather than to remain as a target of political propaganda," Choi Yul, an executive director of Green Foundation said.

"As we can no longer hope for politicians and parties to conduct reform on their own, we will hold another round of support campaigns and create a revolution by the people," Shin Ok-hee, the event manager said. Above all, people should be responsible for the existence of selfish and incompetent lawmakers because people themselves elected representatives. Through the support campaigns, people who are about to give up the voting rights should change their mind and gather their votes for clean politicians who think people and the nation truly. The civic coalition is staging a nationwide campaign to eliminate corruption and pushes for political reform through the upcoming April 15 general election.

By Yang Sun-young
Reporter of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Candles on street, gathering people's voice

At least 130,000 Seoul citizens gather in the cold streets of Gwanghwamun and Seoul City Hall on Saturday March 20 in rallies against the impeachment of President Roh Moo-hyun. The number of people is just an estimation by the police, but the organizers say it was near 200,000. Although more than a week has passed after the passing of the impeachment by the opposition-controlled parliament, it is hard for people to accept the matter. Why did so many people throw away their precious weekends, choosing the cold asphalt roads rather than their warm sofas at their homes?

On March 12, Impeachment legislation of Korean President Roh was preceded by the three opposition parties, eclipsing fundamental norms of democratic and civilized behavior. Such an important legislation was passed swiftly by the National Assembly when Park Kwan-yong announced that 193 members voted "yes" to the matter, which is over 2/3 of the total number of the assemblymen. This was passed, though they neglected the procedure of parliament which includes explanation of the matter, questioning and answering, and discussion. As a matter of course, people became angry on the abuse of political power by politicians' selfish interest. People gathered in front of the parliament and cried out the invalidity of impeachment, and lit the candlelights. On the next day, candlelight vigils were continued everywhere, and the gathering never stopped during the weekdays. Finally on Saturday, candlelight procession in Gwanghwamun showed that the candlelight is not just a temporary fire and excitement but people's desire and expression of their political thought.

Confronting such movement of the multitude, Grand National Party (GNP) and Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) should stop criticizing them just as supporters of President Roh and accept the mind of the people with modesty. Current candlelight vigils are not "illegal and mobilized" as opponents of the movement say, but a "cultural and voluntary" assembly. The assembly became a festival with concerts and voluntary speeches on the stage, as well as singing together on the ground. In this mood, people who are in opposition to the impeachment could easily and pleasantly gather in one place and criticize the wrong politics. Tens of thousands of citizens attended a candlelight vigil for voluntary retraction of the impeachment bill against President Roh. They are creating the atmosphere of political reformation themselves in place of opposition parties, which ignore the will of people and never speak for them.

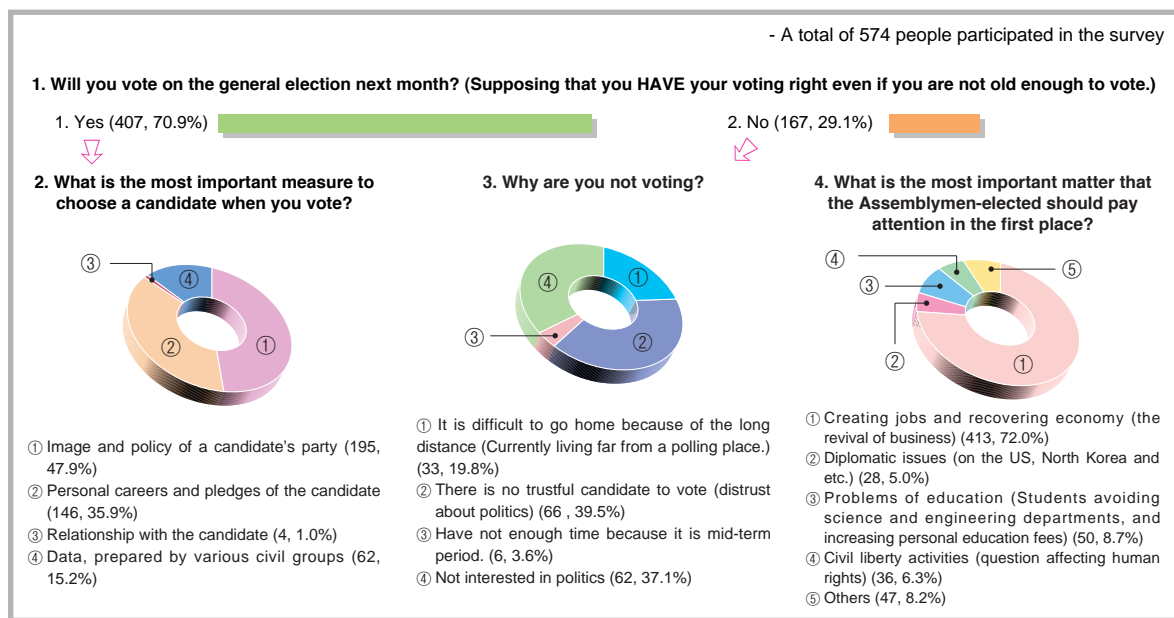
This movement can till the dirty soil of politics gradually, and make the National Assemblymen pay attention to the people's power and voice. Although the Assemblymen have their voting rights in the National Assembly, but fundamentally the power of their votes comes from the people's rights. The people's constitutional right should be guaranteed by all means, which the Assemblymen should not forget this.

The general election day is only few weeks left, and the concern of the politics is rising as the day is getting closer. In this situation, the candlelight rallies should be held very carefully, because the rally can easily be utilized by specific political influences. If the candlelight rallies fall to propaganda for any party, it will lose its power and people's trust. But the core of the gathering was always people, who have mature and progressive thoughts, and they are going to handle it properly in the process of the development of politics. In the same manner, the people are going to cast their votes in the general election. The more the people participate and make their voice on politics, the better society will be. So the expressions of people's opinion on voting and criticizing on politics are desirable.

By Lee Jun-gul
Associate Editor of National Section

Hot Issue HUFsans' thoughts about general election in April

Students are eager to vote



Fifteenth of April is the day for the general election of the 17th National Assembly. It will be a meaningful day with respect to the reconfirmation of the civic awareness on politics. It will also be a close competition among parties, due to the impeachment proceedings of president Roh. It is regrettable that the period of this specific survey about general election was before the impeachment, which raised a great concern about politics. A total of 574 students participated on the paper survey.

First of all, 407 HUFsans answered "yes" on question No. 1, whether they are going to vote or not on the general election. This result presented that over 70 percent of the students are going to practice their voting rights. This number is almost doubled from

the last voting rate, the election for president, which was 36 percent. It is very positive outcome for development of politics, if the result comes true on April 15.

On the other hand, lack of both interest and trust on politics still remains. Those who answered "no" on the first question (167 students) chose "not interested in politics (62 students, 37.1%)" and "there is no candidate to vote (66 students, 39.5%)" as the reason why they are not going to vote on question No. 3. In fact, these apathy and distrust (74.6%) are the main reasons of the low voting rate.

On question No. 2, 195 students (out of 407, who chose "yes" on No.1, 47.9%) said they measure each candidate by his/her party's image and policies. Personal careers and

pledges of the candidates were also important standards; 146 students (35.9%) chose it for their answer. It is very fortunate that only 4 students thought the relationship with a candidate is important. Such school ties or regionalism should be rejected in the election.

The majority of HUFsans (413 students out of those who participated on the survey, 71.9%) hope that the Assemblymen-elected put on efforts on creating jobs and recovering economy. It showed that university students feel serious about the lack of jobs and current economic situation. Others pointed out the reformation of politics, upgrading public welfare, making a corruption-free society, and developing of local societies.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

People Woman leader who challenges vested rights

As one of a few female lawmakers in the political world, Kim Hee-sun, had initiated a special legislation, which was approved on March 2 to enable an investigation into pro-Japanese and related crimes of the past. Ms. Kim who leads the "Korea Parliamentary League on National Spirit" has tried to establish the special bill on Japan collaborators during Japan's colonial period from 1910 to 1945 for last three years. She burst into tears when the National Assembly passed the incomplete law to set up a special committee that investigates anti-national activities.

"With the passage of the bill, now we would open the way for the most extensive inquiry into pro-Japanese activities by Koreans during the colonial rule. And it is the chance to liquidate the ashamed past historically. Also, it has been proved that justice and truth always win even though time passes. However, I am not totally satisfied with the law because the bill is considered not enough to retrieve the past as it was revised and some items were eliminated to serve conservative lawmakers' demands," Ms. Kim said in a grief voice.

Ms. Kim is a descendant of a leader who fought for Korea's independence. As most independence fighters couldn't support their families, her family suffered from poverty and it was hard for her to receive a proper education. "I have a treasure which would never be changed. It is a postcard which was sent from my father. I have had a mind to work for country, cherishing the postcard in my heart whenever I meet a bitter challenge," Ms. Kim recalled.

In the Chun Du-hwan dictatorship, Ms. Kim founded Korea Women's Hot Line (KWHL) in 1983, working for women's human rights. KWHL has participated in national campaigns for legal reforms and new legislation related to women's right. Ms. Kim struggled against domestic violence as well as sexual violence by counseling victims. "At the time, I went in and out of prison frequently. Despite hardships, we prolonged retirement age of women from 25 to 55 and continued to claim that the Hoju system, 'The head of a family system,' should be abolished. In my opinion, as a more fundamental way, women's

participation in political circles should be more increased to build an equal society free from institutional discriminations," Ms. Kim said.

However, nowadays, Ms. Kim could not hide her anxious look because the 16th National Assembly passed the impeachment motion against President Roh Moo-hyun. "This is a parliamentary coup d'etat. Roh has tried to observe the principle. He is a former human rights lawyer as well as the president who was elected with the support of the people. He has sought to push through political and economic reforms against conservatives. However, the opposition parties voted to oust Roh from the presidential office of Chong Wa Dae," Ms. Kim shouted with anger.

"Even I am ashamed of myself as a representative. I believe in the judgment of the people. I hope they will make a wise judgment in the upcoming general election. The Constitutional Court said they would handle presidential impeachment as soon as possible to minimize possible disorder in state affairs."

After the impeachment motion, the whole country was gripped with heightened tension and anxiety. Ms. Kim worries about what kind of future lays ahead for the troubled country. "From the Japanese imperialism, irregularities and corruption were handed down subsequently. This is deeply related to vested rights and the conservative force in our society. From then on, our historical consciousness has been fogged due to lack of efforts to find out the real truth of the past. Therefore, after the April 15 general elections, I will present the revised bill on pro-Japan figures to the 17th National Assembly. The people should be concerned about our history continuingly to clear up remainders of pro-Japanese perfectly."

After the interview, Ms. Kim got herself ready to take part in the candlelight vigils in Gwanghwamun where thousands of people gathered, protesting the impeachment against President Roh. Whenever Ms. Kim talked over something, her words were full of passion. The reporter desires that she would maintain her passion to the 17th National assembly. "I will



National Assemblywoman, Kim Hee-sun.

devote myself to fight by any means to preserve democracy with all the people who are worried about the future of Korea."

Ms. Kim added to the HUFsans. "I recommend a historical tour to the young people. History helps judging the future by telling the past. In the past, people who had power and money lead society, but in the future people who are clear with historical consciousness and self-confidence will be the new leader. So, I desire HUFsans to be the new leader who lead Korean society in a better direction."

By Yang Sun-young
Reporter of National Section

Who controls the fire?



Democracy can be mere academic in Iraq



Iraq is in chaos. Neither the conflict nor the struggle of the three main groups - Shias, Sunnis, Kurds - has ended, at least not here yet. After the tense marathon negotiation in Iraq, an interim constitution is approved on March 8 at last. This is the first step toward democracy after Saddam Hussein's prolonged dictatorship and the Iraq war. But the opponents of the approval constantly

terrors, and grumble for occupation of U.S. troops in Iraq. Democracy - is it, or will it be?

Can Iraq establish peace?

The interim constitution is regarded as the beginning of democracy in Iraq. With the basic law, Iraqis are guaranteed basic individual freedoms that had been taken away under Saddam's dictatorship — freedom of speech, religion, privacy and assembly. Especially, Islam is to be "a" but not "the" source of law, that means Islam is not a state religion anymore. 25 percent of the national assembly seats would be allotted to women.

The administration will have an independent legislature, a judiciary and an executive with the president and two vice-presidents. And for a federal state, interim constitution allows to leave the Kurds with most of their autonomy. This basic law is regarded as the most progressive constitution in the region.

America appointed Iraq Governing Council (IGC) members for the interim constitution consisting of 25 seats: 13 Shias, 5 Sunnis, 5 Kurds, one Turkmen and an Assyrian. And they take charge by June 30 until the U.S. hands over the administration. And a direct election will be held before early 2005 to form a national assembly. A permanent constitution will be enacted by August 15, 2005.

The tense marathon

Until the approval of interim constitution, there was strife over power, the autonomy of Kurds, and the Islam's status. There are two major sectarians under Islam: Shia and Sunni. Shia, consisting 60 percent of the population, expected to dominate the country insisting that Shia should take presidency three times among the five circulation turns.

Bargaining on the status of Islam was another sensitive part. Considering Islam was the state religion for now, it is not difficult to imagine that guaranteeing the freedom of religion was not easy.

Another contentious issue was apparently giving the Kurds an amount of autonomy and power in the interim constitution. This is a serious matter in this region. Kurds, a tribe with no nation, have desire to build a nation of their own. But the problem is that neither the Arab majority nor the minority Turkmen tribes are welcoming their independency for Kurds. That is because they live nearby Kirkuk, the oil-rich region in northern Iraq where three ethnic groups fight for dominant possession of this precious resource. For these reasons, reaching an agreement was not smooth.

Why the aggravation?

Despite of the approval of democratic constitution, conflicts don't seem to disappear. More than anything, imposing democracy can lead to unintended consequences.

Assume that Iraq can manage to choose a

leader in elections, Shia-based parties will emerge with the biggest overall support. Also, without reflection of their social and cultural understanding, democracy can degenerate into only authoritarianism.

Can the interim constitution genuinely reach a peaceful settlement? Democracy can flourish only by ripening citizens, not by the system. Time and patience are essentially needed. Imposing democratic system can make the Islamic world hate democracy with numerous side effects.

The U.S. should keep in mind that the basic cultural background is different. The Middle East, especially Iraq, had been under Saddam Hussein's prolonged dictatorship. Iraqis have never experienced democracy and capitalism.

Also, the real question is the intention of the U.S. "The Bush administration has ambitions to guarantee the permanent security of Israel by promoting democratic reform in the Middle Eastern nations. Through Iraq, the conflicts between Israel and Palestine may be able to be reduced. That is one of the reasons the U.S. is trying to reform Iraq," explained Hong Sun-nam, the HUF's vice-president of the college of oriental languages, a former Arabic professor.

Kurds' autonomy is also a big problem. It has a possibility of bloodshed terrors. They will try to make a self-government when it comes to enact a permanent constitution. These disputes may open up a fundamental struggle.

Alternatives

Here is the dilemma. Although most Iraqis dislike having U.S. troops on the ground, it would be irresponsible for the U.S. to pull its troops out immediately while Iraq is in bloodbath. So far, the U.S. did not find a solution for accommodation among majority Shias, minority Sunnis, and separatist Kurds to cooperate in governing Iraq.

Even a good system can be spoiled through inappropriate applications. The U.S. must recognize that without political participation of Arab countries, there can be no democracy. Credibility between the Bush administration and the Arab world is essential to stabilize the Middle East and to establish genuine partnership. In this sense, a grand conference consisting of tribal and ethnic leaders of the Arab countries must be held to devise democracy with a dialogue of their own rather than imposing a western-style democracy.

The initiative should highly focus on giving a sense of appropriation of the program by the countries and the people of the region. Also, the solution must be guided by international organization, not Washington alone.

Obviously, there will be no successful democracy in Iraq without careful progress toward genuine peace.

By Shim Hye-jin

Associate Editor of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Why Korea sleeps

Without vision, a nation cannot help drifting. The future of the nation is up to its international competitiveness. However, Korea is now facing considerable economic crisis. The exodus of Korean companies to China has reached such an alarming point. It seems constructing factories in China seems to be giving Korea enormous profits. But, at the same time it is a poisoned chalice for Korea's economy.

According to the poll that Gyeonggi-do surveyed recently, almost half of the entries were planning to expand factories in China in the near future. Although the government is counting on exports in China, the exodus of firms to China is casting a shadow over the economy. Upcoming concern is a possible vacuum in the domestic industry.

No wonder, a growing number of manufacturing companies are planning to relocate their plants in China to save labor costs and rent. The recent report of the Federation of Korean Industries shows that the wages in Korea are 10 times higher than that of China, and rent are as much as 40 times higher in Korea. In addition, militant labor union, unfriendly market environment, ineffective administration formalities as well as regulation of extending factories boosted these phenomena.

Apparently, companies' fleeing to China resulted in high unemployment rate and economic recession. Approximately 770,000 jobs vanished in Korea since 1992, while one million new jobs were created in China.

Current challenges, however, are these — not only manufacturing companies but also information technology industries are planning to construct factories in China. Considering the fact that it takes huge amount of times for IT technology to accumulate a store of technology and sharpen their competitiveness in the industrial field, a massive exodus of manufacturing companies to China is a matter of grave concern.

The potential growth of the Korean economy will be harmed rapidly. Especially, leaving of IT technology from Korea is a fatal blow to the Korean economy. In the tele market field, experts prospect that China will surely be able to catch up the Korean tele technology as of 2007. In the end, the worse fates are awaiting Korea. The more the gap in economic power is narrowed, the more China can take power between two countries. The heart of the worrisome is that China's competitiveness will get far ahead of Korea with rapid growth.

This phenomenon has also appeared in other developed countries, including the United States, Japan, and Europe. In the case of Japan, however, when companies move their industrial bases abroad, they leave core parts like high-tech technology at home. The U.S. also coped with this situation by making high-tech bases at home, but transferred low material industry like assembly and subcontracting business abroad. The Korean businesses also urgently need a model to find a way out of the current situation that is getting worse by the minute.

In addition, enterprises should make hard work over fundamental innovation to maximize profits rather than save labor costs. Fleeing to China to cut costs seems to be of more benefit at the present, but in the long run, it has its limits. Merely reducing product costs can never beat the competition. Quality is prior to quantity.

To encourage domestic businesses, the country also should hurry to stimulate economic growth and deregulate corporate activities. The government's policies are woefully insufficient here. The administration should implement various measures to promote companies to invest domestic industry. Creating an environment that enables firms to make profits despite high labor costs is essentially needed, such as cutting taxes and compromising between companies and labor union. To keep up with other nations in this competitive age, Korea should wake up from the long hibernation.

By Shim Hye-jin

Associate Editor of International Section



Ambassador's lounge

"To be humble and to adore my people"

The Korea - Chile Free Trade Agreement (FTA) pact will be coming into effect after April 1 by mutual government consents. The whole procedure of this pact took 4 years and 5 months since 1999, when Korea - Chile started consulting together. There were many protests by Korean farmers because agriculture is the basic industry in Korea. It is true that Korean agriculture is falling behind. Inflow of inexpensive products from foreign countries will have an impact on Korean agriculture. Besides, Chile is one of the biggest agricultural countries in the world. However, we cannot deny that opening national markets for foreign imports is a trend around the world. For this reason, questions on Chile are increasing. So, The Argus met Chilean Ambassador, Fernando Schmidt, and talked about Korea - Chile relations. In addition, we heard his path as a career diplomat.

Reporter: How did you start working as an ambassador of Korea? How did you become interested in Korea before you came here?

Ambassador: I have been in Korea for three years and a half. It was not my choice that I came to Korea. Chile government chose me to come here. Anyway, I have not known about Korea before I came here, but I think Korea is a very dynamical country. In the past, Korea was an underdeveloped country. But, it has developed rapidly. It is surely amazing. Nowadays, Korean culture and economy is very good. Especially, the Korean traditional dress, Hanbok is so beautiful.

R: What was the motivation that made you become a diplomat? I heard you studied in a specialized school for diplomats. Are you satisfied in your occupation as an ambassador?

A: When I was young, I had many interests on international issues around the world. I have read periodical international magazines since I was 12 years old.

I wanted to serve my country. This is the reason why I wanted to become a diplomat. Now, I am really satisfied in my occupation and my life as a Korean ambassador.

R: What do you think of temperament that ambassadors should have?

A: Statue of ambassador is neither just to be gorgeous nor to make a good impression. It requires characters to be humble and honest. Also it is needed to adore my people. In and out of country, ambassadors should think domestic profits and search for nation's comforts.

R: What was the most impressive affair being an ambassador in Korea?

A: It was when the Chilean navy training ship visited Busan in 2001. It was the second time since the Chilean navy training ship first visited Korea in 1991. On this visit, Korea-

Chile navy exchanged technical information and reconfirmed friendly relation between the two nations.

R: I think ratifying Korea - Chile Free Trade Agreement is a big affair for the two countries, too. Korean Parliament ratified the Korea - Chile FTA by mutual government consents. And this pact will be coming into affect after April 1. It took so much time and there are many protests of Korean farmers, because there are worries that agriculture in Korea could fall into serious crisis. Any benefits Korea will achieve from this pact?

A: FTA is an opportunity for both countries. Chile will export products to Korea in low prices. Korea will export products to Chile, like cars, and electric home appliances. The damage of the FTA will create is minor. First, the season of producing agricultural items like grape is different in each country. Second, the sorts of items are different. Rice occupies 80% of Korean agriculture. But, Chile does not produce rice. Through this pact, trade and investments will be increased and technology will be naturally more competitive. Nation trading with Korea will be increased those are Argentina, Brazil, and Peru.

R: It is true that opening national market is a trend around the world, but there are negative views also. Korea - Chile FTA has been also ratified, before long Korea will ratify FTAs with other nations such as other Latin American nations and Asian nations, too. Korea is worried that domestic farm products could be encroached by foreign products. We heard Chile is a huge agricultural country. On the other hand, Korean agriculture is falling behind. Koreans are worried about this.

A: Agriculture is not the best industry in Chile. Mining is the main industry. Incomes of 436 million dollars are from mining. Also wine occupies 123 million dollars. Agriculture makes 91 million dollars. This is about 34% of all incomes. Protests of the farmers are natural, but a little emotional. In addition, I think this is related with social problems, not economic problems. Young people who live in farm villages are leaving their homes to serve in other industries. This problem is getting very serious. Agriculture drops out of line when young people refuse to work in farms. This is the same problem in other nations. In order to upheave the economy, cooperating, transferring, developing of technology and making marketing shares are needed.

R: What do Chileans think about Korea - Chile FTA? Are there any demonstrations of Chilean farmers?

A: Chile has already concluded FTA with 34 nations such as Austria, Spain, Phillipine, the U.S., Argentina, Peru and so on. Chileans farmers also have some problems. They tend not to like changes. Chilean farmers like to stay where they are. Anyway, Chile and trade nations have made lots of



Yoo Hye-soo/The Argus
Fernando Schmidt, Chilean ambassador poses beside the flag of his nation.

benefits through FTAs. Now, Koreans and Chileans are challenging from FTA.

R: How many Chileans live in Korea? What are the difficulties they are facing to live in Korea? What do you do for Chileans in Korea?

A: About 45-50 Chileans live in Korea, 2-3 Chileans are living in Busan. Chile is not as big as other Latin American countries like Brazil and Mexico. Population of Chile is about 15 million. But, the society is dynamic, and Chileans are proud of their country as well as their development and democracy. Chileans' problem living in Korea is traffic. Roads in Korea are so complicated. And living of cost is very high. But Koreans are very friendly and open to foreigners. If some problems occur, someone helps them. And, I am trying to get along with all the Chileans in Korea. They cannot make relationships among themselves.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Reporter of International Section

FOOTSTEPS

Bridge through
time and tide

About 2 hours ride from Seoul on the Jungbu expressway, arriving at Jincheon-gun following the milestones on the way is not a difficult task. However, the visitor can have a hard time finding the way to the Jincheon Nonggyo, which is 20 minutes drive from the Jincheon-gu office. The Jincheon Nonggyo is located passing a viaduct, which blocks the sight of the Segeum River and the bridge.

Located in Chungcheongbuk-do Jincheon-gun Munbaek-myeon on Segeum River, the Jincheon Nonggyo is generally referred to as Nongdari by the residents of Munbaek-myeon. The name Nongdari is known to derive from the Chinese character "Nong," which means a centipede. The bridge got its name for its shape of which looks like a long centipede drawn above water with wide posts and narrow stepping stones on top.

According to *Sangsanji*, an old book on studies of the 17th to the 18th century, Nongdari is mentioned as a bridge built by general Im Yeon at the early Koryo dynasty. Nongdari is designated as the Chungcheongbuk-do tangible cultural property No. 28 and it is the oldest rock bridge in Korea with its history of approximately 1,000 years. It is said that the Nongdari was built for transportation for farmers back in the days.

The Jincheon Nonggyo is built with reddish rocks, without using any adhesives, such as lime and cement. The construction of Nongdari was progressed with natural rocks of about 30cm in width and 40cm in length. The rocks were stacked up one upon another, like the scales of a fish to constitute the bridge posts, with 3.6m of width and 1.2m of thickness when completed. On top of these posts, a stepping-stone of 170cm length, 80cm width and 20cm thickness or two stepping-stones with length of 130cm, width of 60cm and thickness of 16cm were laid on. When the bridge was completed, it had 28 bridge posts, made after the 28 intervals of the moon's movement and was about 100m long.

The bridge posts were built so that some stones that support the step stones were movable. With the stones moving, when the river was flooded, the water easily slipped away through the gaps in between the structure. For this reason, the Nonggyo was able to stand firm in nearly perfect form, through thousand years of time and tide. However, 2 bridge posts on each end was damaged through frequent flood and Nongdari remains repaired with only 24

posts and length of 94m.

For uncountable number of people have come and gone over the bridge throughout history, it is possible to notice that the stepping-stones are smoothly worn out. For centuries, the Jincheon Nonggyo has carried uncountable number of stories of the nearby villagers or passers-by. Of course it is not hard to find a few legends related to the Nongdari itself.

It is said that General Im Yeon washed his face everyday at the Segeum River. On a freezing winter morning, General Im was washing his face as usual when he noticed a young woman trying to cross the river. She said that her father had passed away, so she is trying to go back to her maiden home. The general was very touched by her filial devotion and built the Nongdari on his swift horse in a few hours for the woman to cross.

Although the Jincheon Nonggyo has kept its place without changing, the environment around the bridge has changed immensely. After Nongdari has been designated as a cultural asset, a move to construct a park around it has been taking place since September last year. Although the construction was to be finished past December, the nearby dwellers and the Nongdari Jikimi, a private organization created to protect the Jincheon Nonggyo, protested about the faulty works and the construction was stopped and restarted with a far way to go. Also the Segeum River is greatly polluted with construction garbage and wastewater from stalls up on the stream. Even though the wastewater treatment is working, the foggy water doesn't seem to make much change.

"There lies a great gap between us and the government. We think that there must be more specific measures, such as settling the basic matters of advertising Nongdari. However, there is also a ray of hope that the situation will improve when cooperation between the public offices is made. For instance, like the Nongdari festival we hold together with the Jincheon-gu office," Im Yeong-eun, the president of Nongdari Jikimi remarked.

At present, the Jincheon Nonggyo is standing on one of the worst situations. Nevertheless, with the support from the government and the people who values it, it wouldn't be a dream for the Nongdari to last for the another 1,000 years.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Pleasant cure with sweet smell

How gifts from flora effects our physical interior

Long time ago, when there was no medicine, people relied on plants which had healing powers. This is not surprising when we consider that even animals have their own way of cure with plants when they are injured. It only seems to be the most natural way to take care of illness. And since chemical medication had lots of side effects, desire for natural way of treatments has increased in the last few years, among which aromatherapy has been gathering considerable attention. The term "aroma" comes from Greek which means "fragrant plants," and like the literal meaning, the main method of aromatherapy is inhalation. However, we should uncover the veil of its popularity and carefully investigate its effects.

History of aromatherapy

Ancient documents of Egyptians suggest that there already were therapeutic uses of herbs five thousand years ago. The bottles of myrrh and frankincense inside the tomb of Tutan Kamun, proves this. The alchemists of that time used combination of essential oils. The most famous one, "Kyphi" contains sixteen kinds of oils including myrrh and juniper. The custom of aroma use went on in the Roman era. Hippocrates, father of medicine, took aroma bath and massage everyday to be in shape. In the medieval times, people used pine and rosemary to protect themselves from pest. And new aromatic plants were introduced in Europe when Columbus discovered America.

However, it was not until the twentieth century that analytical studies on aromatherapy has been done. In fact, the term "aromatherapy" was first adopted by a French chemist, Rene-Maurice Gattefosse in 1928. Gatti and Cayola followed with their experiment of how mint and orange affect us. Maury linked cosmetics to aromatherapy, presenting industrial possibility to it.

Essential oil

Aromatherapy cannot be done without essential oil which is pure substance of liquidated plant. The oil comes from different parts of plant depending on its



species. It can be obtained from the seeds, resins, leaves or flowers. Some can be gained from every part of the plant, of which lavender is a good example. The way to gain oil also differs from plant to plant. The methods are hereditaries of the ancient times. "Distillation" is the way which is most popular and frequently used. "Expression" is applied when the oil is expected from the inner skin of plants. And "solvent" is for herbs that are difficult to draw oil out with distillation. "Carbon dioxide abstraction" is a recently developed method, but the machine used for it is extremely expensive. The oil is procured after a rather complicated process, yet only a tiny amount of it is gained. For instance, only 0.2kg of thyme oil gets extracted from 100kg.

The basic difference between essential oil and synthesized chemical medicines is that the oil is composed of over hundred kinds of elements and molecules while synthesized chemical medicines contain only few kinds of different elements or same molecules. Essential oil usually has about five different major components and dozens to hundreds of minor components. Combined with

elements from different oil, they react to each other which often create synergy.

Oppositions to aromatherapy

Demand for alternative treatments appeared earlier in the developed countries, which have now already went through serious consideration on such remedies. In 1997, Los Angeles, Morse Mehrban, an attorney, filed a lawsuit against an aromatherapy company, Aroma Vera. Marcel Lavabre was the president of the company which was regarded as the market leader in the United States. Lavabre finally gave up in september, 2000, a week before the trial. The cases of cure and the theories that he had been introducing in his workbook lacked rationality in proving them. A columnist Stephen Barrett says that "some people claim only that inhaling pleasant odors can help people relax, which is true. But others believe aromatherapy to be effective against many diseases, which is false." Which would be the truth about aromatherapy?

How fragrant molecules operate

Since the main medical care is done by inhalation, the first thing to figure out how aroma functions would be the analysis on how odors are transmitted to our brains and how the brains react. The mucous membrane inside our noses reacts to over ten million kinds of odor molecules among which our brain is capable to keep information of ten thousand of them. When the fragrant molecules enter our nostrils, the olfactory nerves sense them and take them to the amygdala. Receiving the molecules, amygdala turns the molecules into electric signals. The electric signals sent to the limbic system, which controls emotion and memory in our cerebrum, promotes hormone secretion. According to this physiological principle, especially when it comes to the fact that it can play a big role in controlling the secretion of hormones, it is certain that aroma can cause physically important changes in our bodies.

Conclusion and prospects

We can find the cases that accepting substance through our inspiration system strongly affects our body. Negative situation to take it as an example, but it can bring about fatal result when poisonous gas enters our physical system. As it is shown here, chemicals through our nose can cause radical change in our body. It is true that aromatherapy has not yet established itself as a proven way of cure. However, many people including chemists, botanists, surgeons and physicians are working on it. It may not be wise at the moment to rely totally on aromatherapy in every kind of diseases, but the potential it promises seems large. If all the structures of the fragrant molecules get identified and the technology gets developed to the level that we can pick out the elements we need from the molecules, pure natural medicine might be born. A medicine with no side effects and less harm.

By Lim Hyo-young

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Science
Spotlight

"Heart beats" of stars creating wonders

Earlier this year, an amazing fact has been discovered by the Harvard Smithsonian center of astrophysics that fifty light years away from the Earth, on the constellation Centaurus lies a star of which the interior has formed an enormous diamond. The star is called BPM37093 technically. Doctor Lee Myung-geun, professor of astronomy at Seoul National University provided some advices on the issue.

BPM37093 has a diameter of fifteen hundred kilometers which can be calculated into ten billion trillion trillion carats, and weighs five million trillion trillion pounds. However, it is tiny when we consider that the Earth has a diameter of sixty four hundred kilometers. Obviously too small to be a "star." Nevertheless it is one, and stars like this are called "white dwarfs."

The theory that white dwarfs should crystallize over time was established four decades ago by Abrikosov, Kirzhnits and Salpeter but there was no direct empirical test. However the fruit of discovery was born from the study done by Metcalfe, Montgomery and Kanaan under the title of "Testing white dwarf crystallization theory with asteroseismology of the massive

pulsating DA star BPM37093."

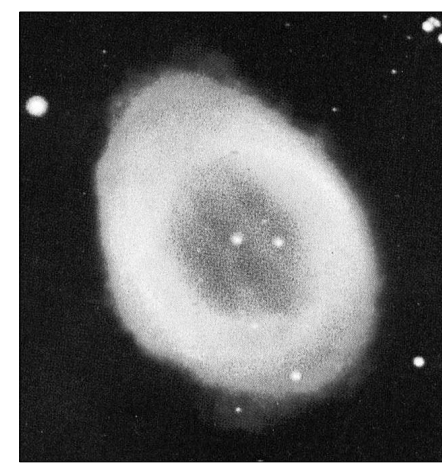
There are two major kinds of stars in "dwarfs," stars of main sequence and stars that are not. Non-main sequence stars containing light elements such as carbon and oxygen become white dwarfs as they shrink in size and start to cool off. The ones with heavy elements like ferrum develop to be "red dwarfs" which would go apparently different way from what white dwarfs will go. White dwarf is a pulsating star, which forms pulsation through out its life. And these pulsations send out special frequencies from which we get most of the information on the stars. The method is similar to seismograph suggesting the measurements of earth quakes.

Stars shine with the initial energy as they burn up the hydrogen that they have in the first place, which is a phenomenon of nuclear fusion. This goes on for about ten billion years until all the hydrogen burns into helium. Then another nuclear fusion occurs when helium takes the place of hydrogen, this time, helium into carbon. Carbon can also continue the burning but by the time the nuclear fusion of helium finishes, the star gets too weak to get flamed up to the

temperature which carbon can burn. White dwarf, used to be the hot core of star but gets left over as the star uses up its nuclear fuel and dies. Only a thin layer of hydrogen and helium gases cover it, and the core changes its state from liquid to solid. This kind of change in phase often causes delay in the star to cool off. It is because of the latent heat it had inside as liquid. It is simple when we think that every material but water loses heat when they solidify.

When it comes to the formation of diamond done in Earth, we cannot think of it without great heat and pressure. "Compared to earth, the environment for diamond to form is more easily made in space," says doctor Lee. Any "star" that contains abundant hydrogen is ready to burn. As they burn, the temperature rises up to ten million degrees which will be fertile to bear a diamond inside. Another important thing for diamond is pressure. Gravity gets stronger in proportion to its size in main sequence stars, but white dwarfs own stronger gravity when they get smaller. As the gravity grows larger, smaller the star will grow, and the pressure will get even more powerful until it finally stops shrinking.

"The space is full of wonders," says doctor Lee. Things that we cannot dream of on the Earth sometimes come true in space. The search for wonder may be the charm in astronomy, which has attracted people from the time since Ptolemaeos in the ancient times or maybe, people of even long ago.



By Lim Hyo-young

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Land
Myths

Goddess Nü-wa of China, the great mother who gave birth to mankind



Every country has its own story explaining their origin. The Haneunim myth of Korea and the creation on the sixth day by God in Christian countries are typical examples of them. If so, what god would China, the country with the largest population in Asia, believe to have created mankind? In China, there are few different mythologies on how human being was created. However, the most widely spread myth is the one including Nü-wa. The myth about Nü-wa is not simply a belief that certain limited regions in China believe, but it is considered as the origin of mankind by the whole nation.

Nü-wa is described as a goddess with a snake's lower half of the body. Nü-wa's portraits and pictures are often found on the stone carvings and paintings on bricks of the Han dynasty. There are two mythologies about Nü-wa and the creation of human. One is a story where Nü-wa appears alone, as the

mighty goddess, and in the other one, she appears with Fu-xi. In such documents as *Chosa*, an ancient book of Chinese poetry collection and *Hoenamja*, a book of early Han dynasty mythology about Nü-wa, she is mentioned as the goddess who created the mankind all by herself.

Since the creation of heaven and earth everything was made from vegetation to animals but no human. Nü-wa, the great goddess who was strolling around the world, felt that the place was unbearably lonely and quiet so she should make something more. Nü-wa bent down and, out of water and yellow earth, sculpted little doll-like features. When she set down the clay dolls, surprisingly they came alive and ran around the land joyfully making loud noises. Thus Mankind was created. They were small but unlike any other creatures on earth, since they seemed to have the spirit to rule others and the universe. Nü-wa was very satisfied

with her beautiful work and was no longer lonely. She kept on making uncountable numbers of them to fill the whole world.

However, the land was too wide for Nü-wa. She was soon exhausted. Hence, Nü-wa brought a long rope and drenched it in mud. When she whipped the rope, drops of clay fell on to the ground and all of them turned into human beings. This was a simple operation and the world was soon full of people. The people that Nü-wa sculpted with her own hands were the ones who became noble and the ones made with the rope turned out to be the humble. Nevertheless mankind was mortal, and it was very hard work for Nü-wa to replace them every time they died. Hence, she paired up each woman and man so they could flourish by themselves.

In Nü-wa and Fu-xi's mythology, on the other hand, two of them appear as brother and sister. In this myth, Fu-xi and Nü-wa

becomes the only survivors of a severe flood that engulfed everything on earth. When the brother and sister came out of their hideout, there was no human being found. So Fu-xi and Nü-wa got married and Nü-wa gave birth to a round lump of flesh. They thought it bizarre and chopped up the flesh, wrapped it with paper and took it to the heavens. On the way the flesh was torn by the wind, spread all over the earth and became human beings. There are also different versions of Fu-xi and Nü-wa, but all of them hold the basic storyline of flood and consanguineous marriage.

Although both myths are well-known, Chinese people prefer the former one than the latter one since the legend with Fu-xi descended after the Han dynasty, a period when the Chinese society changed from a matrilineal society to a patrilineal society.

In nowadays China, Nü-wa is considered as not only the creator of men but also is

worshiped as a goddess who governs childbirth. Also, it is known that when flood or drought occurs, it can be relieved by praying at Nü-wa's shrine. Even though she was the greatest goddess in the ancient days, Nü-wa has now changed her role and exists on the very foundation of Chinese people's lives: birth and farming.

Throughout history, the secret of how men first appeared has not yet been uncovered. Nevertheless, on the account of such mythologies as the one of Nü-wa, human species were able to develop with pride and self-consciousness. For this reason, it is true that although they might seem like a fairy-tale, these myths on human creation cannot be underestimated.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

“Welcome, come to be offended”

Publikumsbeschimpfung, speech play on Korean stage

How many actors play on the stage of *Publikumsbeschimpfung*? A staff of *Publikumsbeschimpfung* asked some questions about the play before the opening. The audience raised hands and shouted *Publikumsbeschimpfung* here and there. This is one of the events for the audience and it leads the audience to participate in the play before the play. “They desecrate the audience from the beginning,” said an audience who could not get a chance to answer the questions. The atmosphere of the stage is comfortable and friendly even before the play has not started yet.

This is not a play

On the stage, there are only four white chairs. The audience wait for actors to come out. However, the light of the stage is turned off and the audience could hear only the sounds of actors. The actors murmur and slander at the audience. After a while, the lights are turned on. The four actors are shown up and toss roses to the audience. Now the play has started.

The *Publikumsbeschimpfung* does not have a new stage setting and the actors do not wear any special stage costume. In addition, the play does not have acting parts that the actors act with their emotions. They only say and speak to the audience. “We see you, you see us, and we have become one,” said the actor. The actors said about the relationship of actors and audience. “You must not judge from the viewpoint of Chosun Ilbo or Hangyoerae.” They emphasize that this is not a dramatic play and they do not offer anything for the audience. It means *Publikumsbeschimpfung* is a speech-play.

Many kinds of ways to speak

The *Publikumsbeschimpfung* shows how interesting the wordplay can be. Do you have a way to speak in various ways of a language? One of the actors starts to say. Then the actor who stands beside him also starts to say the same words. The actress starts to say, too. Four actors say the same words by turn. “We are a chorus who sing the songs of the writer,” said the actor. The



An actor is pouring out water to the audience during play.

actors rap, speak like a rapid-gun, and two of them converse with each other. The actors change their ways of talking when the audience do not expect it. “We do nononononot act.” Their talking is rhythmical and the speech is not boring at all. It seems that there is no spelling which people cannot pronounce as they perform.

The actors say the *Publikumsbeschimpfung* is a speech-play. Then, the subject of the continuous talking moves to the doubt of time. When the audience think about the time, the topic of conversation is what the play really.

Play in play

If you think that the actors only talk during the play time, your expectations are far off the mark. “The real play starts,” shouted out the director beside the stage. The four actors act as a form of a rehearsal so, a play is in another play. It makes people laugh that the director acts first before he orders to the actors. The actor copies the action of “Singing in the Rain” in an exaggerated manner. The inflated act is more amusing because the actors said they do not act.

In addition, the director asks to the

audience about the act. “What do you want the actors to play at this situation?” Then, the actors act as the audience orders. The *Publikumsbeschimpfung* leads people to join the play in many parts of play like this. A woman weeps loudly beside the dead body but people cannot stop laughing because of the director’s order to the actors such as “do it more sexy.” The audience and the actors enjoy the play together. The lights are off, a play in play is over.

The four actors come back to chairs. “We just say words. It is impossible that a play exists in the play,” said the actor.

Offending the audience

The actors offend the audience’ leaving after the play. “You will go out this room in an orderly manner and go back to your normal days. Before you go out, you have to be offended,” shouted the actor. The actors start to speak slanders to the audience at the beginning of the play and they abuse to their hearts content at the final of the stage. “Hey! You, silly guys!” the actors start to speak impolitely. They are cynical about the audience who did not join the play. “You did not help this play at all. You just offered the

title of this play.” Also, they say spiteful things such as abortion, plastic operation, members of the National Assembly, and etc.

Their abuses get peppered with pointing fingers at the audience. The actors criticize social problems of many parts. “I enjoyed this play very much. I am ashamed of myself after I heard the slanders. It seems like the actors talk to me. I also enjoyed the slanders,” said Lee Bo-ra, a visitor of *Publikumsbeschimpfung*. The actors have had our say, the audience look like they feel better.

This is nothing compared to what is to come next. The director sprays water with a sprayer to the audience. Some audience took the sprayer away from him, and sprayed to the actors. Moreover, the director comes out with a washbasin filled with water and pours out to the audience. The reaction of the audience is more interesting than slanders. They clap their hands with laughing loudly although the actors offend them. Some audience enjoy through saying slanders to the actors loudly.

In 1978, the angry visitors broke windows and lights of the stage in the *Publikumsbeschimpfung* because of unexpected water throwing and slanders. The *Publikumsbeschimpfung* offended the audience back then just as their title implies. The play started out famous and became one of the steady plays in the 80’s.

This play has several interesting features. For example, the *Publikumsbeschimpfung* denies the genre of the traditional play and found a new genre of speech-play. Also, *Publikumsbeschimpfung* leads the relationship between actors and audience. It has shown plays need to have special aspects of their own such as this play.

This play is continued until 11 at Dongsong Art Center and plans to play at Woolim Chungdam Theatre.

By Jung Jin-kyeong
Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Over well-being

These days wherever we go, we hear the word “well-being.” The word is used everywhere; the press uses it, everyone on television uses it, it’s even used on political issues such as “If the party retains its position as a “well-being” party and not try to reform themselves, it will be very hard for them to come out of the political crisis they are in.” The word “well-being” has been used since last year. The word itself came to us very quietly, but as time passed, it became a big cultural code by the end of the year and now it has become very big among people. There are all kinds of merchandises and goods in the name of “well-being.” Black beans, vegetables raised in special healthy ways, and also well-being clothes, well-being make-up came out on the markets.

What is well-being? What is all the fuss about? The word is a compound of well and being, its dictionary meaning is happiness, welfare and so on. So it basically means to create a happy and healthy life. In other words, well-being means to see human as a part of nature, responding to nature makes the body and the mind in its most suitable condition which is where the body essentially wants to be. Is it really? Well, the agenda does look very attractive; making the body in a condition where it is in its highest is something people could really lend an ear on. People nowadays have great interest in their health as the things we have been eating and doing until now weren’t what you can call healthy. So these high interests are leading to how people can lead a healthy life and that is what leads to the word well-being.

After the boom of this well-being broke out, there have been bad affects as well as good ones. Representatively, everything on well-being seems to be commercialized. When the boom first started, companies started looking over other companies waiting to see who first cuts the tape. And when it finally started, everything from vegetables to fast food had a tag saying “well-being.” Now everyone was putting on labels that it’s a well-being product. How ridiculous it is. Putting mango in milk shakes does not make the already fat-full shake into a healthier one. As long as this keeps up, the people getting the dirt are the consumers. A new trend always triggers another desire to consume, and every time the ones who are getting benefits in it is always the sellers, not the buyers. The point is well-being today is not what it was initially intended to be, but well-being has become something that only people with money can do. Luxurious fitness clubs, home shopping channels, expensive vitamins and so on are unprecedentedly a boom. Its real meaning which is to make one’s life healthier and happier has been long gone.

However, there are affirmative responses also. Some say that if the cultural code for the past few years was the so-called name-brand seekers, which put on fire to consuming luxury foreign products and one of the big reasons in making so many bad credit standers, 2004 is the well-being boom. The well-being boom is quite different with name-brand preference. If well-being is boomed up because of people putting value on essential matters, name-brand preference only triggered excessive consuming. So the difference comes from how people responded from each one. Although the well-being boom is also on the line of commercialization, putting out the heat of the name-brand seekers and making people pay attention to other values was a good outcome.

There are prospects that the well-being boom is going to be around for a while. The important thing to do is to find out how to make a real well-being environment, which should be simple and spontaneous, not being affected by commercialization.

The word well-being is said to be a mind of the hippies in the 60’s to 70’s in the U.S. Saying it in other words, well-being does not mean living a materially rich life, it is a life to be lived in a healthy cultural way being rich both mentally and physically.

By Oh Sae-hoon

Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Curator meets visitors

The year of 2004 is an important year to museums in Korea because the twentieth General Conference of the International Council of Museums is to be held in Seoul this year. It is the first ICOM Conference to be held in Asia.

The National Museum of Korea is busy making preparations for the conference through good programs. One of the programs, the appreciation of the Korean Arts with curators, is very popular among visitors. This program would help people find the beauty of Korean traditional arts and stir up interest in Korean culture.

The Arts of the week are chosen among Goryeo Pottery, Buncheong Porcelain, Joseon Porcelain, Stone Structures, Metalwork, Calligraphy, Paintings, Buddhist Statues, and etc. The curators explain about the great artistic value of Arts, the backgrounds of the times, and the historical stories. This is the first time that the curators, specialists of their own fields, introduces the Arts.

The explanation of the Arts starts by curator’s introduction. The curator gives handouts of the Arts to visitors. “When I visited here before, I could not have a chance to know details about the exhibition. The curator gives a full explanation so, it is easy to understand the times of the Arts and visiting the museum is more interesting,” said Cho Hye-ryung, a visitor to the program.

People of all ages join this program actively. They ask curators about their curiosities freely and the curator explains to people. Many people join this program, 3 curators at once sometimes explain the Arts because when over 30 people are visiting, they could make noise inside the museum. The museum pays careful concern for visitors to concentrate on the Arts.

This program is continues until October at the National Museum of Korea. People who want to join this program gather in front of the information desk until one o’clock every Saturday.

By Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Rendezvous

Passion for stage and love for audience never fade

There are few artists who clearly leave their mark in the theatrical world of Korea. Among them, stage-struck play actress, Park Jung-ja has been acting for 40 years. She has played in about 150 works which amount to about 8,000 days. She is renowned as a big star of Korean theater with her natural and strong power of acting which has overwhelmed the audience for decades. Last year, she announced officially that she would continue to perform “19 and 80” to the age 80, changing all staffs such as actors and a director every year, except herself. The first repertory play of an actress, “19 and 80,” closed its second year of performance in February. The Argus met this incredible woman who asserts herself “an agitator of play.”

You worked in various fields, such as in movies, on TV, on radio, and on stage. What made you perform mainly on stage of play?

Plays suit me well. I am not afraid whatever works, whatever characters I do. I do not like meeting viewers through mechanism such as cameras, films and so on. I think it was my destiny to meet play. There is true power and beauty of play where



Yeo Hee-soo / The Argus

humanity of performers meet the audience’s. Movies are an art of directors and plays are an art of actors. The difference of these two is that plays are completed with the audience. That’s why I love plays and the audience.

Many people and presses paid attention to “19 and 80”, because it was the first repertory play in Korea. Why did you choose “19 and 80” among other works?

When it was first shown in Korea, I saw it and kept it in my heart. I waited to be old enough to play Maude. Then, I did it last year. Doing this work and meeting the audience, I realized that I was 62. It was not too long to reach Maude’s age, 80. The audience liked it very much and it would be difficult for me to meet such a great play like this. I announced that I would perform “19 and 80” until I turn 80. Of course, I don’t know if I can live until then, but at least, I’ll continue to act Maude as long as I can. I intend to embellish the world beautifully and beautifully through “19 and 80” as a theatrical actress. Whenever and whoever audience watches it, it is a work great enough to make them feel sympathy. And I want this to be a guide post for the viewers. I want to mature as an actress and as a human with this play. I want you to be my witness of my maturity.

You said you don’t like repeating performances, why do you attempt to change every performance?

I do not repeat or remake performances. I want to change all actors, director, and stages every performance. If you saw it last year, you could not think it was the same play this year. Everything will be changed. These are our real appearances of true life. I want to offer services showing the same but different performance.

Do you have special standards in picking director or players?

I don’t have a special criteria for that. I simply choose those who are ready to throw their all for plays. I do not like people who do not have importance for their jobs, tedious and uninteresting. Bad critiques and bad results can happen, but I will continue if I am with the right people.

What’s different between when you started performing in plays and now?

I miss those times. I was not good actress, but I was pure. The passion, the heartfelt passion to make good works was degenerated. While I changed, the world too much changed selfishly. It’s such a shame. On all such occasions, I deal with myself nicely to go back to that time when I had purity and passion.

What problems do plays have nowadays? Some people worry that too many plays in Daehakro are wasting time and only have sexual stimulus, what do you think of these worries?

I don’t think so. If there are problems, it is good to exist. But efforts to overcome has to be made. Yet, makers should pay more attention to the quality of works so that many audiences visit to see plays. Visitors can have the ability to choose good plays. They need to spend money and time on that plays, then they can have the ability to choose good works. It is also the experiences that they need to have.

What is your outlook of acting?

I don’t like outlook for something. I just try to do my very best, whatever it takes. I think if one is a professional, he or she must have a figure of a professional. I want to compare myself to candle-light. Sometimes exactingness makes me almost feel to break down, but I will burn myself. If I can burn like candle, it will be the most beautiful and successful life.

There are so many fans that come to theaters because of your name. Anything to say to them?

I don’t want people to have a fixed idea about actress Park Jung-ja. Performers always have to welcome visitors with totally new features on stages. Actually, the price of plays is high and it is difficult to visit the theaters, because we don’t perform many times like movies. Although they come to see me and the play, I’m so thankful, then actors can’t but do their best. They visit overcoming all of difficulties, then how shouldn’t I put my best on stage? Like I do my best, you should devote yourself to the play. When you see the play, see it with all of your energy just like the writer, actors, and director, afterward, you can feel achievement. Then please criticize whether it is good or bad.

What is your favorite work among acting years?



Park Jung-ja is acting Maude in “19 and 80.”

I love all of my works. Nevertheless, if I have to choose one, “19 and 80” will be my favorite. Because it is my way, my play and my Maude that I chose.

Would you give some advice to students including HUFs?

Youth is not a weapon or an advantage. In your youth, you should have wisdom to get along with whatever age the other person may be. How smart he or she may be, they don’t have enough wisdom nor knowledge. Youth passes away so fast. I wish you spend your youth, your young time wisely. Then you can have much greater youth.

Before the interview with Park Jung-ja, the reporter saw her passions watching “19 and 80” five times. When she performed, she expressed a charitable grandmother by seeing every visitors with love. Also, during the interview, she took care of reporters like a mother, or grandmother. She was so severe on her works. Yet, if anything was not related to her own works, she kept her attitude up magnanimity. Her passion, love and smile will last forever, especially while she would be with Maude. Why don’t you be a witness of her life?

By Jo Hyun-mi

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Gwanggyo is under construction for the restration of Cheonggyecheon
By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Cultural relics, where are they?

The restoration of Cheonggyecheon started on July, 2003 for the purpose of reviving the waterway of downtown Seoul. Recently, many associations including Cultural Action made a protest against Seoul city about the restoration. The reason for this was that Seoul did not consider restorations of historical cultural relics such as old bridges and stone walls for watermarks buried under Cheonggyecheon. The associations demanded that the city start an investigation in order to protect these precious properties of history. It seems that not enough efforts have been made by the city. Let's look into specific realities of cultural inheritances and assets.

Then, why do people have arguments in preserving it or not, what does cultural properties mean to the people? "The present features of one nation are affected by thoughts, feelings, history, experiences and values of the forefathers. Understanding the past, therefore, is very important. Especially, cultural relics help the people look back the past and makes it possible to understand each one's identity as a member of the country. Thus, there must not be any harming cultural properties for money or destroying these precious gifts under the pretense of development. Cultural inheritances should be protected," emphasized Park Jae-woo a lecturer on Korean Cultural Inheritances in HUFSS.

Developments precede preserving cultural relics?

Besides the Cheonggyecheon controversy, many cultural spots are suffering from developments, selfish desires, or people's unconsciousness.

In similar case with Cheonggyecheon restoration, building sites, stone walls for watermarks, and tiles were discovered in and

around Iseongs Sansong in Hanam City, Gyeonggi-do, during the expansion of the road to a four-lane one. After discovering the relics, the construction was stopped immediately. Kijeon Archaeological Research Center, a center under Gyeonggi Cultural Foundation, however, already has warned that the existence possibility of remains is so high that Hanam City had to examine elaborately. Even though these worries were handed out, the city had started the constructions with heavy equipments and eventually, relics lain underground turned out to be damaged.

The poet, Park Mok-wol's house where he spent the later years of his life was removed on February 21. Since he died, it was left just as it was without any concerns of Seoul City. According to his bereaved family, it was hard to keep the house and they allowed the reconstruction, but the city wanted to add it to the list of a registered cultural remain just last month. It was very obvious that Seoul City was a step late in preserving it, but they only emphasized the present state the family was in.

There are so many dark situations of relics. The monument of 3.1 movement have been kicked out of concerns. There are no direction signs to find the monument. Around it, wastes roll around. The pavilion of referenced historical materials is closed to the public, but fallen leaves and wastes are piled up inside.

The Wolgongmun of Deoksugung is in serious condition as well, but containers for polices's defense obstruct. According to the Cultural Properties Administration they are planning to repair Deoksugung's current condition. A policemen commented about this. "It is of temporary use, but we don't have enough budget to move them to other places. It is only possible, when a guard post is built in the

other place. We will remove it as soon as possible."

Moreover, The Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs decided to extend the opening time of partial museums and galleries to 10 p.m. Of course, convenience of visitors is important, but it is not a good sign in protection of the relics. For old relics such as objects of art and curios, paintings and writings, light is one of the dangerous factors. In manual of International Council of Museums are emphasizing that the sensitive relics should never be exposed to a lay of light.

Cases of good preservation

There is Santa Trinita Bridge above the Arno River in Florence, Italy. It was built in 1557, and was destroyed by bombing during World War II. After Florence City decided to rebuild the bridge, it took about 10 years to complete the job. It was a large engineering work which makes a waterway of the river to other direction and rebuild side by side, to gather the bridge's broken pieces on the bottom. Devotion and affection that Florence City showed in rebuilding Santa Trinita Bridge is a good model for people living nowadays.

There are also good examples of relic preservation in Korea. Gyeongsangbuk-do announced to promote "One family or organization for one cultural inheritance" for systematic administrations on March 1. The province attempts to set up sisterhood relationships with families or organizations by relics and newly appoint responsible officials to all relics. They will also introduce incentive systems that investigates how people are doing every three years, if poor conditions are found, the administrator would be changed. Although this system did not show the results, it seems to

be a good try.

Suggestions

A little before, all the nation was indignant about transactions of China that opened the remains of Goguryeo Kingdom to tourists as it is theirs. While China tries to develop it as tourist resort, what we did on earth? Even though domestic relics can be kept and administrated, how relics in foreign countries can be kept?

Then what do we have to do? Systems for preservation and repairs have to be fixed. The National Research Institute of Cultural Properties is doing works related to unearthing, preservation, scientific research, and so on. Yet it is not enough. There should be more people to propel projects, and more money from the government. Of course the support for cultural properties should be increased too.

The most important thing, however, is to change recognition of people living in the present. Many people seem to view with the eye of enterprisers to pursuit only commercial profits. They think cultural properties can be estimated by money. These recognitions must not delivered to descendants.

If these distressing situations keep going on, its plight will grow to more serious. It is important to keep features of the past and identities nowadays. Do not excuse yourself by saying "We don't have enough money," or "I want to volunteer, but there are no other people to do together." Just have new and right recognition for cultural properties. So after that, do make an effort to keep weighty, significant, and precious cultural inheritances.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Language tables for global campus



Chang Sun-hee (GS-04)

Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Nowadays, adults say, "The young are so selfish. They think of only themselves." To tell the truth, students are not able to deny that word. University students only concentrate on preparing to get a job and they have no time to enjoy campus life. Then it is difficult to help other students. Under today's university situations, however, there is a woman who works very hard enjoying her university life. In the International Student Office (ISO) this student works actively for interchange students in HUFSS helping them out to adjust to Korean university life. At the first meeting with Chang Sun-hee in the international lounge of Aekeyoung Hall, she was working on a discussion about film showing project with other members of the ISO. At the meeting, when the reporter contacted with her for the purpose to interview her, she hesitated at first. It turns out she was only being shy.

When the conversation started, her facial expressions became bright. She is now a graduate student studying German in HUFSS. After graduating university, she had a job for just a short time. Then she decided to study more and went onto Germany. After two years of studying in Germany, she returned home and continued studying in HUFSS. This long going study on a foreign language makes her express her opinions actively during school hours. This aspect of her came in the eyes of Professor Plumlee. Just then Pro. Plumlee was searching for a supporter to lead the ISO. Pro. Plumlee asked for her help.

This was how she first participated in ISO. The ISO is an organization designed to help foreign students in HUFSS. 10 Korean students and 5 foreigners are serving now as helpers. "ISO have had some events since October 2003. That was the Halloween Party last year in October, showing a movie with French wine and cheese. ISO members help not only foreign students' personal difficulties but also we get a chance to associate with foreign and Korean students together." She seems to be enjoying these activities.

"I do not think this work is a volunteer work. HUFSSans want to study foreign language effectively, and foreigners want to study Korean, too. I want all students naturally practice foreign languages they want to speak, so I myself, with other ISO members, are providing that spot in international lounge."

At the first time, she said this activity had some problems, because students had no interests. The national flags of various countries are stuck on the tables of the international lounge. The purpose of putting these flags on each table was to make people talk in the language of which flag that was on the table. But some students did not understand this purpose, and were annoyed by it thinking it was not necessary. However, now many students understand this and recognize ISO's activities. She said she feels happy. "Some foreign students look like Korean. They are overseas Koreans. They have exotic mind but Korean appearance. Koreans living overseas also feel strange and inconvenient in Korea. Once, there was a overseas student who wanted to play the viola. He had learned viola for 12 years. He wanted to join a club as a hobby. Then I recommended the orchestra group in HUFSS." This incident was her first and memorable affair.

During her stay in Germany, she rendered public service in catholic church. She was concerned about teenagers who were not good at adapting themselves to new circumstances. She acted as an intermediary between teenagers and their parents. She likes meeting people, studying foreign language, helping people in need. This habit of hers did not change. This pure mind made her who she is now.

HUFSS has approximately 1,000 foreign students. HUFSSans should have more concerns about foreigners to be more matched well as a forerunner of Foreign Studies. Activities of the ISO are one step in accomplishing this purpose. She is the main staff of this organization. She is a student who works in the corner but with passions.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Reporter of International Section

Campus Architecture

High-tech sports center for students' health

The concept of well-being has enjoyed increasing popularity since last year. Campus is not an exception. Many students go to sports centers after classes these days. However, students of Yonsei University at Wonju campus do not need to go outside campus. There is a sports center for students on campus in Wonju Kangwondo. Yonsei University Sports Center has been running since September of last year.

This building used glass and marble as materials, so it brings the image of coldness and refreshment. Also, people can see swimming pools from the outside due to the glasses. This building looks comfortable and simple. And there are boards on the rooftop, designed to use solar heat.

Yonsei Sports Center is three floors high above the ground and one floor underground. The Center consists of locker rooms, saunas, wastewater treatment and recovery system using ozone(B1). On the first floor, there are information desk, swimming pools, fitness center, squash, and rooms for aerobics. A cafeteria where people can have snacks looking at swimming pools and gymnasium for ball games are on the second floor. This center was opened for residents around the campus, so a gym for children and rooms for dance lessons are on the third floor.

The most remarkable features are aqua rehabilitation in swimming pools, an examination of physical strength, physical therapy, and wastewater treatment and recovery system using ozone. First, aqua rehabilitation is one of the good programs for the treatment of arthritis. People can learn rehabilitation program in a special pool which is well furnished with good equipment for health. The aqua rehabilitation is good for treatment and training of the rehabilitation. Also, it reduces the pain.

Second, the fitness center in Sports Center has an equipment for an examination of physical strength and room for physical therapy. The equipment for an examination of physical strength helps members of the center to check their condition. "Students who exercise at the fitness center do not know well that the physical check-up service is free of charge. Students are able to check their bodies at least once per three months. If students exercise with the accurate knowledge of their bodies, the results of exercise would be much better," said Park Youn-teck, a trainer of the fitness center. In addition, people who need physical therapy can be treated with balls and equipments by physical therapists.

Last, Yonsei Sports Center operated the wastewater treatment and recovery system by the use of ozone. This system provides clean

water because it reduces the amount of germs by one tenth in comparison with swimming pools of others.

"To tell the truth, I used to go home right after classes before the center opened. Nowadays, after classes, I come to the Center and swim with friends. The Center became one of my favorite places on campus," said Ha Seung-ah, a student of Yonsei University. Although the center is used by both students and residents, they do not have special complaints of the Sports Center yet. "Students can use this Sports Center very cheaply but students do not use as much as I expected. Students who make use of their spare time have increased, but still a lot of students seem to spend their free time on the Internet and drinking," commented Huh Sung-won, a staff of the Sports Center.

Also, the Center is used for physical classes and club activities of students. Students can exercise for their health on campus and relieve stress by



Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

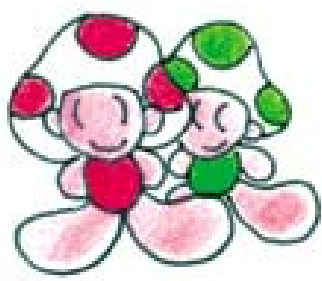
doing in sports. On the other hand, this building helps students make a healthy environment to study. It is in good use for students' campus life and students should keep the facilities clean, since it is their own. The building such as this Sports Center for students' welfare is also needed in HUFSS. The school should be thinking more about the HUFSSans' welfare.

By Jung Jin-kyeong

Reporter of Culture Section

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFSS



Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

