

Green campus due to come

"The beautiful campus that students and citizens make together" VS "Dirty and noisy campus that is difficult to study at"

These are different thoughts of people watching the "Wall opening and tree planting project" which is going on in HUFSS. It is a part of the project "1 million p'young afforestation in the zone of life" by Seoul city. 15 universities are planning to make a role in the project, Korea university and SNU had a ground-breaking ceremony last month. HUFSS was the first ground-breaker in April, and already finished the wall opening work, and is going to plant about 15,000 trees around the campus at the end of this month. Now the electric lines are being installed in the ground. The Argus heard students' and citizen's reaction of the construction.

Nowadays, in the evening, HUFSS playground and footpaths are full of citizens living around the HUFSS. Many residents of Imun-dong showed welcome mood. "It is really good to break the walls down. The campus is a lot clearer compared to the past campus with shabby walls. There is no time limit in the night too, so after the afforestation, the campus will be the perfect place to rest," said Seong Yeol-soo, a

supermarket owner near the HUFSS wall. "But sometimes I am worried that people walk around with their dogs and kids are wandering around, so the students are going to be disturbed," she added.

Some students are also glad at the wall breaking. "It was always afraid to walk beside the wall at night, but after opening the wall, it is quite nice to walk around. Even after midnight, I can go through the campus," said Choi Ye-rin(S-03), who is living in the boarding house near HUFSS. Expectations were made on prettier campus too.

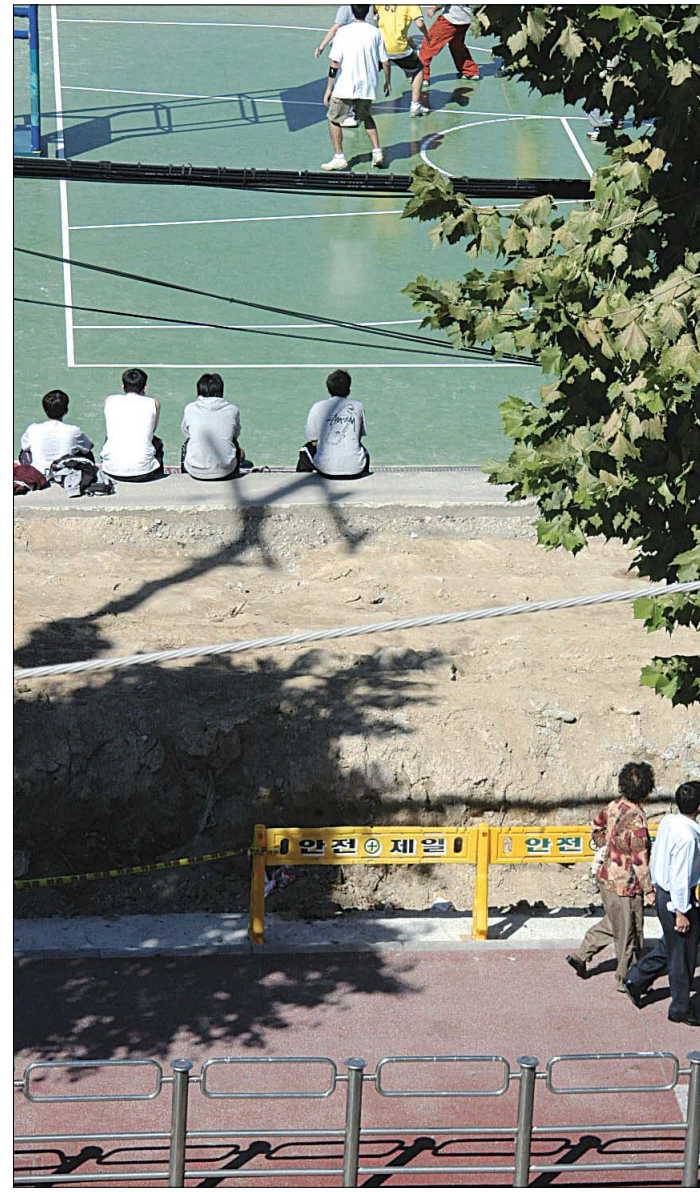
On the contrary, there were negative opinions, too. A lady working at the store Kangtong behind the library said the sales of the store would rise, but added "If citizens start to use the store, it will be a mass and going to be difficult to clean it up." Some students worry that some loss will happen in the campus. Lee Mi-jin (T-03) objected in a strong voice, "I do not understand why the university does such a project. I don't know why we should be friendly with citizens, and they sometimes become an inconvenience to the students. Some kids easily came in to the Audio-Visual Education Center, so I was disturbed by their using the VTR."

Actually after the wall breaking, some citizens throw their own trash in the campus, bring their dogs, and loss problems are increasing. So the university authority sent a notice to each house around HUFSS, saying "Animals' entrance is prohibited in the campus / No drinking or cooking, singing in the campus / Do not enter the university buildings" and so on. In addition, there is a plan to install some CCTVs around the campus, and organize a citizen's self-administration to care the campus together.

General Student Council (GSC) set their standpoint on supporting the project, saying "University was given a great deal of weight from the local society, so this project will make the local circumstance better, not only the development of HUFSS." Kim Je-dong, the vice president of GSC continued about the worries of students, "We will strengthen the student patrol to keep the security of HUFSS, and in the long term, we will make more plans like card entrance for each building."

The "Tree planting project" is expected to be completed in the end of this year.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Academic study on terrorism

International studying society had an academic presentation in October 1 at Faculty Office Building 1, they had inquired for arrival of terrorism era and confrontational device.

This academic presentation which is supported by union of Dongari progressed for two and a half an hour. Two subjects are expressed, one is about identification of international terrorism and analyzing the examples and studying the confrontation. And the other is about after September 11 terror, change of Korean terror environment and studying the confrontation. After subjects are presented, they have the time to enquire questions and to debate doubts. On the theses about general terrorism in first and partly Korean terrorism in second one, there are some discussion, whether Patriot's Law, in other word, anti terror law infringe human right or not, and whether international law or international unions effect directly in the world order or not.

At last, Professor. Lee Jang-hee who coaches the club valued the presentation.

"It was reasonable subject and wonderful as the university students, but cyber terror, biochemistry terror and nuclear terror are absent. That is inconvenienced by not having," he added.

"We have prepared the presentation for 3 months From July. There are some difficulties, because one announcer temporarily stays away from school for a time. Then, getting together of all participants has some troubles. Most of all, there is a great benefit from this seminar. It is change of my thought about terror. I thought Terror is the problem of just valuation before, but now I know terror is very academical one," Kwak Min-kyung, chairwoman of the committee said.

The presentation ended in success. Students who came to see the presentation showed interest by asking good questions based on the subject to the participants of the discussion.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

Honorary HUFSSan of Art

The exhibition "Monochrome Paintings of Korea, Past & Present" held an opening reception on September 24 in Seoul Museum of Art. A HUFSS graduate Kim Guiline(F-56), the representative monochrome artist took a part in the exhibition.

The display belongs to the first generation of monochrome artists, who were in the vanguard of Korean art in the 1970s. The contemporary art of the 1970s was under the direction of them and afterward it was led by next generation of artists. Ha Chong-hyun, the director of the museum said "We invited the remarkable artists of monochrome paintings in Korea, which was an obvious trend of 70s' Korean art world. You can compare the trend through 70s with the present."

In the 60s and 70s diverse forms of experimental art developed and proliferated in Korea. It was during this time that a new direction of Korean art was presented and that contemporary art was introduced to Korea. Korean artists with pioneering spirits strived to establish the identity of Korea. One of the results of such efforts was monochrome painting, an important milestone in the development of art in Korea. Kim Guiline was estimated as one of the

vanguards of Korean art.

He said, "It is a pity that most of my 70s' paintings are damaged while I came back to Korea from France. In 2000, I could show those paintings in Gwangju Biennale, but this time I couldn't. These paintings are my works in the 1980s." Actually, his outstanding works are at HUFSS Wangsan Campus, too.

Cho Kyu-chul, the former president of HUFSS, also participated in the opening reception. As a classmate of HUFSS French dept. since 1956, he said "I am proud of finding my friend's familiar works in Seoul Museum of Art, and it is recognizable that his painting style is still valid in his field."

"Monochrome Paintings of Korea, Past & Present" features eight artists such as Chung Chang-sup, Kim Tschang-yeul who is famous for his painting "A drop of water" and introduced a new style of monochrome painting into the Korean art world, and nine later artists such as Ha Chong-hyun, Lee Seung-jio who in the 80s and 90s built on the work of their precursors. All of these artists have expressed their innermost ideas and thoughts.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

BRIEF



By Lee Jun-gul, Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

The school parking lot which was filled with cars have been cleared. Now that the overground parking lot has turned into a no parking space, the use of the underground parking lot is expected to increase. Students will feel more convenient in walking around campus.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

Kwangjang speaks for actions of NPA

Is the current national pension of Korea operating all right? Freshmen of Kwangjang, the jurisprudence society about labor law since 1992, held a symposium about the National Pensions Act (NPA) on September 16. The point of the symposium was examining the "8 suspicions about the National Pensions Act," which was issued on the web-site of National Pension Corporation (NPC).

Three panels of NGO (Baek Sang-gyeong, Yeom Won-gyeong, Lee Sang-gwon) and other three panels of NPC (Lee So-hyun, Lee Seon-ho, Kim Jae-hyun) had a deep discussion about the problems and plans of national pension in attendance of a sophomore moderator.

Professor Lee Jeong, an advisor of Kwangjang, said in a speech of encouragement, "Korea is an aging society, so the secure safety net is needed. But the national pension of Korea, which has been about 20 years since it appeared, have many problems that many adults feel insecurity about it.

It is very impressive that young people

have concerned about the important social problem, which could be far away from their interest."

Three major issues were on the debate, and it was very keen throughout the symposium. The first issue was about the compulsory subscription and collection of pensions. The second one was the matter of pensions' reliability, whether the fund is healthy or not, and the last issue was about the investment of national pension fund.

Another controversial issue during the debate was about upper limit of national pension. And when the NGO panel Yeom Won-gyeong pointed out the motto of "convenience" by the administration on the matter of investing people's income level, the panels on each side had been violent for a while.

During the symposium, directly interviewed motion pictures and OHP films about difficult ideas were used appropriately to make the visitors concentrate. Members of Kwangjang prepared the interviews of National Assemblymen Sim Sang-jeong and Yu Si-min, also including Ministry of Health

and Welfare official during the vacation.

Kim Seong-yum (L-03) said after watching the symposium, "I felt as if it were a real debate on the TV, and the jurisprudence society was quite different from what I expected, which prepared imitation judgement. Many suspicions about national pension were solved, but I still cannot trust the NPA at all."

Preparatory chairperson Kim Ki-beom (L-00) of Kwangjang said, "The symposium was quite satisfactory. We tried to make interesting symposium, and I am proud of our juniors that they made it by themselves. But the motion pictures during the symposium was the first trial, so it should make up for weak points." He also added "I did not give the freshmen a lot of work, but they did a lot of work by themselves. Because of the participation the presentation turned out better than expected."

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Daedongjae induces HUFSSans participation

"University, the possibility of youth. University gives a feeling of fresh power of the young students. This is because the students are the owners of the university where the scent of youth is filled."

The above is the slogan of the 2004 Autumn Daedongjae of HUFSS. The autumn festival was continued for three days from October 4 to 6.

The festival is held annually, but every time there are hard work of the students who wants to make the events special every year. This time the festival showed various events that were not shown in previous years. There were many interesting sights for students to enjoy.

On the first day of the festival it opened its beginning with the Regular Students General meeting. The meeting launched subjects like reform of university, finishing of reforming the foundation of HUFSS, and the latest social issue concerning the National Security Law. "We prepared this

festival for the students, so we need the students participation. HUFSSans come and enjoy the festival." said Kim Jae-dong the

vice president of the General Student Council.

After the general meeting the opening

ceremony of the festival began. The opening ceremony was named "Making Peace." The opening ceremony was held in cheers of hundreds of HUFSSans. Various dongaris came out and showed their talent. In the ending of the ceremony singer Tei came and performed for the students.

This year unique and interesting events were held. Such as "Drinking Yogurt Fast," "Catching Goldfish," "Catch the Duck," and "Treasure Search around Campus." Exhibition of flowers around the world took place also. This kind of event aroused HUFSSans interest who belong to various departments.

Side events and events of each colleges were held all through the period of the festival in places all over the campus. Traditional events such as World Movie Festival and HUFSS FESTA was also prepared under expectations of students.

By Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus



Under the slogan "University, the possibility of youth", the 2004 Autumn Daedongjae was held on campus

The 24th FBS Oedae Music Festival

"We are fair rivals"

Date : 2004. 10. 7 Thur 5 p.m.
Place : HUFSS 'Open Theater'
Guest : Un-neene Ibalgwan, Sugar Donut
Judge : Lim Jin-mo, Sung Woo-jin
Host : FBS Oedae Broadcasting System

Editorial

Endless controversy, meaningless fight

It has been forever since people first heard the three words "National Security Law." This old stale law has been stuck in the books for many years and now it sees light, right in the center of controversy between the two growling political parties. Through the many years uncountable victims were produced by this unlawful law. Many suffered in pain and cried out in agony not knowing what to do with the anger and fear inside. And now, the present state of Korea's politic is hearing these mourning people once again. What is the right direction and what is the most proper way to once and for all stamp out the unhealthy past and make a healthy society.

The fight between the two parties, Woori party and Grand National party, seems endless. In any route people get information, they are plastered with the fight between these two parties whether the law should be eternally erased from the constitutional law or should be renamed and revised.

The first inspection of the administration conducted by the 17th National assembly have begun. Once again the dispute on the National Security Law is in the center of attention. The reform plan of the Woori party who first insisted on abolishing the law have been criticized on accusations as a political mutual agreement with the Grand National party. On the other hand, the Grand National party opposing to the plan in abolishing the law first welcomed the reform plan of the opposing party but turned again sideways to protecting the law. Both parties have been confusing the people with this long and useless fight. The people are tired of the fights. It is time to decide what to do with this law.

The point at issue of the tug of war between the two parties is not who wins against each other. The point is what is right and wrong. In Korean politics there haven't been any inigation to eradicate unlawful issues at hand. Freedom of ideology, notion, speech, all these things form an ideology to contain the freedom of the people living in a democracy. The real principles of democracy starts from the guarantee of freedom of notion. This becomes the standard of whether democracy is safe and secure in a society.

The constitutional legislation of the Republic of Korea indicates freedom of conscience, freedom of religion, freedom of broadcast and printing, freedom of assembly, freedom of art as the basic rights of the people. Freedom of ideology is not written in the law books but freedom of conscience shows that freedom of ideology is included.

The National Security Law violates the basic principles of democracy, the conscience which the constitutional law protects, and freedom of ideology. The law has hurt too many people. Among these people some are innocent some are not. But what justice is protecting those ones who are off the category of committing actions which goes beyond harming of the people. In a democratic nation freedom of notion is secured. But in the present state this is not secured. Whether the law is reformed or there is made a alternative legislation there could be no difference.

The meaningless fights going on between the two representative parties of the country should come to an end. The two groups should not commit into a political agreement that raises hands for both sides. The thing to do is making the right decision. The right thing is what is best for the people. The people have suffered too much. Do not make these people suffer again.

The eyes of the people are all on the sights of which they see now. Controversies occur between the people, too. Dichotomy is a word to avoid. To avoid this the right and justified decision has to be made. Persuade the people with the right reasons which minds can buy.

HUFSans' effort comes through



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

People who like simulation game for management often have a dream to run a real city. However, running a real city is never easy like a simulation game. The Argus met Yeo In-kook (PA-75), Mayor of Gwacheon City and an expert of management. Now the city has an area of 35.36km² and about 7 million people reside in his jurisdiction. Here is real world, not a cyber space.

Mr. Yeo entered the department of Public Administration in 1975 and nine years later he passed the Public Service Aptitude Test (PSAT) under support of Mr. Ahn Byong Man, the current president of HUFS and

professor of Public Administration. "Mr. Ahn helped me in studies. I think HUFS will be more powerful under his control," He recalled the memory of his school life.

After he passed the PSAT, Mr. Yeo is interested in environment so he volunteered for the Ministry of Environment as an administrative official.

He emphasized the importance of environment, "My experience in Ministry of Environment comes in pretty handy in mayor's life. Did you minutely see the trees and flowers in this city? Gwacheon is a good model of clean residential city with healthful environment. I will protect the environment in Gwacheon."

Mr. Yeo is a man with a varied career among the high-ranking public officers. He has received two degrees, one is master of political science from the Graduate School of Seoul National University and the other is master of city planning from the Graduate school of Michigan University during his public service.

No predecessors in public service had such a public authority, and Mr. Yeo was the one who broke that record. This made him a prudent person to run a city.

He has various career as a member of Ministry Construction & Transportation, the vice president of Grand National party of Uiwang City in Gyeonggi-province and so on. Time has passed and he undertook Yong-in City as a vice president, when the Yong-in City faced some hardships. In those days, Yong-in City was thoughtlessly developed,

without a specific plan. He suggested the perfect solution about thoughtless development. Mr. Yeo successfully solved their difficulties. He was acknowledged as a Midas hand of administration in this case.

In 2002, Mr. Yeo, based on his experience in public services, ran for election of Mayor. Eventually he won in election. He lives in Gwacheon for a long time. He really loves Gwacheon than any other city.

He boasts about his city, "Gwacheon is located in the middle west of Gyeonggi-province and it is a clean residential area full of fresh green colors of Mountain Gwanak and Mt. Chungye spread before us just outside the windows. It neighbors on Seoul city to the north, on Anyang city to the west, on Seongnam city to the east, on Uiwang city to the south and hence serves as a bridge for a passage to everywhere." And he added, "Gwacheon was selected as 'The best city to live in' and ranked the first in satisfaction of quality of living. Actually Gwacheon City has more smooth flow of transportation than any other city."

To our surprise, people can easily see an automatic turning of traffic signals with traffic volume by the intelligent transport system, also, any place is very clean in the city. It is a good point of Gwacheon. Besides, he truly tries to know invisible site, so he is listening to people's opinion on the internet. It is a good point of his work. Now he provides for a new plan to make a Gwacheon as the centre of information technology, biotechnology, and high

technology. "Gwacheon is continuously increasing the function of self-support by inviting the environmentally friendly and advanced industries. It accelerates development of knowledge and information town of Gwacheon. I will additionally support the establishment of national science hall as a stepping stone for the state of the art science and technology," He is attaining more at present.

During the interview he never turns off the concern to HUFSans and HUFS.

Lastly He emphasized the development of HUFS, "Above all, Imun campus is very small so HUFS needs to move to Wangsan campus. It is very wide and clean. HUFSans have a right to study at a clean place. The Wangsan campus has the best location." He proposed the solution about the small campus. And he added last but not least, "HUFSans compete with other students who are learning in all over the world in studies. We can never gain a victory in the competition with a conventional method. HUFSans need to stay up all right to study. And I hope students who are preparing for the examination of administration have a strong will and confidence. HUFSans keep the faith."

By Jo Jae-hyung
Editor of Campus Section

Blue Print

Ancient and modern olympic games: the same thing?

This year's Olympic Games, which took place in Athens again, 108 years after the first modern Olympic of 1896, are now over. Greece as the host country has the right to be proud for organizing such a successful Olympiad despite the numerous negative reports by the world Media that preceded the Games. They now admit that these were "the best Olympic Games ever." However, the question remains: What is the common element between modern Olympic Games and those organized in ancient Greece? Gymnastics and exercising of the body are practices found in most countries of the world; the Greeks however, elevated them into an ideal. The ancient Greeks believed that Prometheus, the god who, according to Greek mythology, had stolen the divine fire from the gods and offered it to the people was the teacher and founder of athletics. This makes it evident that athletics had a religious character and that the Olympic Games were festivities held in honor of the gods. Hesiod, the ancient Greek poet (8th cent. B.C.), in his work "Opera et dies" writes about two distinctive forms of dispute: one dispute is destructive and a cause for wars; the second is a creative one and it inspires emulation and competition. Athletics, which is mainly an invention and an institution of ancient Greek civilization and served high goals in Greek antiquity, belong to this second form. Since the middle of 8th century B.C., the Olympic Games had become a national institution for the Greeks and they were recognized as a means for teaching good conduct to the young and as a common benefit for Greek citizens and the State. In ancient Greece the goal of gymnastics was to create "a healthy mind in a healthy body." The great philosopher Plato (427-347 B.C.)

was a passionate supporter of gymnastics. As a matter of fact, the name Plato was given to him by his coach and gymnast Ariston, because of the symmetry and well-being of his body (he had a broad chest and forehead), whereas his original name was Aristokles, taken from his grandfather. Plato regarded gymnastics as an integral part of paideia. However, he was against any excessive form of exercising and taught that a mild and simple form of gymnastics should be applied to the young men who were getting prepared for the army. Similar ideas we find in Aristotle and in the doctor philosopher Galenos. In short, the ancient Greek philosophers in their works project the element of virtue as the ideal pursuit of athletics. For this reason, whoever entered the "Gymnasium" or "Stadium" he was obliged to show not only his bodily and athletic merits, but also his ethos, his civility and courtesy by playing fairly and honestly for the victory, which, in Olympia was based on religion. Now, the question that rises is, do modern Olympic Games resemble to those of Greek antiquity? Unfortunately, there are many examples proving that they have been differentiated from the spirit of ancient Olympics. I shall only mention a few:

1. The unbinding of Olympic Games from the sanctuary has resulted in missing their pedagogical character. Characteristic of this is the fact that the Greek name "Olympiaki Agones" (Olympic Struggles), has been replaced by the term "Olympic Games." This name was firstly used by the Romans who were not fully aware of the therapeutic and pedagogical character of the Olympic Struggles, and therefore thought of them as being simply "Games." Another term which has prevailed and has differentiated modern

Olympics from ancient ones is the term "Sports" instead of the Greek term "Athletics." The word "Sports" is derived from the English word "Disport" which means "Entertainment," "Jauntiness." Needless to say that these terms do not render correctly the true meaning of the Olympics, which in ancient Greece did not mean games and entertainment but a means of education aiming at creating a good character and altering the feeling of aggressiveness found in every person into a noble competition.

2. The assumption of organizing the Olympic Games by the "International Olympic Committee." The I.O.C is thought to be the guardian of Olympism and its members usually came from the rich and nobles of Europe. This was one of the reasons why those who belonged to the leftist parties did not embrace the Olympic Games at first.

3. The commmer-cialization of the Games. While the ancient Greek Olympics remained famous for the unselfishness and altruism of the participating athletes and the total lack of any material bonuses, unfortunately in modern Olympics material profit has become the prevalent element. Thus, the "Kotinos" the simple branch of a wild olive tree by which ancient athletes were crowned and which represented their nobleness and high athletic spirit as well as the honor and respect they enjoyed for the rest of their life, it has been replaced by large sums of money given to the athletes and it has become the main goal of the organizers of the Games.

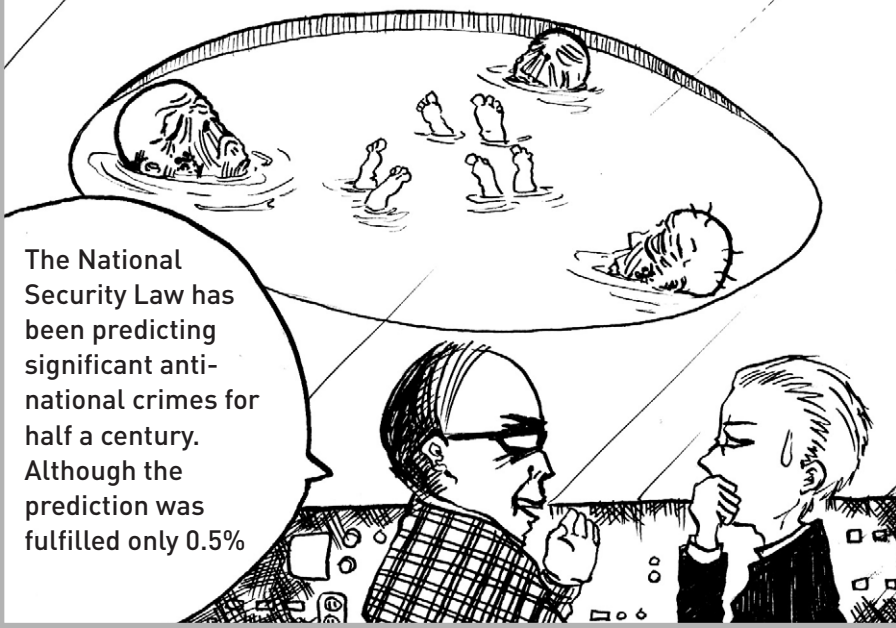
4. The "Gigantism" of athletics. The pass words that have prevailed, such as "All the nations, all the sports" and "Quicklier, higher, stronger" (sitius, actius, fortius), as

well as the emphasis placed not on the joy of participating in the Games but on the acquisition of medals have resulted in pushing the athletes into illegal means such as "doping" with all its terrible consequences, which have lead to the degradation of the genuine Olympic spirit. This negative phenomenon contributes to an interminable course, since each host country tries hard to organize the most impressive and luxuries Games from the previous one. If this trend keeps on, we shall reach the point where the Olympic Games will lose their ecumenical character, since only the economically powerful nations will be able to participate or to organize the Games. On the other hand, the multinational companies will become the big bosses of the Games, of the athletes and of the poor nations, resulting in many distressing consequences. After 108 years of history of modern Olympics, it is time for all those involved to make a serious effort to reestablish the Olympic Games according to the principles of ancient Greece, the country in which they were born, and to function as a therapeutic and pedagogical method, so that young athletes who participate in them can be elevated to higher ideals. As a final word, let me say that we should all understand that it is great hypocrisy and naivety to expect any upgrading of the Olympic Games only through "anti-doping" measures without getting rid of its generative causes.

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Zographos

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The Minority Report



Kim Sun-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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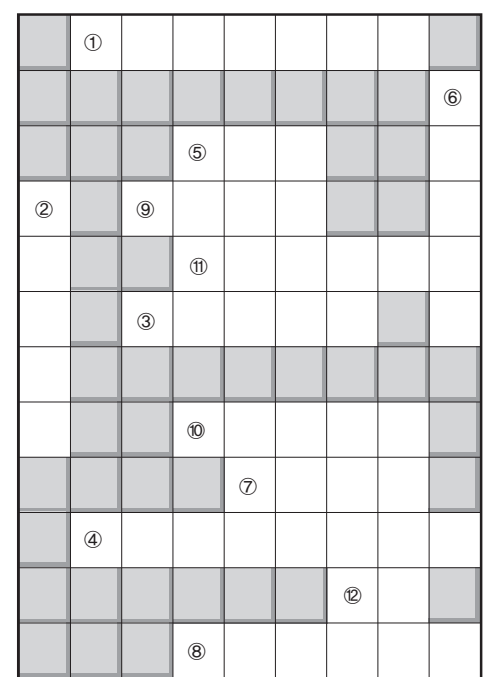
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CROSS-PUZZLE

- ① () Scholarships in Portuguese Department (page 3)
- ② A Portuguese province on the south coast of China and two islands in the South China Sea (page 5)
- ③ A small ball of plastic, glass and etc, usually used for making jewelry (page 7)
- ④ A republic in southwestern Europe on the Liberian Peninsula (page 5)
- ⑤ A rule of conduct or procedure established by custom, agreement, or authority (page 6)
- ⑥ An adult female humans (page 4)
- ⑦ A military post where troops are stationed, may include facilities such as a well and a forge (page 6)
- ⑧ Sentimentality or vulgar, often pretentious bad tast, especially in the arts (page 7)
- ⑨ The central or most important part of something (page 5)
- ⑩ An ultimate standard of perfection or excellence (page 6)
- ⑪ An act of traveling by water (page 5)
- ⑫ Initial of United Nations (page 5)



Jo Jae-hyung / The Argus

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

Controversy on new major system

Can Undeclared Major system promise bright vision for students?

An Undeclared Major is a school system which students enroll classes without deciding what major they are going to study. In their freshmen year, students learn basic subjects which assist major subjects. Going through this process the students decide their major in their sophomore year.

If this system is enforced, students certainly decide their major through deep consideration of the future and what they are fit for. Also it is possible to expand not only the opportunity of major choice but also rights of students. But can this school system promise a bright vision for students?

From the year 2005, HUFSS plans to launch a system named the Undeclared Major system. But administration of HUFSS suffers hardship because of the GSC's opposition. The GSC has their own position, they insist strongly on problems that could occur from the system; inconsistent system with the characteristic of HUFSS, a lack of belonging to each departments and so on.

On the other side, administration of HUFSS insist that Undeclared Major is suitable; regardless of essential purpose, there are wide choices of major, and additionally what is good for the school is the entrance exam scores get higher.

"I think the Undeclared Major system is not a harmful system, but it feels unfamiliar. When I was a freshman, competition to apply into popular departments get out of hand," said Ryu Je-sung of Sungkyunkwan university department of French language & Literature.

"If HUFSS enforce Undeclared Major system, I apply for department of language," said Oh Sun-hwa of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Business and Economy major.

A variety of choices

Above interviews are thoughts of students on the Undeclared Major system. First the representative merit of this system is a wide choice for major. Through this merit, the system gives a chance for students to choose a major that is suitable for him or herself.

In addition, students can meet various kinds of studies in the first year of college. The Undeclared Major system increases not only a variety of selections of majors, but also a selection of a way to advance after graduation. Also the system affects the registration rate universities. This is because the opportunity of learning is more open.

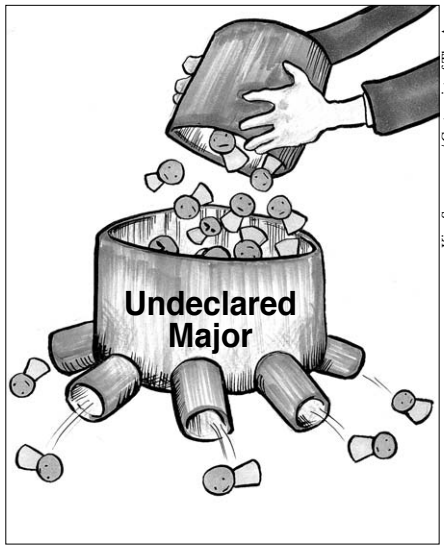
More qualitative elevations in competition

Because sophomore students compete each other to go into departments they wish to apply, it can easily control the first year of life. Freshman mostly don't adapt to university life well; they are not used to the free and self-learning atmosphere. Although there are also bad points of the free and hard competition between students for learning is not spent in vain.

The quality increases if the system goes underway. This is because students coming into the big college with many departments will want to go in to the popular ones. So, this makes them study more. For that reason, it brings also better fame of university, increasing level of student and development of the school.

Lack of participation in departments

Nevertheless the Undeclared Major system gives free choice in picking majors elements of resistance also. On example is self-choice, but it does not conform to



school, there is a teacher for each class, but in universities, there are many professors to teach various subjects. Thus a professor has many point of views about one student. Because of that reason, it is hard to know the predisposition of students. Major selecting is very important but there are no teachers to help students decide.

Undeclared Major system in HUFSS

Having a purpose of educating foreign languages, HUFSS was established. Compared with other universities, it is natural that there are many language departments. A learning a language isn't accomplished in a short time. Although there is a saying "quality than quantity," it should not disregard the time of 'one year' because of the specific character of languages.

Concluding remarks

From the years 2005, the administration of HUFSS plans to launch the Undeclared Major system. Although GSC stands on an opposite point, no one knows the results to come after the system is underway. But the most important thing is each student's opinion about Undeclared Major system.

As owners of HUFSS, students need to demand a right to participate in important policy of the school. Then students must make efforts to advance their own university with administration of HUFSS. To do that, HUFSSans have to be concerned and pay attention to the news of the school.

By Kweon Hyeong-jun
Reporter of Campus Section

department of Law, departments of Education, department of medical and so on. HUFSS need to solve the agony about this system because there are department of Law, departments of Education in HUFSS. If the Undeclared Major system is not completely to enforced including all departments students of other departments will feel alienation to students who are not applied to the Undeclared Major system departments.

Moreover, characters of an intramural event like an athletic meeting which is departments competing each other will become weaker than before. Mostly freshman participates in events of own departments. If first grade students belong to no department, they will have no self-conceit to root their own department.

Evaluation not trustworthy

A system to score marks in university differs from high school's system. In high

Where is the first library in history of mankind? Many historians reported that the first library is in the temple of Nipole, the capital of Babylonia. Numerous historians only can guess because a lot of clay tables with cuneiform letters recorded on was unearthed there. However, this report is based on speculation rather than facts.

The library has a long history since the birth of letters. The Sumerian are the first ones who used uses their own letters in

They recorded on clay-ware. For these pictograms looked like wedges, they were called cuneiform.

In ancient China, they manufactured bamboo pole into paper. Egypt used papyrus, and India used the leaves of Palmyra palm. These materials were very important to make papers in ancient times.

The mankind wrote down events on these papers and they piled up into a book. Eventually with the increase in the number of books, the necessity for storage gathered strength. Depository of literature in ancient times did not have the concept of library that we have at present. Only it is certain that they existed under temples or castles.

In the twentieth century, Books has been increasing because of the development of printing and the quantity of books grow larger every year so mankind are concerned about the preservative space of books. Therefore the importance of library is gathering strength. Above all, the library is very important to university students who are called intellectuals in society. The library

offers not only preservation space but also cultural heritage of mankind.

Lately, the architecture of library in campus is a successful combination of culture and study. The library located in the centre of campus that established a university recently. The library architecture need to careful concern than other buildings.

The best of university library in Asia is Tokyo University Library. Tokyo University has collection of 4,300,000. In Korea, the

greatest of collection in university library is Seoul National University. There are holds 2,000,000. HUFSS accumulate a library of 1,000,000 in 2004. It must be a matter of congratulation.

Nevertheless, turn your view to the campus.

You know, library in Wangsan campus was not built as a library at first. Therefore the space is limited

and questions are being raised as to whether it can support the weight of the books.

The time to build a new library has come. So General Students Council (GSC) is continually making a recommendation to start constructing a new library for many years. School authorities promised to start the new library in Wangsan campus in 2004 summer vacation. In the second semester, I could see this message from place to place in school. But, now October, where is the library?

By Jo Jae-hyoung
Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

History of library



Embrace your love with finger language

Could you express love by hands instead of whispering it to your loved ones? If you could, you are able to share your affection with others in different ways. How will that be?

In 1909, Rosetta Sherwood Hall, a missionary from the United States, opened a school for the deaf and dumb in Pyongyang. That was certainly not the end. Hall's aspiration or dream to settle a new way of educational aids initiated "Sign language culture" to South peninsula. Sonmal Love was established at HUFSS as a school club to help the poor by educating sign language in 1988. More than fifty students recently joined this *dongari*. This community has grown as one of the best *dongaries* in terms of finger language. In addition, this prospering club has also rendered public service since its foundation.

Sonmal members teach finger language to HUFSSans every week. This weekly session for finger language gives a good image to attending students. Kim Yong-in (E-03), president of Sonmal Love said, "We host learning sessions weekly. It is not difficult to learn sign language. Everyone even including you can easily learn hand expression language."

Every month Sonmal Love helps the old persons who live alone and need a home, along with any other supporters. They often hold a daily tea party for fund-raising campaign in campus and then all the money from the tea party is donated to build new houses for old men. In addition, they help disabled people who suffer from a hearing problem.

"In the Korean society, a number of citizens give a blind prejudice and sympathy on the disabled. But that is a wrong evaluation. People must not cast a blind prejudice and sympathy on them. There is only one difference between normal people and the disabled. The life of disabled people is not an unhappy one. They only feel uncomfortable," and he added, "That's my job. It is my duty to give them an out."

Above all, Older members of this club give a great help to its new regular members. Former members, or graduates of HUFSS who once participated in this club help the downscaled people with current members. Old boys never turn off concern to young boys and to the poor. The bond relationship between two groups shifts to tighten members' solidarity as a "jelled team". I and all members of Sonmal Love like to meet



Sonmal Love

people and share time with them. That's it. While you work as a member of Sonmal Love, you can feel peace of mind and love.

Lastly, Kim mentions his work, "Many people grow up without facing any hardships, so this group of people don't understand other people's pain. We have a goal. That is this society will once turn fair treats to disabled and downscaled people as normal people gain in this society. The

'handicap' might not be regarded as a sin. We are taking a step forward to realize this goal," Mr. Kim concluded.

Sonmal Love is not a big organization but members of Sonmal Love try to reach this goal glowing in warmth.

By Jo Jae-hyoung
Editor of Campus Section

Notice Board

The conferment ceremony of "Choi-Hee Scholarship" was hosted in the office of President of Portuguese department. Mr. Choi, a lance corporal in Sangroksoo Army headed an accident to death while he was completing missions in East Timor. Department of Portuguese set up a monument place to honor the patriotic soul of Choi in Myungsoodang, lake in HUFSS. His parents contributed one thousand won to HUFSS for school development. Portuguese department created "Choi-Hee Scholarship," in order to respect his bereaved family wishes. Portuguese department granted first "Choi-Hee Scholarship" to Song Hye-won, a junior of its studies. "I don't even know him and heard of him. To add some, I haven't seen him. But, I

have no words to express my gratitude. He has paved me a new way to study Portuguese harder."

Song Pil-hwan, President of Portuguese Department said, "We will continually raise fund for "Choi-Hee Scholarship." This new program will encourage numerous opportunities to students."

Portuguese professor Lee Seung-dok of HUFSS' was conferred a honorary medal on September 30 in the Portuguese embassy by the Portuguese ambassador, Carlos Manuel Leito Frota. He has hold office in HUFSS for almost 30 years and contributed in informing widely of Portuguese language and culture. Acquiring his service, Portuguese president, Gorge Sampaio awarded him the medal.

외대로 세계로

누구보다 당차게 큰 세계와 맞설 꿈, 당신에게는 있습니까?
그 꿈을 펼치기에 한국이 좁다면 한국외국어대학교로 오십시오.
당신의 꿈이 무엇이든지, 그 꿈에 세계를 더해,
크고 튼튼한 미래로 키워드립니다.



한국외국어대학교
HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

Alternative law, going the right way?

The matter on the revision and repeal of the National Security Law (NSL) aroused keen public controversy. Ruling and opposition lawmakers, liberals and conservatives, and young and older generations in Korea are sharply divided over revision and repeal of the National Security Law. On September 4, Roh Moo-hyun said the controversial National Security Law should be abolished during an interview on the program, "Sisa Magazine 2580," rejecting the stances of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court for maintaining the security law. Lawmakers were also in favor of the total abolition of the NSL from both the ruling and opposition parties. However, the newspapers' survey last month still shows 66 percent of the people favor revision, not repeal of the law. On the other hand, the civil groups which call for overall repeal of the law arranged movement such as cross-country walking and pan-national rallies. Moreover, the ruling Uri party is pushing to repeal the law and replace it with revisions to the Criminal Law or by enacting new laws. The Uri party planed to abolish the law first but, as time went by, the abolition smoothed into revising the criminal law or creating a special law. Consequently, the Uri party is expected to make a final choice between a new alternative legislation and revisions to the existing Criminal Law this month.



Mr. Kang, representative of administrating affairs of MINBYUN explains collected materials related to the NSL in the data office of AntiNSL.

against the article 7 "Praise, Encouragement" of the law, but I didn't know what I had done wrongly, how I was contrary to the law, because different people call it different things," said Kim Jae-yun (R-99), a chairman of the Democratic Labor Party student committee of HUFUS. The law has been a political tool to suppress freedom of ideas and has been abusing human rights even students like her.

The position of the Uri party

The opposition Grand National Party said South Korea will be exposed to greater security threats from the North without the law while the two opposition parties (Democratic Liberal Party and the Millennium Democratic Party both) agree in principle to the Uri party's move. At first, the liberal group in the Uri party staunchly supports scrap of the security law. However, the Uri Party plan to decide whether to revise the criminal code or arrange alternative legislation once it can push through repeal of the security law. They said that they hope to first abolish the law and then find some legal measures to fill any loophole in the national security. Therefore, the Uri party suggested an alternative bill to the security law, and added new provisions of the criminal law as below.

Article 87 (2), conspiracy of a rebellion : Any person who organizes or joins an Anti-state Organization shall be punished in accordance with the purpose of claiming the title of the Government or overthrowing the State.

Article 102 (2), quasi-enemy country : The country which has Anti-State Organizations shall mean an association or a group having a command structure with the purpose of claiming the title of the Government or overthrowing the State regarded as enemy country.

However, the Uri party's proposals admit a lot of discussion. It leaves much to be doubted about their intention to scrap the draconian anti-communication security law.

Criticism of the position

Many civic organizations including MINBYUN-Lawyers for a Democratic Society criticized revision of the criminal law and alternative legislation which are under discussion in the Uri party. "A main controversial core problem of the security law is the second article because it defines North Korea as anti-state organization as a group that pretends to be a state. However, above the two laws still remain poisonous clauses. The two laws regard North Korea as an enemy country after all," said Kang Gon, an administrator of MINBYUN. In a sense, adding new articles of the criminal law and the alternative legislation brings about an extreme result which maintains the security law just as before.

Why is the Uri party's plan attacked? At first, the Uri party has aggressively promoted the law's repeal but has faced severe challenges from the GNP. And then the Uri party is zigzagging in mapping out an alternative measure to a proposed repeal of the National Security Law. The Uri party

only may hope to leave a historical task that draconian anti-communication security law to be abolished. The Uri party also prepared for the new legislation and revision of the criminal law by retaining the minimum necessary for national security. This is because the party is assuming public worry on national security without the security law. The party's irresolute actions have shown they do not have the power to repeal security power. The Uri also seems to take a compromising attitude of the political circles. "I cannot choose but concern whether the Uri party has a will to scrap all the security law. The party does not have a principle and unity in purpose and action. This attitude will deceive the people and civic organization," added Kang Kon.

Advancing direction of the NSL

In a related development, a group of law professors announced a joint statement at a news conference in Seoul, claiming that the current criminal law system can deal with the vacuum of the security law, which violates human rights and the freedom of expression. What's more, the National Human Rights Commission wants it repealed entirely and International human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, have repeatedly advised the nation that it should get rid of the cruel law. "Adding new articles to the security law cannot become an alternative legislation. And the security law runs counter to the principle of legality. So the Uri party should push the security law's repeal by deleting all poisonous articles such as the second and seventh article because the current criminal law substituted for the NSL," said Lee Jang-hee, a professor of the College of Law of HUFUS.

The flow of the repeal of the National Security Law has been accelerating public opinion for the abuses mentioned above. It is also connected to problems on the reunification in Korean-peninsula. In this sense, the security law is an old legacy which we should abandon to step forward to the future. Needless to say, it is to repeal or make a fundamental review of the National Security Law and bring it into line with international standards to promote human rights and enhance the nation's image as a democratic society.

By Yang Sun-young
Associate Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Eyes should gaze, horns should warn

What does the press exist for? Its role is not only the fastest news carrier but also a prudent agenda setter, and sometimes it should act as a watchdog to the authorities. But in these days, the press and the broadcasting system do not seem to be performing their duty.

Since August 3, major newspapers and broadcasting systems have kept silence on Iraqi matters, due to the embargo from the Ministry of National Defense. As if the embargo allowed the press a special vacation, every Korean nation's watchdog had their lip sealed. More than 50 days, people had no idea about dispatched army, who are beloved children of parents in Korea. If some important information like dispatching date should be protected from terrorist organizations, the media should have kept on watching the circumstance of Iraq in sending even single reporter to the location, but there is still just one freelancer documentary reporter is at the place. Moreover, the media had infringed on people's right of knowledge by hiding important states of Iraq. While the eyes of Korea were shut, there was America's general attack to Iraq on August 12. Many major presses thought these news are such a waste: Members of the resistance attacked major oil pipelines, many foreign reporters were kidnapped and even killed, and anti-movement to the temporary government was going on. In this situation, readers cannot judge whether Iraq is safe or not. It is out of question to the matter that such an important movement of Korean army should remain on the desk to be examined again and again even after the end of the war.

At the reporting and broadcasting of 2004 Athens Olympic, media made the same mistake. Three channels of TV were broadcasting the same game at the same time, especially on popular events or gold-medal-expected games. Meanwhile, the newspapers were busy chasing on the gossips about Olympic gold medalists but intentionally ignored on unpopular events and never tried to check the deterioration of such sports field. No checks means no alternative plans, indeed. The most weird thing is, the Olympic games were always on TV all night long for the season, but 2004 Paralympic games were never broadcasted in realtime. Is the media doing its work as a watchdog for people? Following popular tastes can shortly make the broadcasting systems richer and satisfy the audience, but such a habitual practice finally infringe on people's right.

Isn't it very worthless that the 3 major newspapers which possess more than 70% of press market in Korea make the same report on the same day, in the same point of view, by receiving the government's briefing? Unfortunately that sometimes happens. On September 23, those newspapers reported the same about Zaitoon unit, on watching the government's lip. Some people worry that the 3 major newspapers are all conservative in Korea, but the real problem is that their points of view are very similar. The points of view should be five when there are five newspapers. When a hundred media are made, at least ten points of view should be born. So the press and the broadcasting system should work harder to satisfy people's desire to know more. Eyes should gaze every news in many sides, and horns should warn immediately when the eyes see some errors. For that reason, the current press revolution movement is desirable for the guarantee of people's rights. So long, lazy eyes and horns, it's time to wake up!

By Lee Jun-gul
Editor of National Section

Long march for freedom of thought



paintings, performances and a petition campaign to obtain signatures of one million people. Some people gave out expanding balloons to passengers and fly them to the sky, which symbolizes the people who are imprisoned for being against the security law. "The draconian law was not essential to defend South Korea. The law is more of a political tool to suppress freedom of ideas and abuse human rights rather than strengthening national security. It is enough to defend itself from North Korea with the existing criminal law," said Kim Mi-hae, a member of the Sarangbang group for human rights.

During the events, people came flocking together from far and near at Daeharo to participate in the march. The people including many civic groups began to walk on the street of Daehakro under the slogan of "Send the National Security Law to the grave of history" and an arranging rally was held lastly.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

The citizens marched from Daehakro to Kwanghwamun street, crying for the repeal of the National Security Law (NSL) on September 18. The pan-national movement for abolishing the security law was held under the auspices of the People solidarity for National security law abolition, a civic group. The citizens' long march continued for two hours.

Before the march, the group prepared various events related to the repeal of the security law such as parody posters, face

Against unreasonable agreement

Korea Federation of Teacher's Association (KFTA) held a rally in front of the back gate of the Central Government Complex on September 30. The rally objected to the National Education Information System (NEIS) which was agreed by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development and Korean Teachers and Education Workers' Union (KTU) on September 23. The Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development and KTU reached an agreement to make a sweeping operation of the NEIS at all schools nationwide from September, 2005 as implementing three controversial parts of a new online school information system.

Before the agreement, the NEIS has been a controversial issue because it may violate the privacy of students. It contains sensitive information such as student transcripts and health records. Therefore, thousands of union members with KTU participated in protest rallies, criticizing implementation of the online data system of the government policy. However, KTU took an independent action through consent with the Education Ministry alone.

KFTA claimed the Education Ministry should declare the agreement invalid. "There is some problem in the process and the contents of the agreement. As for their agreement on the NEIS, the Education Ministry only arrived at an arrangement with KTU at first, without other groups including KFTA. What's more, the NEIS should adopt the new systems in March 2006 after making enough test operations in some schools by 2005. So, people who are connected with this agreement should be reprimanded," said Moon Gwan-guk, a policy director of KFTA. The group says the rally will continue until the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development makes the agreement with KTU void. Amid the deepening dispute over the issue, the second rally will be held from October 4 to 9.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

People

Every Tuesday, some people open a small street stall in front of a sit-down demonstration of migrant workers in the Myungdong catholic church. They sell *Dalgeoridaes*, which are handmade hygienic bands made in cottons, cotton flannels and towels. The people are members of the Bloodsisters, a group which has proposed alternative products instead of disposable hygienic bands and tampon. Last Tuesday, as ever, they got together at roadside stand and they were shouting "Come here and look at *Dalgeoridaes*. We should self-manage our menses." In the place, Manic, an activist of the Bloodsisters, was selling *Dalgeoridaes*. She has acted under a pseudonym, Manic, which is her internet ID in the cyberspace.

"At first, I took part in the Struggle and Rice with migrant workers. Whatever I participate anywhere, I always try to do what I can do. One day, I saw mense festival so I initiated this group with my friends. The Bloodsisters means brothers and sisters of the same blood," said Manic. Bloodsisters has been organized with using pro-feminine and environment-friendly alternative menstrual products instead of disposable hygienic bands and tampon for its main object. Moreover, the group not only makes alternative menstrual products but also tries to solidify other minorities like women. Therefore, they supported other groups such as Solidarity for peace and human rights, Solidarity for migrant workers' legalization and Saeumteo are managed with profits earned by making and selling alternative hygienic bands by themselves. "Each of us has been an activist of the Anarclan (Korean Anarchist Network), the affinity group, which is related to anarchism, peace, antiwar rallies and no military movement so we could naturally gather Bloodsisters. Blood is a tough word for war and battle but it is also a warm lifeline for women," said Neurim, a member of the Bloodsisters.

In addition, the group has concerned about environment as well as women. The reporter wondered how women are related

Bloodsisters' sister

to environment. "We aim at being pro-feminine and environment-friendly. In short, it is related to ecofeminism which is a compound word of ecological and feminism," said Manic. They also opposed to an accepted meaning of an androcentric society and informed how disposable hygienic bands and tampon cause a bad effect on women and environment. "Women are closely connected with nature. Using disposable hygienic bands brings the mass destruction of the woods because hygienic bands are made from pulp. The destruction of the nature affects the women's lives. Therefore, a vicious circle arises," added Manic in a strong voice.

Ecofeminism starts from recognition that the domination of women and nature is fundamentally connected so those environmental efforts are integral in overcoming the oppression of women. In Western society, women are treated as inferior to men, nature is treated as inferior to culture, and humans are understood as being separate from them. Throughout history, nature was portrayed as feminine and women were often thought of as closer to nature than men. Women's physiological connection with birth and child care have partly led to this close association with nature. "Ecofeminists focus on these connections, and analyse how they devalue and oppress both women and nature. Their analysis reveals that it's not only women who are portrayed as being closer to nature; oppressed races and social classes have also been closely associated with nature," said Neurim.

The group has also held workshops and events for people once or twice a month to put their theory and discussion into practice. "We make *Dalgeoridaes* by hand without a sewing machine. The people gathered more and more, and they shared their work and pain together through sewing and making by hand. What's more, they took care of their body by feeling positive about mense and they considered their body more important than before," said Manic, adding the information that



Manic, a director of the Bloodsisters smiles brightly during the interview.

anybody can participate in the workshops and events.

She was very energetic during the interview. Just as her sprightliness, Bloodsisters and her activity in the solidarity will not only stay still in a small field, women's mense, but they will also show the huge and true power from the small movements what we can do in our daily lives. Therefore, the group is not "Bloodsisters" but "Solidarity of Bloodsisters," to change the world through the solidarity of other minorities. Finally, Manic added. "We will collect voices of the protection of environment with rights of women independently. In particular, women should take the initiative in doing movements of environment as a part of nature and a subject of world."

By Yang Sun-young
Associate Editor of National Section

Shot On Spot



A special ancestor-memorial service on Chuseok in Pangyo, Gyeonggi-do. Inhabitants of Gyeonggi-do Pangyo, who are going to leave their hometown for development. The authority will start tearing down their houses on October 30.

Plot beneath tilted history

Inquiry into China's process and aim of "Northeast Asia Project"

Nowadays, the history of the ancient Korean kingdom of Goguryeo is being distorted by China which claims that the ancient kingdom is a part of its history. Such claims are being made as part of the "Northeast Asia Project," which was established by the Center for the Study of Borderland History and Geography, under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Since February 2002, Northeast Asia Project has been working on a five-year national

research project called "Studies of History and Geography of National Borderland and a Series of Phenomena." Korea is on the edge of losing the history of Goguryeo.

How much has the project progressed?

First, China registered Goguryeo remains on the World Heritage List of the UNESCO in July 2003. China was put on the list with Goguryeo tombs and city remains located in what is today its territory. Second, the Chinese news media, including the state news agency Xinhua, presented that the ancient Korean kingdom was an ethnic minority group in northeastern China. The news media claimed that the reports are based on the inscriptions of Goguryeo monuments in China. Third, the Chinese foreign ministry recently deleted Goguryeo from a description of ancient Korean kingdoms on its official internet homepage. Korean government demanded correction, but the Chinese government promised to make the changes only verbally, which is less binding than a promise made on papers.

What is the hidden intention under "Northeast Asia Project"?

The project's core is territorial dispute, not a historical one. On August 23 Wu Dawei, the vice minister of Chinese Foreign Ministry remarked "Korea has also distorted something," when discussing with Choi Young-jin from Korean Foreign Ministry. Wu said that the Northeast Asia Project is just a countermeasure taken against events that have taken place in Korea such as the

calls recently made by Korean political circle to get back northeastern territory in China which had belonged to Korea in the past. He claims that the Chinese government is concerned about this movement. All this means that the project's real aim is to protect Manchuria, Gando. The project was planned to intercept the territory dispute with the history distortion issue.

Why does China ponder on Gando territory issue?

The primary cause is efficacy of Gando agreement between Qing Dynasty and Japan. Gando was originally Korea's territory. However in 1909, during the Japanese Occupation Period, Japan concluded the territory agreement, but it is clearly ineffective. Specifically, China today is a multi-ethnic nation composed of "HanChinese" and 55 other ethnic minorities. For this reason, since the inception of its present government in 1949, China embraced a theory that maintained the idea, "From the beginning of history, China has been a unified multi-ethnic nation." Chinese then assumed that histories of all ethnic nations in China as well as all history that unfolded within the Chinese domain were properly part of Chinese history.

How does Korea cope with the situation?

As a governmental countermeasure, the government established Goguryeo Study Foundation. It consists of six research teams: Goguryeo history, Goguryeo culture, the ancient Korean kingdom history, Balhae history, relationship of northeast Asia history, and race problems. Also young people participate actively in groups. VANK stands for "Voluntary Agency Network of Korea." It consists of more than 13,000 volunteers. All VANK's members ranging from elementary school first-graders to housewives are participating in voluntary activities introducing Korean to foreign nations, and enhancing the image of Korea down the road through pen pal and e-pal. They plan to send to all of academics and researchers like this.

"Chinese government is taking the initiative in distorting history, making its political intentions clear. It seems obvious that the Chinese scheme under the name of 'Northeast Asia Project' is aimed at providing historical backup to Beijing's political concerns over the potential instability among the Korean-Chinese

following Korean unification. If you studied world history you would see what kind of serious problems could arise when a government take the initiative in distorting history, making its political intentions."

Kookhakwon is an Institute for Traditional Korean Cultural Studies. Kookhakwon Young People's Group holds events such as flash mop, cross country tracking, a relay run by groups of young people all over the nation and so on. They mainly take an active part in promotions. They let the people know about "Northeast Project."

On September 11, North and South Korea joint academy hold scholarship congress in Mt. Geumkang. North and South Korea's scholars discussed to protect Goguryeo history. It should be continued.

Conclusion

Korea should institute a lawsuit. From the viewpoint of International Law, the period of prescription is a 100-year. Before 2009 it should be solved. Under the circumstances, Korea should first of all clearly grasp the basis of and logic behind Chinese arguments in distorting the facts of history about Goguryeo Kingdom. It then needs to develop systematic counterarguments, precisely pointing out the distorted parts. To brace itself for an extended debate over these history distortions, the government and scholars should redouble the efforts to collect relevant materials concerning Korean history in China's northeastern region-Manchuria-in terms of history, geography, ethnic origins and so on. So far, the level of people's interest in the Manchurian region has been relatively low, and they must admit that the research on the region has been at a fledgling stage. Kang Jun-young, a professor of department of Chinese at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies said, "Domestic political stability and a common position in the international stage is a must. In the longer term, both South Korea and China would need to maintain a more balanced relationship based on hard-nosed benefits. This is the lesson we need to learn from China's creeping historical distortions in the Northeast Asian Project." After all, Goguryeo history is the history of the entire Korean people.

By Lee Sang-hee

Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Reform of UN order

In the world we live in today, there are certain rules and barriers to keep peace for human rights and justice. In Korea, there are some patterns of law or organizations for national security. These kind of laws or organizations implies to the rules that are kept for world order and peace. One of the most representative organization is the United Nation (UN), which was established in 1945 and its purpose is prevention of war and world peace.

United National Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for peace and security as the first notion. It is made up of permanent and non-permanent members. The permanent members, the U.S., England, France, Russia and China are winners of the Second World War. Non-permanent members' tenure is two years and ten nations alternately operate it. In the 59th UN general meeting, Japan, German, India and Brazil made their position known that they wished to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. If this reform contributes toward world peace and security, it couldn't be better. However, it is necessary to take matters into discussion.

First, the reform should not be led by only one powerful nation. If there is one item, it needs more than nine agreements among 15 nations of non-permanent and permanent countries. In addition, there should be no oppositions among permanent members. As such, the power of permanent members is very strong and extensive. There is a proverb, men are blind in their own causes. If permanent member countries lead the council well, it is reasonable. But, if they overuse their initiative, other nations have to watch closely.

Second, having a similar view with the above, various countries' voices have to be respected. For instance, India has made consistent proposals to become one of the permanent members on the grounds that it is the biggest Islamic country and successfully leads a democratic society. Countries that endeavor for democracy have to have more power to make their opinions known. African countries such as the Republic of South Africa, Egypt, Nigeria are competing to become permanent members.

Third, countries which having reasonable standards have to obtain the qualification to become permanent members. The qualification is not economic ability but how they contributed to peace. For instance, Japan wants to be a permanent member, but it has distorted other nations' history for many years. "In the global world, Japan needs to acquire concrete consciousness about historical facts. Only then, will Japan be given responsibilities," said a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman.

In the latest example, UN opposed the U.S. invasion of Iraq, but the U.S. ignored the objection. The influence of the United Nations has decreased compared to the past. Nevertheless, next year, UN will greet its 60th anniversary. It will reconsolidate and reform the system. The United Nations should be ready to take on the tasks that require its commitment to world peace and security, not for power games. For this purpose, all members have to endeavor and cooperate. The reform cannot be led by only powerful nations. Dissenting voices of various countries must be respected and countries with appropriate qualifications must be allowed to become a permanent member. These are the things that have to be kept in mind.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section



Virgin voyage

Learning passion from Africans

There are many students who try to experience various things for extra activities not only major study. In this column, readers can meet these ambitious HUFsans. ...Ed.

Youth, passion, challenge are the symbol of the undergraduates. There is one who had a unique memory in Africa. In one class, Kim Yun-ji told her classmates about her African adventures and challenges. After she had finished, many students wondered about what it would be like to go to Africa.

Kim Yun-ji is a senior and a French language major. She saw a chance to go to Africa when she found an advertisement on the web site of Korea Agency for Digital Opportunity & Promotion (KADO). KADO is managed by the government to respond to an information gap between countries. For instance, it provides education on the use of computers and other information technologies to senior citizens in agricultural and fishery countries. In addition, it sets digital equipments in less developed countries. Kim saw an advertisement by a man who was just invalidated out of the Korean Augmentation Troops to the United States Army (KATUSA). He met a soldier from the Republic of Cameroon in his military service. He was introduced REDEF, a kind of NGO in Cameroon by Cameroonian.

All the experiences are planned by the members of the team. She collected members, made specific plans, and contacted the local serving organization. Two more members, a web designer and a network expert, respectively, joined the team. Each person in the team has a special skill in different areas such as language, Information Technology (IT), public relations and Korean culture. Kim's team was formed later than other teams, but she said, "The urgency made the team members work harder."

The IT service was finally established in Cameroon, Africa. In the mornings, Kim taught people the basics of internet, network, photoshop and the skills needed in making a webpage. In the afternoons, she conducted lessons on PPT and EXCEL. After the classes, they had the time to introduce each

country. The students learned similarities and differences between Korea and Cameroon by watching Korean television programs. In addition, Korean films such as "My sassy girl" were shown to the students. When all the program was completed, the students received completion cards and commodities like personal computers, digital cameras and World cup t-shirts. Cameroonians also gave us traditional costumes and membership card of REDEF.

"I think Korean have some prejudice against African countries. Although their level of technology and development is lower than those of Korea, Africans' passion for development and education surprised me. I went there to teach something, but I returned home learning many things from them," Kim said. She was very impressed with the people.

After she came to Korea, she contacted the natives through e-mail. "After returning to Korea, I now have many interests in African nations. I scrap articles related to Africa and often speak to foreigners. Most of all, when I meet a person who has prejudice about Africa, I explain to them that Africa is not in such a bad situation," she expressed many benefits from the abroad service.

She also could not help noticing the health problem in Africa when she travelled and worked there during the summer. Africa has endemic diseases such as Malaria and yellow fever. If foreigners do not have protective inoculation card of yellow disease, they cannot enter the country. They have to be quarantined in the airport and prepare the medicine in public health centers. In addition, AIDS has become so wide-spread that it is now flourishing at a dangerous level. However, AIDS virus is not infected by general contact.

There will be many students who have an interest in Africa and want to experience different challenges there. Serving in teams such as the one in which Kim worked in will be an experience that will have a profound and lasting effect on our understanding of different cultures and regions.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section



① Ancient map of French Orthodoxy, made in 1924, indicating that Hamgyeong-do and Gando area belonged to Korea. ② Participants are running in a marathon held by Kookhakwon, wanting to stop China's distortion of Goguryeo history, on October 1, in Jeju-do.

Ambassador's lounge

"Best career for meeting people and traveling abroad"

Portugal is more close to Koreans as a host country of Euro 2004. Portugal is well known not only just for football but also for many relationships. Portugal is famous for the three Fs. It means the initial of Fatima which is the sacred ground of Europe, Futebol which is football in English and Fado which is the Portuguese sentimental traditional song. And also Portuguese is used all over the western world following English and Spanish. Portugal once had glorious times in history. In spite of these great historical times, Koreans know little about Portugal and its role in Europe and in the world. This time, reporter met the Portugal ambassador, Carlos Manuel Leitão Frola, and interviewed the path he became ambassador and the interaction between Korea and Portugal.

R: Reporter: How did you pave the way to be the Portugal ambassador of Korea?

A: Ambassador: From 1996 to 2002 I stayed in Macao, China where I prepared the opening of the new Consulate - General of Portugal which will operate after the hand of Macao to China in December 1999 and since then until November 2002. I was the Consul - General of Portugal in the new Special Administrative Region of Macao of the People's Republic of China (PRC). Macao is a small territory administered by Portugal for 430 years, until 19 December 1999. On the other hand, my first contacts with Korea, were in fact in 1993, when as Director of the Asia Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lisbon. I became acquainted to the questions about South and North Korea.

R: What do you think of the role of Portugal in EU? What kind of benefits are provided from strong ties with other European countries?

A: Portugal is an example. It represents a success story of adaptation and economic performance, from a poor country to a modern one, following the trend of the globalized European economy. However, by its history, Portugal is also a gateway towards other continents, other overseas countries as like Brazil and the African Portuguese speaking countries as like Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and W. Tome and Principe.

Since its integration in the European Economic Community (EEC, now European Union) in 1986, Portugal changed a lot. Economically, culturally and socially. Within the European space, there

are no borders and the exchanges in goods, services and people increased dramatically. In the economic field, for instance, EU countries are the Portuguese first partners. In the scientific and cultural areas, the relationship among universities, research institutes, museums, liberal professions and so on, increased exponentially and more and more foreign students are attending Portuguese universities, for instance, and vice-versa.

R: I heard Portugal has good public infra. What is the difference of public infra compared with Korea?

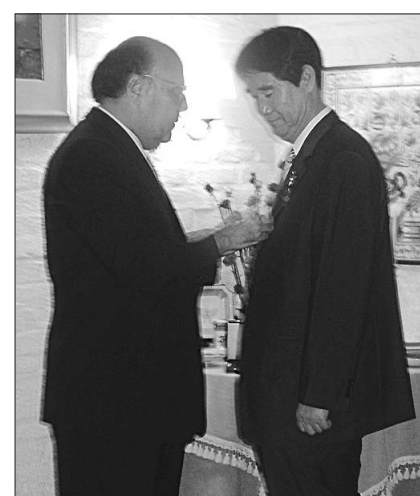
A: By its size and other features, Portugal is a quite different country, when compared to Korea. But it is provided by modern public infrastructures which facilitate economic transactions and make comfortable and enjoyable the stay of foreign visitors.

R: What do you think of the development possibility of Korea compared with other countries in Northeast Asia?

A: Korea has the ambitions and challenging goal to become the hub the Northeast Asia. Reading that target, Korea will be well positioned to play a major role in this region, in accordance with its real capabilities as a modern country and a well developed economy.

R: Portugal interchanges North and South Korea together. For more active interaction with two Korea, what kind of plans do you have?

A: Not only Portugal, but the international community as a whole, are



After few days of interview with the ambassador, he honored a medal to Portuguese professor Lee Seung-dok of HUFs.

expecting a peaceful resolution of the nuclear state-mate in the Korean Peninsula to materialize the closest possible ties with North Korea, at the same level we have with Republic of Korea.

He commented to the young people who would like to become diplomats, he can only emphasize how much he enjoy his own career, traveling through different countries, meeting different people, studying different languages and debating different matters, such as international politics, economy, cultural relations. For his country and for his carrier, enjoying his duty make many people smile.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section





To learn and feel more than just law

Outside HUFs, some people may feel awkward hearing that there is College of Law in a university which focuses on foreign studies. However for the students inside HUFs, it is familiar to see their fellow students learning by heart the thick textbooks on law. Last month, from September 15 to 23, the academic festival of College of Law took place. Seven different associations inside the college, dealing with different fields of law participated in the festival, each of them giving a symposium or a mock trial to introduce and explain laws related to recent issues.

Between these various law associations, there is one association that asserts their



Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

difference as an unlawful society inside College of Law. "We can be considered as heretics since we do not study the categories of law," Kim Jun-yeong (L-03) the president of the Social Science Association remarked. "In this association, we usually examine the issues of contemporary history of Korea and overall issues on society. We think it is important to learn and acquire fundamental knowledge about the society before studying the law. Without this kind of foundation, it will be impossible to learn the law," he explained.

First established in 1985 as Social Law Association, it was renamed as Social Science Association in 1991. Apart from seminars held every week, it holds symposiums regularly since 1993 on timely topics like the National Security Law, SOFA and the North Korea nuclear issue. During this year's Academic festival of College of Law, the Social Science Association dealt with the human rights issue inside prison, under the title, "Sleepless night behind the bars."

"We encountered hardships one after another," Yeom Jun-ho (L-04), one of the freshmen who was one of the organizers for the symposium recalled. "The biggest obstacle was that we did not have a lot of senior members to help us out and give advice. It was like banging our heads against the wall," Kim Jun-yeong added. All members of the association, especially the freshmen and sophomores, spent about

two months during the summer vacation preparing for the symposium. Lee Chang-u (L-04) stated that the hardest work was putting together the collection of learned papers that exceed about 80 pages when made into a publication. "Collecting the materials and editing it for the book, it was hard work. We got our information through numerous sources, the human rights activists, the National Assembly Library, and an alumnus who was working as a warden in a police cell," he explained.

The symposium was held in room 6104 of the Graduate School building. At the beginning of the symposium, congratulatory speeches were made by professors including the advisor of the association, Professor Lee Gyun-seon. With Kim Myeong-jun (L-03), who was in charge of all the preparation, announcing the beginning of the symposium, the program started with a video showing a scene from the famous movie, "The Shawshank Redemption." After the video ended, the chairman of the symposium appeared with a question, "What does rehabilitation mean?"

Expanding from the question, six proposers — all of them freshmen — each gave a presentation that explained to the audience how human rights inside prison is being violated and why people should rethink about the rights of the prisoners, who are considered by most as brutal criminals.

"We hope that through this symposium,

everybody was able to have a chance to think again about the human right inside the prison. This kind of problem does not appear on the surface, but it is happening." The proposers emphasized the goal of the symposium. Kim Ju-hui (L-04) asserted, "Mostly people do not care about what happens once the people who commit a crime are caught and sent to prisons. However, instead of being rehabilitated, the prisoners are treated in a way they should not be treated, and prison has changed into a crime school. All these unjust factors must be fixed."

With only nine members of freshmen, the Social Science Association is not a large association like others. "We are a small group compared to other associations but we are one of the most active associations," Kim Jun-yeong said. This remark was made in reference to the one-day demonstration that College of Law had done to promote Law School in HUFs. Unlike other associations, almost all the members of the Social Science Association turned up to take part in the demonstration. "We do not have big plans for the years to come, but we will consistently participate in the academic festivals and give symposium on the issues that come up in society."

By Lee Hyae-myung

Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Ideal and reality

Freedom of conscience and thought, it is the most fundamental right that human beings living in a democratic country should enjoy and exercise within the just limit of the Constitutional Law. Actually, many people, including the reporter, feel blessed to be living with freedom in the Republic of Korea, where democracy is the basic structure and guiding principle of the society. However, this might not be true. This is what "For freedom of conscience and thought" written by Cho Kuk asserts. It also insists that people who have those vague ideas about this freedom, and this country should start thinking clearly. For infringement on freedom of conscience and thought is not happening else where, but right here, right now in this country.

The book consists of four chapters, each of them explaining descriptively on how freedom of conscience and thought is being violated in Korea. The first chapter deals with *junboobseoyakje* and *boangwanchalcheobun*. In the second, the right of conscientious objection to military service is addressed. The third chapter provides a discussion of the so-called "Red Complex" in Korea and the right to express and realize one's thoughts. The last chapter critically discusses the National Security Law in general.

"Freedom of conscience," is defined as "A strong and sincere voice from one's heart in deciding the right and wrong of certain matter, with one's moral existence being destroyed if not done as heard," by the

Constitutional Court of Korea. In a democratic nation, freedom of conscience and thought is guaranteed by the Constitution, for democracy is a system that is for the people and by the people. It is easy to understand, that with this kind of system, if the people cannot act in accordance with their conscience and thought, their dignity as human beings will be destroyed, therefore the democratic system is impossible. It is the people who develop, maintain and set in on its due course again when it goes the wrong way.

In the beginning of the book, writer Cho Kuk remarks that this book will hold subjective opinions from him, and that some readers will feel uncomfortable reading the book. It is true. Although the writer's opinions are perceptively presented, they are in some ways hard to accept. Maybe it is because the book denies what so many people believe as reality. According to the book, the Republic of Korea is not anything like a democratic country should be and the people's freedom is violated without most of them even knowing it. This fact is clearly right in many instances, but is still truly uncomfortable. Is it the difference between ideal and reality, or is it just unacceptable to deny what one has believed in for such a long time? The book leave the readers with more questions.

By Lee Hyae-myung

Editor of Theory & Critique Section

FOOTSTEPS

Turning to lost past

These days, the controversy over Goguryeo history between Korea and China is taking place. Although it is true that most remains of Goguryeo period are located in North Korea, people can still find traces of the ancient times in places in South Korea. One of those places is Achan, where the relics from the period of Three States are known to be concentrated.

Located inside Seoul, Achan stretches from Gwangjin-gu in Seoul to Guri-si in Gyeonggi-do, and is 287 meters high. According to the "Daedongyeojido" it is said that until Chosun dynasty, Achan included mountains such as Yongmasan and Mangusan. Climbing Achan, people can notice that there are historical spots here and there, sometimes hidden away from the path up the hill such as ancient tombs and places where ancient tiles are scattered. Nevertheless, the most well-known relics are Achanseong and the 15 forts.

Known to be built during the period of Three States, Achanseong was designated as historical site No. 234 in 1973. Famous for the legend of General Ondal, Achanseong makes its first appearance in "Samgusagi," where it says King Chaekgye of Baekje repaired it to prepare for Goguryeo's attack in the year he was made king in A.D. 286. Also on the same book, Achanseong is described as the place where King Jangsu of Goguryeo killed King Gaero of Baekje after he invaded the capital of Baekje in the south of Han River.

Achanseong is now closed to the public after it had been partially restored. However with guidance from Professor Kim Min-su, who is a local historian of Achan, visitors can enter the restricted area. Achanseong is built in *temosik*, a form where a fortress wall is made surrounding a summit of a mountain, and *pogoksik*, where a wall is built around a valley. Achanseong was built surrounding a small mountaintop about 203m above sea level, with about more than 1000m of the fortress wall. Inside the fortress, a small valley runs across where the double drainage system developed with a big well. The water will drain through the two waterways following the valley and gather in one place. This is a well-developed drainage system not seen in ancient fortresses. The fortress walls are constructed in a style where people first build straight-up walls and then reinforce it from the bottom with rocks stacked with a slant in a form of stairs. This style is seen in the walls of Gungnaeseong,

which was the second capital of Goguryeo, so scholars believe that the ones who built this fortress must have adopted the style of Goguryeo.

There are different views on who constructed the fortress but with unspecific materials and data, the scholars and historians only make guesses. Situated along the Han River, Achanseong and Achan were one of the most important strategical spots as a waterway that pass through the central part of the land. Various wars were fought to occupy the fortress by different countries therefore leaving numerous ruins and remains from all three countries. However, inside Achanseong, only the relics of Silla are found.

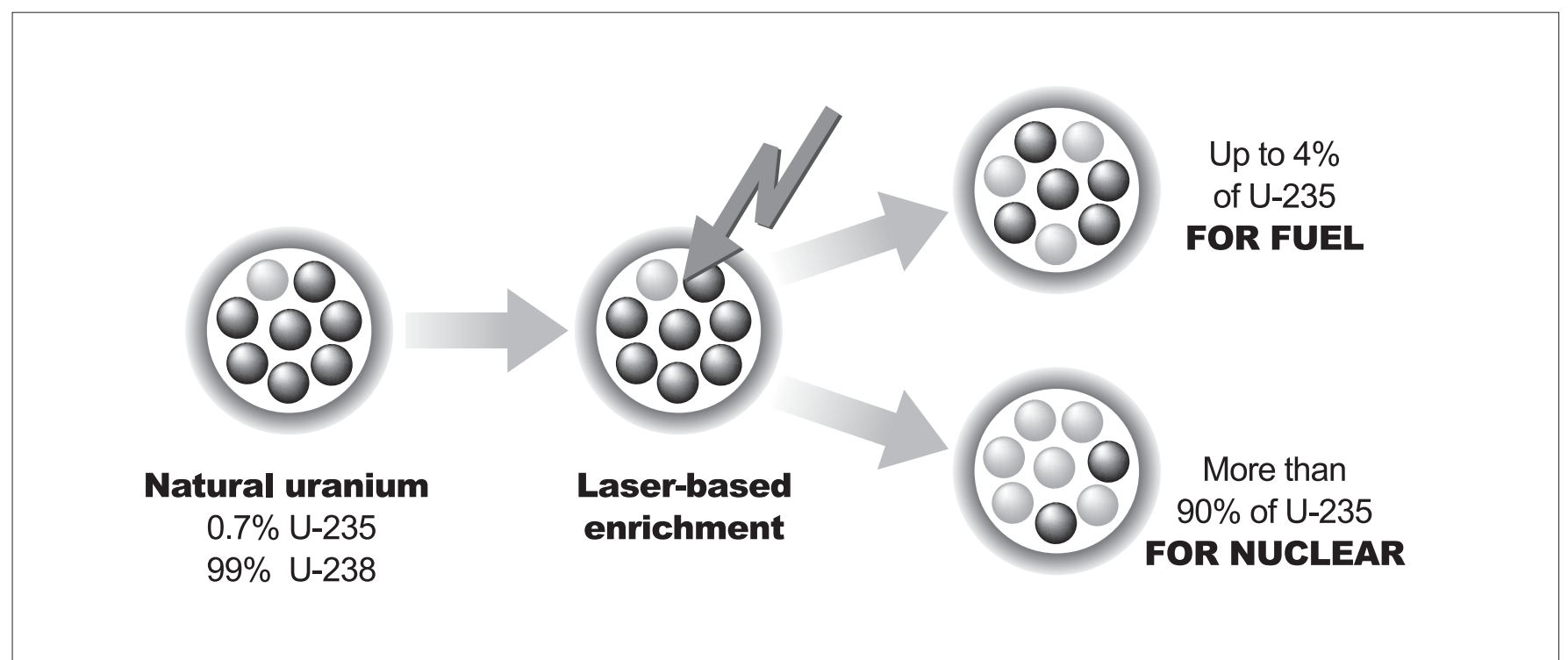
The 15 forts found in Achan, are all known to be built by Goguryeo. Especially, the fourth fort discovered on the northern summit of Achan ridge is well known as the first Goguryeo military remains found in South Korea. With a circumference of about 200m, the site seems empty with only the traces of the ancient fort left on the ground. Although they are now not recognizable, facilities such as a well and a forge was situated at the sight, and numerous weapons, iron frames from farming utensils, and earthenware made by mixing the earth with sand indicates that Goguryeo products were found.

Apart from these historical relics, there are many other different remains found around Achan like old tombs and forts. However, grave robbers destroyed many of them and there is even a helicopter landing strip in the middle of the fourth fort. It is because they were not well protected before the Goguryeo history issue came up. Nevertheless, although it is a little late, the government started a new project to protect the historical assets in Achan. "Either Guri-si or Gyeonggi-do is promoting the construction of Goguryeo museum in Achan. Also the Ministry of Culture have preliminary announced the designation of the relics as historical sites," Professor Kim Min-su asserted. The Goguryeo issue between China may be an unpleasant dispute, but on the other hand, it might have provided the people with a chance to have concern about the forgotten history.

By Lee Hyae-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Enriched uranium for nuclear?

The 0.2 grams of uranium produced in Korea



Ever heard of the Manhattan Project of the United States? This project started off in August 1939, when the U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, incited by Albert Einstein, began to plan for the construction of atomic bombs before Germany. In August 1942, a military district with the code name "Manhattan" was created to be in charge of making nuclear weapon. After 3 years in July 1945, for the first time in human history, a nuclear bomb experience ended in success. The Manhattan military district was closed in 1946 and handed its baton to the Atomic Energy Commission the next year. This was the Manhattan Project in the United States, a plan to make a nuclear weapon during the Second World War.

Korea also once hoped and tried to construct a nuclear bomb. According to the "Fraser Report" from the U.S. House of Representatives, Korea proceeded in the late 1970 with a secret project under the code name "Mugunghwa Flower has blossomed,"—"The Rose of Sharon has blossomed"—during the Park Jeong-hui administration. The project vanished with the assassination of the president. Nevertheless, there was a stir-up recently on the issue that Korea had separated certain amount of uranium in 2000. Attention, international as well as domestic, was focused on this issue.

The situation

The experiment to separate uranium goes all the way back to the early 1980s when the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) bought about 900 kilograms of natural uranium from a private enterprise called Youngnam

Chemical Co., Ltd., now known as Dongbu Hannong Chemical Co., Ltd. With the natural uranium, KAERI used 700 kilogram as fuel at the Wolsong Nuclear Power Plant and 150 kilograms were made into a metal form to use in an experiment to make radiation shield in 1982. In this process, there was a little quantity of waste matter. In 2000, KAERI produced 0.2g of enriched uranium with 3.5 kilogram from the leftover Uranium through laser-based enrichment. This experiment was reported to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) only recently in September 2004. With the situation known, there have been inspections from the IAEA.

Enrichment of uranium

Natural uranium possesses various isotopes such as U-234 (0.0058%), U-235 (0.715%), U-238 (99.2%) and so on. When the ratio of the U-235, which is the fissionable material, is increased artificially to more than 0.7% through certain process, the uranium becomes enriched uranium. To enrich uranium, the scientists use methods taking notice of the isotope's characteristic of having different mass number even though they are same in chemical properties. Using this nature, various methods for example, ion exchange method, gaseous diffusion method, and centrifuge method.

Nowadays, in most of the commercial nuclear power plants, gaseous diffusion and centrifuge methods are used. About four countries including the U.S., and France are using gaseous diffusion method, and the plant under the union of England, Germany and Netherlands

adopted centrifuge method. Also Japan has developed the centrifuge method and started to run commercial uranium enriching plant since 1992.

The method of laser-based enrichment that KAERI experimented in 2000 is a method, which is not commonly used but is in the developing process in various countries. The method is estimated to be economical than the customary methods, for even though the price is expensive to the amount of enriched uranium produced, the density of enrichment is even and easier to make highly concentrated result that can be made into a nuclear weapon.

Laser-based enrichment

There are two ways to make enriched uranium using laser. The atomic vapor laser isotope separation is a method where the metal uranium is vaporized. The vaporized uranium is exposed to laser which only act on the U-235, and make it have positive electricity. Then the uranium goes through certain device, which possesses negative electricity. This allows the U-235 to concentrate on one side to make enriched uranium. In the second method, the molecular laser isotope separation, the isotopes of uranium are also exposed to laser. After this process, the uranium goes through a powerful magnetic field. During this step, because of the difference in their mass, the bending grade appears all different and it becomes possible to separate U-235 from the rest of the isotopes.

Enriched uranium made through these methods can be used as fuel or ingredient for nuclear weapons. After using the uranium, the U-235 changes itself into

heavier element plutonium of atomic weight 239. Plutonium also causes nuclear fission and inside a faster breeder the efficiency is about 60 times higher. This is the reprocessing process to make nuclear missiles. To use uranium as nuclear fuel, the density of U-235 must be at least 2% to 4%. To use it for nuclear bomb, the enrichment of more than 90% is required, and the mass also must be more than 20 to 25 kilograms. The enriched uranium that KAERI produced is only 0.2 grams and its density is only about 10%. According to these facts above, it is without a doubt that this uranium cannot be used as arms.

Nuclear in present Korea

Intense interest on KAERI's production of enriched uranium lies not so much in the possibility of uranium being used for nuclear weapons as in the fact that Korea actually made enriched uranium through its own technology. Till now, Korea has been importing enriched uranium even though Korea is ranked 6th place in the world in nuclear power generation. The making of enriched uranium is also linked to the accord that South Korea and North Korea signed to keep the Korean peninsula nuclear-free in 1992, which includes a promise that either North or South would not have facilities for nuclear reprocessing and enrichment. Although at the time, it might have been the right choice, it is considered now as one of the fetters in Korea's nuclear development.

By Lee Hyae-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Can "cultural area" be an answer?

The system of cultural area should be changed

Have you ever heard of "cultural area?" Insadong was assigned as a special cultural area on April 2002, and after that Daehakro was added as a cultural region on May of this year. Hongdae region will also be designated as a cultural area this October after an investigation is made regarding its suitability.

Criticism against cultural region

Then, what does it mean to assign an area as a cultural area? The designation is based on the Promotion Law for Culture & Arts, which was reformed four years ago. The system of designating a certain region targets area where cultural facilities are concentrated or cultural art events and festivals take place frequently. For these special regions, the government offers protection, support and incentives.

It sounds great, but many people have criticized this system for its problematic planning. Despite all the effort to promote culture, it is possible that culture in these areas will become "dead culture" since there is a limit in restricting other functions and businesses to protect free cultural movements.

Have you walked along Daehakro these days? The sculpture park near Marronnier Park in Daehakro was built with 50 sculptures which were collected through prize contests and donations. Also, green space, public facilities, and public performance hall are under consideration.

These changes are all positive, but not everything is perfect. Two areas, Insadong and Daehakro have commercialized, instead of being the center of culture. After being designated as cultural regions, land price rose, which caused small shops and other cultural facilities to close down. These shops and other facilities, which were the special features of the areas, making the area truly "cultural," have been replaced by large stores.

Looking at Insadong, many people feel the change. Traditional sceneries and side walks, small traditional stores which are a

testimonial to all sorts of hardships of modern Korean history have become superficial feast to the eyes. Insadong has degradingly become an area where people just pass by or dine together.

It shows that the sight of various lives which formed during long time can be destroyed by a wrong official intervention. It disrupted the cultural environment with artificial means and incited the rising of land price and commercialization. After all, the designation of a cultural region which aimed at consolidation of facilities produced negative results that threaten people's intrinsic cultural lives.

What's the problem with Hongdae region?

Why do many people worry about Hongdae region now? It may be because they saw the failure of Insadong area. Designation of Hongdae area as a cultural area is problematic for several reasons. First of all, the subject is different from other places. Prominent cultural activities in this place are various fusion art which has grown naturally. The reason of assignment and the efficient management method are also different. Other cultural areas' system was usually for fixed facilities, structures, or institutions but the features of Hongdae region are not facilities or buildings but various activities, works, acts, people and communities. In addition, the target of management is different. Many activities bond together commercial activities as the result of making new form of artistic actions or activities. Its speciality made possible the existence of the artistic commercial transaction, such as clubs, merry-making places, or flee market, selling on the road, that can be categorized as the target for restriction in other places.

Because of these features, the legal clause of culture region can have a reverse effect on this area. The area is also not free from the rising of land price. Even when Hongdae was initially considered as a cultural area, the land price rose about 20 to 30 percent. It is

difficult to support experimental and various culture of Hongdae under the present legislative system.

"With new construction of buildings, the commercialization will be accelerated like Daehakro, which will make young and energetic artists gradually leave Hongdae even though the number of exhibition halls or performance halls will increase," Lee Gwang-jun, the Planning & Research Organizer in Civil Culture Network Teapot expected about the future changes of Hongdae.

Are there no solutions?

Definitely, unconditional designation of cultural region is not the answer for cultural promotion. Then, what is the answer? The Hongik University Area Culture & Art Cooperative (HACAC) that was organized to maintain cultural diversity and originality of Hongdae area is calling for three measures.

First, a reform of the Promotion Law for Culture & Arts is needed. The law aims at providing physical and material support; it should be revised and reformed so that it can provide substantial support. For this reform the main constituents should talk about what is needed through a joint meeting with officials from Ministry of Culture & Tourism, The Korean Culture & Arts Foundation, Mapo-gu Office, and the residents of Hongdae region.

Second, the designation process must be regarded as a process of solving problems. That means that the value of Hongdae area needs to be discussed methodically and thoroughly so that practical policies will be drawn up that help inhabitants, culture makers, and planners, further promote and activate the culture of Hongdae area, and prevent the area from being over-commercialized.

Third, substantial inquiries and research should be preceded through activities like workshops with the live club bands, the artists of flee market, and the participants of Seoul Fringe Festival for diverse culture and

arts. HACAC is insisting Hongdae must not be cultural region according to the present law without these three measures.

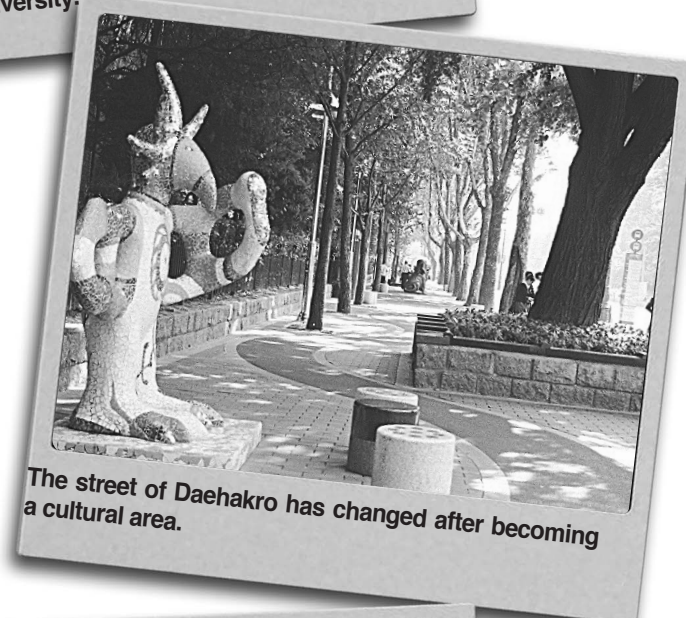
Lee Kwang-jun, also a member of HACAC, expressed his opinion. "Culture or art does not only exist in exhibition rooms or performance halls. They should be made to be enjoyed in our living space too. In Korea, everyone cares only about their profit, but we have to pay attention to our culture that considers other people and myself. I wish that ordinary people would form a common position and understanding of what the culture of Hongdae area means, not just the government or the enterprises. The culture of techno clubs which was reported in the press will be just one percent, I want the public to know that another 99 percents really feel about all this."

"I did not know about the designation of the Hongdae's cultural area," said Kim Hyun-sun, a student of Hongik University. Like her, some students in Hongik University did not know the fact the area will be appointed as one of the cultural regions. "Sculptures came to the road of Marronnier Park, but I don't see any real change except for the road. I heard some large stores got tax cuts, but ordinary people like us do not feel any difference except for tougher regulations," remarked a merchant on the street of Daehakro. An actor who performs in theaters in Daehakro knew that the area was designated as a cultural region, however, he could not feel any changes and he did not know about the details of what the designation would entail. Everything is important, but perhaps the most important factor is the concern. No matter how hard a conscious minority tries for a better system, the system cannot be operated without a majority's concern.

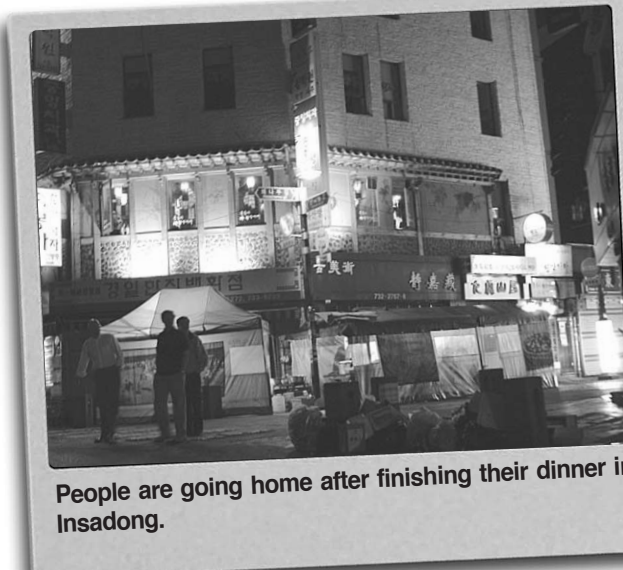
By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section



Flee markets, one of the cultural features in front of Hongik University.



The street of Daehakro has changed after becoming a cultural area.



People are going home after finishing their dinner in Insadong.

Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Rendezvous

Space filled with fun and pleasant thoughts

Do you enjoy art? Nowadays many university students feel that art is a difficult thing to enjoy. However, there is an installation artist who tries to make people enjoy art. Her name is Lee Hyung-joo. She graduated from Hongik University in 1986, and after graduation she had two solo exhibitions. Her first exhibition, "Cocoons," was held in 1992 and her second, "Line," in September 2004 at Marronnier Art Center. She took part in many group exhibitions such as Exploring Exhibition for Children, Design Edutainment in Seoul Arts Center Hangaram Design Museum, and Gwangju Biennale 2000 in Gwangju.

She also does work for various theatre, film, magazine, and public works. For example, she designed the set for the play "The First Love of an Acrobat" in 2004, the concert of haegum player Kang Eun-il in 2003, Ahn Eun-mi's dancing performance in 1997 and 1999 in New York and Seoul, respectively, and the films such as "The Foul King" and "Into the Mirror."

How did you start installation art?

Installation art is much freer than expressing on a plane, because I can organize spaces and make movements in space. Also, I think more things can be felt when all of the five senses are used comprehensively.

You are called as one of the front-runners in 80's Kitsch Art. Do you also think like that?

I was called as one of the front-runners because I often worked with Choi Jeong-hwa and Lee Bul who are famous as the front-runners in 80's Kitsch Art. I think my works, however, are not exactly Kitsch. Of course the materials or objects which I ordinarily use are so called objects of Kitsch. Somebody visiting my solo exhibition said that too kitschy plastic beads are not kitschy at all.

Let's talk about your works' features.

In a recent total-installation works, I

designed works so that the audience may come into them by seizing all exhibition space. It is a kind of place for experience. Nowadays, interactive art is a trend, and my works are similar to it. By designing exhibition space like a maze, the audience walk losing their sense of direction once they enter and are set between reality and fantasy while they are walking with visual, tactile, and auditory equipments that provide a surrounding of fantasy. I needed to have interest in various field to do these works. I am taking part in the projects such as interior design or public art for studying space, movie art for image, and interchange with many musicians for sound. Like these, complex work would be the features of my works.

You did various kinds of works, could you tell us about the attractiveness and the difference of each works?

First of all, let's start with works of art. I like it because I can do what I want to do without any compromise. Even though all obligation and responsibility makes me a little bit tired. When I work, I regard myself as god or as if I know everything; I am intoxicated with myself. Movie art is more public than art and many people have interest in it, so it makes me keep working on it. For example, I designed masks and costumes in the movie, The foul king. Many people know the tiger mask and they are still shown nowadays. Whenever I say I made it, people are interested about it. However, movie arts make me tired physically and mentally and I sometimes have to compromise.

One of the fascinating work I do is working as a stage manager. The tension during the show is so thrilling. The stage is more wider in range of design and freedom. Doing public art, you must think about everyone that come to see public art, men, women, young and old. It really makes you think about things I've never dreamed of. Once on a subway art, I changed all the chairs in all ten coaches, but on a vehicle seat I must use special cloth to prevent slipping and consider the disabled and the

children in the design. Public art must also compromise with the given conditions which is a bit dissatisfying. In my opinion, there's much more to it. Taking part in designing costumes, architect projects or interior design has its own way of interest. Due to all my jobs, I meet a lot of different people. I'm happy because of it.

It seems that you use a lot of beads in your work. Is there any particular reason?

I used beads threaded in a string. Every bead means every thought, with those little speckles you make a line, the lines make a surface, then the surfaces make a space. Also I am attracted to the softness and swing of beads, because they are not fixed.

You seem to appreciate the audience have fun with your work more than their expression of admiration regarding your work. Do you think the arts' feature of pleasure is more important than other features?

Actually, I pursue great works to make audience have fun and pleasant thinking. Recently, I showed the Picture of Dog. That was a picture drawn by toy dogs which had pens hanging in their tails. It was quite interesting work, but it could have been cruel. Of course, there is merrymaking in arts, but I do not think that kind of function is more important others, and I think fun and pleasant thing is only amusements.

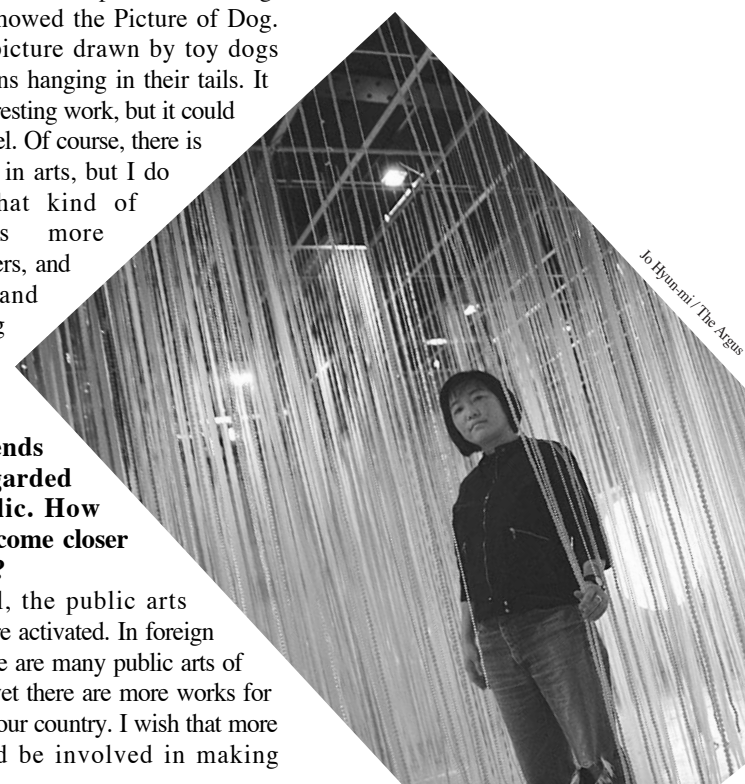
The art tends to be disregarded by the public. How can the art come closer to the public?

First of all, the public arts should be more activated. In foreign countries, there are many public arts of high quality, yet there are more works for ostentation in our country. I wish that more artists would be involved in making

interactive public arts. And, there should be more art centers supported by the government. Marronnier Art Center, where I had a solo exhibition is a good example. During the exhibition about five hundred people visited the exhibition each day, and they were mostly ordinary people. It is not a simple job for individual artist to approach the public. Various forms of support are needed.

Lee Hyung-joo did not speak many words; she was very shy and modest. However, the reporter could feel her passion for her art works when she scrupulously made twisted bead strings before and after the interview. Her next art work will no doubt be another wonderful manifestation of her passion.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

OVERVIEW

Ray of light for minor culture

The rich get richer and the poor get poorer, this phenomenon is widely spread in the Korean society. The field of culture and art is not different. The movie, "Silmdo" and "TaeGukGi" which were made with a phenomenal budget opened the era of ten million spectators. On the other hand, movie which received favorable reviews by its audience and critics in foreign film festivals such as "Samaria" and "Spider Forest" had difficulty seeking theaters.

Also, Theater Zero, the experimental theater, located in front of Hongik University, was closed and Choongmuro Hwallyeok Institute was also closed in the end of last year, because they were having much trouble financially. In addition, Seoul Art Center that has introduced new and various films is in danger to be ousted from the building.

Are these difficulties natural? Are they just losers bounced off from competitions? There will be people who insist like that, but good culture that is threatened by huge funds should be preserved.

In this situation, the project of CJ Entertainment seems to be good news. CJ Entertainment announced to that it will start a project which will systematically support independent films. The project includes operating CGV Independent Theaters with multiplex movie theater CGV, holding the CJ Asian Independent Film Festival, operating the Theaters of Sharing, and supporting the Seoul Independent Film Festival.

Of course, no results have come out yet. People do not know if there would be substantial help for independent films. However, it is very meaningful, because the leader of these changes is a multiplex that have not achieved various showings for the audience.

CJ Entertainment just started the support project, but there are some groups steadily backing up various culture. The Korean Business Council for the Arts which is widely known as Mecenat, and KT&G which is helping 2004 Seoul Performing Arts Festival now are doing dynamic activities. Even though it is not a big scale support, the support itself is seen optimistically.

Like them, huge fund should back up the culture which are the financial weak. This is the best way to reduce the phenomenon where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer in culture and art.

It is unfair that some works are not given the chance to be shown. To overcome this injustice, support from big corporations should not only continue but increase. Everybody knows it is an ideal way for big corporations to fund these culture.

In Europe or North America, businesses regularly provide financial support for cultural programs and activities, and such practices are considered natural. The practices of CJ Entertainment, Mecenat, and KT&G, on the other hand, took the general public by surprise because they were uncommon in present Korean society.

Support from big corporations in promoting culture and art should be derived in a long-term plan not just short-term programs just to make good image of the corporations. For what? To meet various desires of the consuming public of culture and long-period developments of Korean culture and art.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section

Taking off prejudice covered glasses

Reportage : Following the lives of migrant workers' in Yongin

More than 20 years have passed since migrant workers came into Korea and started working. They were legally allowed since 1993, by the Industrial Trainee System (ITS) and in August, Employment Permit System (EPS) was put in operation. There are more than 400,000 migrant workers in Korea, but only 180,000 of them are legal under the EPS. Whether they are legal or not, most of them find their job in Korea and are living fine. Are they still not affordable for Korean society? Aren't they respectable people who are needed in Korean industry? The Argus followed the migrant workers' lives in Korea.

Nana's family from Mongolia

Nana was born in Korea three years ago, between her mother Enkhee (36) and father Tumur (40). Nowadays, Nana goes to the nursery school in Yongin Community Welfare Center at 9 O'clock in the morning. A shuttle bus takes her to the school, and takes her back home at 5 O'clock. Enkhee and Tumur can work at the factory without any worries. Enkhee is working at a vinyl wrap factory, and Tumur is working at a string factory located in Yongin. It has been 5 years since Enkhee and Tumur came to Korea, and now the family is doing fine and making stable money. The couple can get health care every month at Migrant Workers Human Right Center, and Nana also gets health care at her school. Now Tumur is regarded as a skilled worker, paid 1,400,000 won a month. The family lives in the factory dormitory, so they do not have duty to pay bills like electricity bill. They can meet their friends in the center easily.

Many important matters seem to be secure for them, but there are more problems living in Korea. Enkhee and Tumur have another son in Mongolia, but about their son, they can hardly think to invite him and live together. Nana could learn Korean when she was born, but their son cannot speak Korean. Moreover, even Nana does not go to same class with Korean kids at the welfare center, because Korean parents want their baby separated with foreign kids. About 10 boys and girls of migrant workers are studying together. Enkhee said, "I am worried about my

son when he goes into a Korean elementary school without any Korean skills."

Another problem is their visa. Currently they are living and working in Korea legally, but when they first came to Korea, they came in with travel visas and worked illegally. Their working visa expires next year, and actually there is no way to renew it before they get back to Mongolia. They had been living through many hardships and finally adapted to Korean society, but they have to leave here soon. Enkhee and Tumur worries about going back to their nation in the winter, saying "We want to live where we want to live, and also wish our kids grow up in better country. We like Korean food and Korean people. We always work hard. Isn't that enough?"

Mr. Kwang-jin's Chuseok

Duy Trinh (27), as known as Mr. Kwang-jin to Korean people, came from Vietnam 6 years ago. He was enjoying the Chuseok holidays, because he can meet his Vietnamese friends on Chuseok, which is a rare holiday when he can meet with his friends. When the reporter visited a small factory in Yongin, about 18 people were about to have their dinner with Vietnamese food on the factory floor. The dormitory was too small for 18 people to eat together. Kwang-jin said, "I miss my family in Vietnam a lot, but when I meet these friends, I can forget about it for a while. There were about 30 friends here who kept in touch with me and we help each other, but some of them went to their place for tomorrow's work." It was a very festive dinner with chats and laughs. They played chess and cards after the dinner. Kwang-jin's engaged girlfriend Huong Thao (25) was also at the place. Kwang-jin and Huong Thao came together from Vietnam.

Actually, Kwang-jin is an illegal sojourner now. He came to Korea as an industrial trainee of Hyosung Vietnam with a nine-month-contract, but instead of the trainee process the company made him work in the factory and just paid him 50,000 won for living expenses. After 3 months, Hyosung in Vietnam withdrew the



Enkhee, Nana, and Tumur.

office in Vietnam due to the IMF crisis, so Kwang-jin lost his job and became an illegal sojourner. He worked hard to live in Korea, working in many factories, such as welding factory, press factory, stainless steel factory, and so on. Nowadays, he has been working at a sock factory. He even works in the weekends. "The factory is too busy because it has not been long since it opened. Working seven days a week is okay since I can earn extra money, but too tiring, so I will find another place to work soon." Kwang-jin seemed to have attached to Korean way of life, as well as his good speaking of Korean.

Kwang-jin learns Korean from university student volunteer teachers at Migrant Workers Human Right Center. Nowadays, Kwang-jin hardly finds his Vietnamese friends at the center, because they are very careful showing themselves in public. This is because of the crack downs that is being held by the Immigration Office. "It is dangerous indeed, but I cannot stop learning Korean because I have a dream to come back here again and formally study Korean. More immediate wishes? It is to get back home to meet my parents and relatives, and finally keep the promise I made with my girlfriend six years ago."

Don't leave us out!

"Let's meet Asia in Yong-in!" Asian cultural festival was held in front of Yongin Sports Complex by volunteers of Migrant Workers Human Right Center under CLC Korea and migrant workers on October 3. Participant nations were Nepal, Mongolia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Philippine. Each country had their own booth. Main events of each booth were selling their own traditional food and souvenir, and introducing each nation and traditional costumes. Visitors could put on the traditional clothes and take pictures. At the corner of the festival place, films by migrant workers were on in a tent: "Life is a struggle, struggle is life," "Mixed words," and "A story of Yona." On the stage, migrant workers made some cultural events, such as Nepalese traditional dance,

Bangladesh music and snake dance, and so on. The festival was first held last year, and this year it was held for the second time. There is no comparison between this year and last year on the number of visitors, but according to the participants of last year's festival many more people came this year and enjoyed the festival with migrant workers.

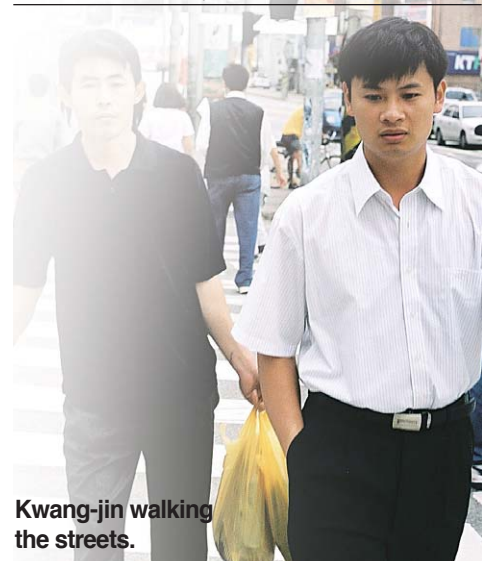
The reporter was also at the place as a volunteer, helped Mr. Kwang-jin in the Vietnam booth. Kwang-jin looked very tired, saying "I was at the center until 5 O'clock this morning to plan the events and prepare the food. But I am having fun and feeling happy that people concern about Vietnam, and enjoying my food." Kwang-jin made Vietnamese fried dumplings, and it was one of the favorite choices by visitors. Instant rice noodles and taking photos with volunteers wearing Vietnamese traditional custom was very popular, too.

At lunch time, a special couple with their relatives visited the Vietnamese booth from far away, coming from Wonju city. They were an international couple with their daughter Ye-jin, Lim Jae-hyeok and Vietnamese lady Hoang Thi Phuong. Mr. Lim said after the delicious Vietnamese lunch with Vietnamese relatives, "I married my wife a year ago, but I was always sorry that my wife had nobody to talk to in Vietnamese. My wife and I are very glad to enjoy this festival, and we wish another Asian cultural festival to be held in Wonju, too."

The festival was successfully held until 6 O'clock. During the festival, Korean and migrant workers enjoyed music and games together, had a meaningful time to understand each other. Junior of Myongji university Bae Sun-won, who voluntarily teaches Korean at the Migrant Workers Human Right Center commented on helping migrant workers, "I feel that my eyesight of the world have been widened during the six months I worked for the center. Now these Asian countries and the people are not a judgement of prejudice to me, they are our fellows who work hard to fulfill their life."

By Lee Jun-gul

Editor of National Section



Kwang-jin walking the streets.



Kwang-jin (right) and his Vietnamese friends gathered for dinner on Chuseok.

Tough struggle for labor rights

It has been over 300 days the migrant workers of Korean Confederation of Trade Union continued their sitting-down struggle using tents in front of the Myeong-dong Catholic Cathedral. The workers at the tent constantly persisted in the Labor Permit System (LPS), as an alternative of the Employment Permit System (EPS). As the weather is getting colder again and the struggling period is getting longer, protesters are having a hard time. There were over 90 people last year, but only 23 people were still struggling at the tent.

When the reporter visited the tent, workers were eating dinner with "Struggle and rice"

members, who come every Tuesday and make food to eat together. Jahid (30), who came to Korea 9 years ago from Bangladesh welcomed the reporter with warm hands. His condition was not very good, due to a slight cold.

Jahid started to explain the situation of migrant workers in fluent Korean. Due to the EPS, the Immigration Office started to strengthen the police crack downs since 2003, November. 12 workers have killed themselves by the pressure after the bill was passed. Jahid said, "The authority says that EPS is a good system, but we should fight for the LPS. Under the EPS, workers should be aware to the

employer's mood, because the system permits employers to employ the migrant workers. Actually the system takes away our rights to move our workplace." He added the EPS is naturally based on the Industrial Trainee System, which force workers to disadvantages.

Listening about his life in Korea, the topic changed to current struggling. He said the sit-on struggle is basically very difficult, because he cannot wash well, and he cannot eat enough. "Now I don't have enough money to live, so I cannot even call my home in Bangladesh. This is because I cannot send any money to my family, they even sold the house under the

pressure of dept," said Jahid. He has not been working for more than one and a half year. But he is still eager at the struggling. Everyday he has a meeting with other workers on how to harden their struggle and fight for LPS together. "We need more activists, not just helpers. It is not just our problem, but a big problem to solve in Korean labor society," explained Jahid.

At the corner of the tent, Pratif from Nepal was playing a guitar. The song sounded gloomy, made the reporter stop for a while. When can they get to sing a bright song with Korean people?

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Dating on Sunday

Distinguish yourself from others



Lee Hye-seung (GS-04)

Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

What image comes to your mind when you see an anchor reporting news on television?

Do you remember the announcer who broadcasted the Athens Olympic as the main MC of SBS? She is the one who cried, "Rare record, pang pang pang!!!" at noon every Saturday. She was the host of the show. Her name is Lee Hye-seung, who is attending HUFSS Graduate School of Interpretation & Translation. Behind the splendor spotlight, she has passion for studying. She lives enthusiastically as an announcer and as a student. At every six o'clock in the morning, her voice comes out of the radio, acting as a DJ of her own show, "Lee Hye-seung's Morning Express." She is also the main MC of "Beautiful Store" which is on TV every Thursday morning at 11:35. During her childhood she lived abroad. Her experience of living overseas gave her special skills in different languages. She likes French and took learning French very seriously. She enjoys relating cultural elements such as chanson in French. Her English is exceptional and her fluency in English was one of the reasons she hosted the Washington Peace Concert to celebrate the 100th anniversary of emigration. In SBS her talent is recognized. Her talent lies not only in languages but many other areas as well.

When she was the student of Seoul National University, she joined a theatrical club. She performed a play in Daehakro as an amateur. At that time, the university celebrated the 50th anniversary. She was involved in all activities as an actress, a producer, a make-up artist and as a club president.

After she graduated, she became a reporter for MBN (Maeil Broadcasting Network). She studied steadily at Seoul National University Graduate School majoring in communication. At that time she also had a chance to be an anchor for an English news program for three months. She made up her mind to be an announcer. "I just thought that I could do the job well," she said.

She became an announcer in 2000. Her dream came true. At first, she was a weather forecaster in the morning news. She thought she would become a main newscaster. But she moved from entertaining program to sports. "I don't have many experiences but I want to report professionally and naturally. I think it fits well for me," she said.

Someone may feel envy that she had been in Athens, but broadcasting was so hard there. Athens is six hours ahead of time than Seoul. She worked standing for thirteen hours everyday while she was broadcasting in the International Broadcasting Center (IBC). She wanted to watch the actual games in the stadium but she was only able to hear the excitement of the audience's yelling in the IBC. The only game that she could enjoy was Men's 4 x 100m Relay Final. She recalls that it was really exciting and powerful.

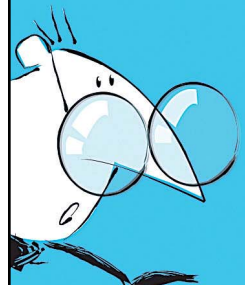
Everyone thinks she succeeded in her life. However, she says that she was the happiest on stage. She is still a student. "Women announcers have a short life than other jobs. I have to constantly develop myself and distinguish myself from others. I want to be stand out," she remarked. She works early in the morning and studies at noon. It's hard, but she is happy studying. She enjoys the free atmosphere of the campus which is different from the rigid workplace she spends most her time in. During the summer, she strolled through the campus with an ice-cream. She said she has not eaten in the cafeteria yet.

For that students who want to become an announcer, she says "Be proud of yourselves and be fair; don't be arrogant. Brave it out, find your unique talent and develop yourselves. Make yourselves distinct!"

By Lee Sang-hee

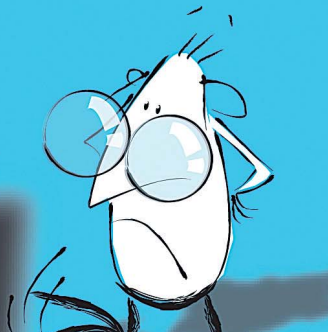
Reporter of International Section

CHAFS
CHAT + HUFSS



Jung Su-nam
Cartoonist of The Argus

Take care on these investigations
Vision of HUFSS is "foreign studies"
Make it match with reality



1/22

National Customer Satisfaction Index

●Object : HUFSS ●Gender : Male / Female ●Position : ●Number of Student :

Q1. What is the real name of HUFSS ?

- ① HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FLAG SHOW
- ② HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FAILURE SYSTEM
- ③ HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FIRE STATION
- ④ HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES