

Dept. of French celebrates fifty years

Department of French in HUFSS commemorated the 50th anniversary of its founding from October 8 to 9. The festival was held under the auspices of the student council and the alumni association of department of French with the support of the Embassy of France in Korea. Various events was continued everywhere at the campus for two days.

On the first day, department of French prepared three programs: the French books exhibition and sale, a fair for studying abroad, the French Film Festival. The French books were exhibited in the back square of the new Administrative Offices sponsored by Kyobo bookstore.

In addition, some students consulted about information of studying abroad in French with the officers coming from the Embassy of France in Korea and the private institutes. "I have always been interested in France. Through this event, I got to know about France. But it is a pity to see that many students are inclined to only academic things," said Lee Jae-sung (F-04), a student of department of French.

In the evening of the day, the four French films were played in the Audio-Visual Education Center simultaneously. "Among them, two films which were popular captured the youth and the other films which have a message were not familiar with people," said Oh Youn-jung (F-01), a planning director of the festival.

The next day, the 50th anniversary was held in the Aekung Hall in the International Center. The ceremony began with opening addresses and was continued with the greetings of the seniors and professors. "I congratulate our department's 50th anniversary. We have produced many passionate and influential members into our society. Their active actions are shown almost everywhere," said Jo Kyu-chul, the former president of HUFSS, he is an honorary professor of department of French now. The departments' renowned seniors who works hard in the society came to congratulate the event. Famous artist Kim Ki-rin, a senior of the department also addressed conglomeration note to the participants.

In the ceremony other programs were shown, Resonance, a chanson group of department of French performed a song *La maladie d'amour* (a beautiful world). "We have been preparing these events for a long time. I feel tired now, but expectation and participation shown by seniors gave me energy. Preparing for this event, I also strongly felt affection between our seniors and juniors. I'm very proud of being a member of department of French," said Lee Jin-moon, the 10th student president of department of French.

After the ceremony, the dinner party continued in the back square of the new Administrative Offices.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

New attempts to enliven festive mood



The participants are concentrating on catching goldfish inside the fountain, while other students are watching with interest.

From October 4 to 6, the Imun campus Daedongjae took place. Unlike the Daedongjaes that were held in the past, this year's HUFSS festival was full of new ideas. From the main events like the regular general meeting and Oedae Song Contest to newly planned ones like HUFSSan parade and duckling catch, HUFSSans were able to enjoy their three days of the festival.

Apart from the big events, there were also small and amusing events scheduled for the students. On October 5, the contest of the best couples, *yakult* drinking and goldfish catching was on the program, with the College of Social Science holding their own Karaoke, pub and Olympic. Next day, there were exhibition of world's various flowers, with the functions such as the World teahouse, managed by the College of Occidental Languages and Las Vegas in Asia, which introduced different type of gambles.

Also, for the ones who did not have enough time to participate in the festival, there were also events that continued during the whole period of Daedongjae like the treasure hunt, where HUFSSans could obtain prizes if they find the treasure, which were stickers pasted on the paper cups of the coffee machines. Also, World film festival was held, and the Dica Contest started before Daedongjae and ended on October 2 as a part of the big HUFSS festival.

Daedongjae ended with the World Folk Festival as its last ceremony. Hong Ji-hee (FE-01) in the GSC remarked, "I feel thankful for so many freshmen participated in the preparation of Daedongjae. However, because of lack of advertisement, I think not many HUFSSans could participate." Hong said that she is glad that not only the main events but also the small entertainments and events that took place in college basis were quite successful.

As a freshman, Park Eun-seo (V-04) uttered, "I think the GSC has been working hard to pull this together. But I hope they would be able to draw more participation from now on. I also think that students should have more interest in this kind of festivals and enjoy the events."

By Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Annual live FBS song festival

On a lively fall night, October 7, FBS hosted amateur college singers in the Open Theater. It was the 24th FBS Oedae Music Festival having the title "We are fair rivals." It was consisted of performances with 5 rounds and 10 teams.

"Tru-hz," students of University of Seoul won the grand prize and also won high praise from Seong U-jin, one of the jurors. They said that they did not expect to win but they were satisfied with their performance.

"Margarine Stone," from Seoul National University of Technology won HUFSSan's Prize, gave laugh with humorous volubility. They did exciting performance on the stage making audience get together. The members of Margarine Stone expressed impression of their award. "We expected to win because the spectators liked us, but we are satisfied they enjoyed our performance."

Roh U-ri and Kim Jae-ho, HUFSSans who

took part in this festival, received funny cheering. Their names were shouted with unique men's voice. Also, there was a happening, Kim Jae-ho was suddenly gone, but they won second place prize.

"I think FBS prepared many things. If people's hailing were little bit better, it would have been more perfect," remarked Han Sun-young (R-00), one of the spectators. "It was very well prepared and a well progressed festival. Even though not so many people gathered in the Open Theater, both participants and spectators enjoyed the concert," he also said. Indi band, "Sugar Donut" and "Eonnine Ibalgwan" helped to make a cheerful mood. However, like Nabak Kimchi's rap, there was not enough supports from audience and prepared video's condition was so terrible that difficult to listen.

By Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Conveying message of antiwar

Michael Berg, the father of Nicholas Berg, a U.S. businessman killed by Iraqi militants in May, visited Korea to conduct antiwar lectures. He has called for an end to the U.S. led war in the Middle Eastern country to achieve world peace. He gave the lecture titled "What brought death to my son?" in the Junggu Ward Hall in Seoul at 3 p.m. on October 9 and in Pusan University the next day. His lectures were held under and sponsored by Altogether, an antiwar.

During the lectures, he presented why people have to do antiwar activity and what to do with his experience of antiwar movement. "I was very sad to hear the news of my son, Nick's death. And I had a fit of anger. At first, I got into a rage about the press which revealed my son's cruel death and body regardless of our sorrow and emotion. The second, I got angry about the five Iraqi militants who killed Nick. However, I put the blame for my son's tragic and atrocious end on the Bush Administration. George Bush and Donald Rumsfeld can see neither the heart of

Nicholas nor the American people yet alone the people his policies are killing daily," said Michael Berg in a strong voice.

Michael Berg urged the South Korean government to immediately pull out its troops from the Middle Eastern country. He also demanded that the people of this world need to act now on their belief about stopping the war and desiring peace. "His speech impressed the audience including me. Above all, I was affected by the prompting of his voice saying 'act now,'" said Jo Myung-hoon (E-99), a HUFSS member of Altogether.

His speech continued for more than two hours. The lecture was heated with interests and questions of many people. "Young people, don't be afraid. You have the power which can change the world. So you must change. And you will see what you wish for the world," added Michael Berg. The lecture was connected to international joint antiwar act which was held in Washington, London and Seoul under the slogan of "No War" on October 17.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

First Dutch festival on campus, Goede Dag

The first Netherlands Day was held by the department of Netherlands of HUFSS. This event was planned to draw attention from the students who are majoring in Dutch on the Netherlands culture, the language and other various fields. Also, another purpose was to inform Korean culture to the Dutch in Korea.

The first event of the festival was a athletic contest in the soccer ground. Simultaneously, the department showed a Korean movie for the Dutch people in the grand hall of the Humanities Building. The movie was "Chihwaseon." Zang Bung-ik, a professor of Department of Netherlands who planned the festival remarked, "We were not sure which movie to show. We thought that a movie showing Korean culture would be

best for foreigners to watch. So we picked Chihwaseon."

Later in the afternoon, also in the Grand Hall a Dutch Speech Contest was held and afterwards folk dance of Holland were performed by the students of department of Netherlands.

The Dutch Speech Contest divided the contestants into two groups. They were divided according to which grade they were in. The freshmen came up first in the contest. Since the freshmen had not learned the Netherlands language as much as their sophomores and juniors the contest was divided into two parts.

The first contest was of only freshmen contestants and the second contest consisted of sophomores and juniors. The contestants

had good ability in speaking Dutch. Although during the contest there was a minor mix up in the studio causing problems on the microphone the contest went on without trouble.

The folk dance performance was shown between each contest. The students performing the dance showed much enthusiasm. "I was not much ready for the contest so I just went out for experience in a speech contest of my major. To my surprise I got the 1st prize. It was a nice surprise for me," said Kim Keun-tae (N-99).

"Since this was the first time preparing a big event, minor mistakes occurred and we showed some inexperience. However, we will keep on continuing these kind of events and we will try to make the best out of it

from now on. I think it was a success. The starting of the Dutch day is a meaningful thing," said Kim Min-jung a student of the department.

The day was also prepared by the Netherlands Embassy in Korea. Many corporations sponsored the events. The embassy also invited the Dutch in Korea through e-mail. Danny van Noort a visiting professor of Seoul National University who participated for the day commented, "I'm going to be here all day. I think it is a good opportunity for students to use Dutch. I hope to talk to many students here at HUFSS."

The day ended in success with many participation and attention.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

BRIEF



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

The breaking down of the old Student Center has started. The excavators cracked down the building's white walls and the iron bone structures have revealed themselves, but they were soon crushed into piles of trash. Now, behind the high tents surrounding the construction site, the sight of the Student Center is no where to be seen.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

Reading literature of India

Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS) had an international conference in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of HUFSS in October 8 at second floor of Faculty Office Building. The main theme was "Reading Indian literature in cultural text." This international conference which is supported by HUFSS, the Korean Society for Indian Studies, the 21st Century Political Science Association and Hindi Department Alumni Association. It was held for eight and a half an hour. Significant academic thesis of ISAS was adopted by Korea Research Foundation. ISAS was instituted for area study of seven counties of South Asia such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and so on. The subjects of study are in various areas of language, literature, history, politics and economy.

Beginning with the opening remarks of Kim Woo-jo, ISAS director, first theme was "Woman and beyond-perspectives from contemporary hindi literature" by Geetanjali

Shree, hindi authoress. Next theme was "Marginalization and representation: text and context in contemporary hindi dalit literature," by Heinz Werner Wessler, Bonn University. After lunch "A review of communalism in the 'Kite Pakistan'" was presented by professor Lim Geun-dong. The final theme was the impact of communal riots on Indian mentality - with special reference to 'Hamara Sahara Us Varsa'.

"As an assistant, I prepared this conference, helping a professor. I am proud of my major and have affection for Hindi literature. I will be more interested in Hindi culture," remarked Lee Jung-soo (H-02).

At the finale, all participants had a round up discussion and concluded the subjects. As an international conference, it processed mostly in English and participated people who have specialist knowledge.

By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

Beauty of Greek culture

The exhibition, The Beauty of Greece, was held on October 12 to 15 in the new Administrative Offices lobby of Imun campus. On the first day, there was an opening ceremony. The lobby was crowded by archbishops, professors and students of Department of Greek & Balkan languages. Also the Hungarian ambassador and President Ahn Byong-man participated. After, the celebration address, Greek & Balkan students sang a Greek traditional song, "The Children of Piraeus" to celebrate the exhibition. With many students' curiosity, the opening ceremony and exhibition were well progressed. In addition, on the other side, visitors tasted Greek bread that was given out.

The works consisted of sculptures which were made in B.C 5C to 4C, Byzantine holy pictures and historic pictures of Greece and articles about Greece. "The

beauty of Greece is from human. Balance and harmony is the important characters of these works. Ancient Greek civilization is the origin of Europe, and it also affects America and Asia. So the importance is needless to say. We hope that people know and feel the beauty and importance," said, Professor V. Rev. Ambrose-Aristotle Zographos.

For 4 days, many audiences came in and out the new administrative building lobby, and appreciated the works. "The exhibitions are not difficult and abstract, so it could be understood well. However, few works give out much religious tincture, so these can represent the Greek culture. And, the size of the exhibition was somewhat small," a visitor, Cha Geun-young (E-99) said.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus



Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

The students of department of Greek & Balkan languages are singing under the conducting of Professor V. Rev. Ambrose-Aristotle Zographos.

Editorial

The winner, the impacts

Very close! So close that no one predicted easily who was going to be the winner. The 2004 Presidential Election of the U.S., George W. Bush against John Kerry was "the news" the past few weeks. The reason why the presidential election of the United States brings so much attention is because the forwarding results gives impact to the whole world. No one has to explain why the U.S. reaches its hands everywhere they can touch in the world. And Korea is not an exception. Whatever the results, the guide lines to our nation will have to be quickly made. There is too much at stake involving both South and North Korea. Especially the relations between South Korea and the U.S. involving North Korean issues will be the biggest obstacle.

There are huge problems such as the nuclear project of North Korea and the human rights issue on the North Korean people. Recently, the U.S. congress passed a legislation on human rights of North Korea. Will these matters be better in the hands of George W. Bush or will it be safer in the hands of John Kerry? This is a question the people were all aware of. Many people gave their hands to John Kerry because of his Democratic title and also because of George Bush's policy on North Korea. The people giving their hands to George Bush is aware of the fact that change in policies might not be the best option right now. Mostly conservatives are on this side.

What kind of outcome will there be following the results? Who will be the better one for us? The questions stand right up in our minds. This is the reason why so many people in Korea and also around the world are biting their nails showing extreme attention in who wins the race.

The issue at hand for the Korean people is critical. The U.S.' change of policy or no change of policy on North Korea both cause anxiety in watching the relations with the U.S. Bush has always insisted on the 6 party talk which brings in China and Japan as a strong participant. These countries surrounding the Korean peninsula will have their rights in saying on the issues that board around them. However, the participation of these nations will be of more harm than good. There were various presumptions on how the 6 nation talk will turn out, but as it turns out the one on one talk between North Korea and the U.S. got more backing that it will be better off. But there is one turmoil in this, the 6 party talk includes South Korea as well as Japan, China, and Russia. However the one on one talk between North Korea and the U.S. will not be a conference which South Korea can make their voice heard.

Both conference types have its goods and bads. But it was true that Koreans were hoping for a Democratic to win the election. There were some misunderstandings on the one on one policy, thinking that it was the more than least, better way to talk with North Korea. Having high hopes on John Kerry was of his flexibility on foreign policies, unlike the hard headed re-elected president Bush.

The winner turns out to be George W. Bush. After a too close to call election day the republicans have taken over both the Senate and the House of representatives. It seems as though another 4 years of trouble awaits us. During the presidential debate Bush has not given clear answers on North Korea, how its policy will come out. The people will have to keep on watch how the outcome of the election results will be.

Comment to our administration : Better run fast on setting diplomatic arrangements. The faster our policies are set to deal with the administration Bush will guide, the easier it will be to make a guideline on the tables.

Five watchmen of Korean history

Revealing the truth of shameful past of Korean modern society

Do you know that Budaejjigae originated from the United States Armed Forces in Korea? The pot-stew made with leftover ham, sausage and cheese of U.S. military was first invented during the Korean War. Even though it stands for our past hard times, it is part of Korean modern history. Here are five HUFs alumni who have revealed the truth of the shameful history: Jun Joon-suk (A-88), Im Jin-soon (M-89), Kim Kyu-nam (HU-91), Shin Dong-min (HU-91), Jo Hyun-kyung (R-93).

They were members of the "Documentary literary meeting" which was initiated in Wangsan campus of HUFs in 1993. In 2001, the name of the group changed to the "Docuinfo", which was made by extracting the front part of the words documentary and information. The group studied about social issues, historical topics and valuable things around the world and kept a record of them. To make a long story short, it is a recording and writing group made up of nine office workers now.

"I got to know the group with my friend's recommendation. One graduate from HUFs who has worked as a magazine writer proposed the group with the intention of breeding up writers in various fields. I remember 'Is there a freelance journalist anywhere', the phrase of an advertisement of the documentary literary meeting," said Mr. Jun, the chairman of the group, Docuinfo.

Docuinfo which has worked to reveal the shameful history of Korean modern society published a new book, "The exploration of the shameful U.S. Army stationed in Korean culture" in September this year, as well as "The exploration of shameful culture - the vestiges of Japanese imperialism" last year. The series of the shameful book revealed the



From left, Jun Joon-suk (A-88), Shin Dong-min (HU-91), Jo Hyun-kyung (R-93), Im Jin-soon (M-89), Kim Kyu-nam (HU-91)

shady spots of the Korean modern society with thorough field investigation and historical data by the form of reportage.

There are nine members, all of whom have carried out their work along with their jobs. Among them, regular members are five HUFs alumni. "I was always busy in doing assignments of the group and flying around the libraries of many colleges and exploring historic scenes. What is more, the meeting of the group was held twice or three times every week. There was no vacation for us due to going around the spot and finding out materials among some old documents in libraries and newspaper offices," said Jo Hyun-kyung (R-93), who is the only woman among male members. She is an early

adopter. "At that time, the internet wasn't widely activated like today. There is only one way we can get data: by going around directly. We have to do all the processes from planning and collecting data to writing on the basis of the data," added Shin Dong-min (HU-91), who works for Daum communication as an editor now.

And the contemporary accounts will be passed on to the future generation as important and valuable historical documents."

For a long time, they have recorded with a preliminary preparation and through enough investigations. And they have taken charge of the planning, collecting data, composition and editing of the job of Docuinfo. The two

books are a result of their years of diligence, perseverance and hard work. "To be good at one's own study is one thing and to be good at one's work is another. In other words, study and work are two different things. The uniform education of Korea that tends to repress individuality has produced similar and standardized people. So, we should develop our marked personality and a creative talent. If you must judge yourself, you show your originality and ability. It is up to you to be able to work in the field you want," said Kim Kyu-nam (HU-91), who works for an advertisement company with a winning career in ad competitions.

"Where there is a will, there is a way. I am convinced that my way is right. And many various writings of the documentary literary meeting are useful for my present job as a reporter. The activities of the group have taught more things to me than school. I also got valuable friends through the group in university life," said Mr. Shin.

Lastly, five alumni of the Docuinfo added to HUFsians. "Nowadays, it is essential to master one language. So, HUFsians should study not only language but also other subjects such as economics, business, politics, and diplomatic study and so on. There are a lot of merits of being a HUFsian. Needless to say, the power of HUFs is an easy access to the world. So spread your dreams to the wide world as a representative of HUFs and as one of the nongovernmental diplomats who are representatives of Korea.

By Yang Sun-young

Associate Editor of National Section

Blue Print

Reflections on the 120th relationship with Italy



Prof. Kim Si-hong

In commemoration of the 120th Anniversary of the diplomatic relationship between Korea and Italy, numerous events are held by public and private initiatives in both countries. Last June Italy opened the first Korea-Italy Forum at the historic Villa Madama in the eternal city of Rome where a number of figures participated including Italian foreign minister Franco Frattini. Fine arts exhibitions, ballets, films and Korean operas have been scheduled to be held thereafter.

In the same way, many Italian art performances are presented to the Korean public. Italian opera such as Puccini's Madama Butterfly and Le nozze di Figaro

of Mozart are warmly welcomed by many of us.

Italian culture as a way of life is widely spread to the ordinary Koreans with pasta, wine, espresso and olive oil. Koreans are more and more familiar with Italian culture with the boom of wellbeing. But it is necessary to have further reflections for the mature and prospective ties between the two peoples.

Italy is a member of G7 countries and European Union. As a middle power Italy has been continuously engaged in the international issues. For instance, in the middle of the 1990s when Germany and Japan tried to join permanent membership at the Security Council of the UN, Italy, by making joint efforts with other middle power countries such as Korea, India and Brazil, blocked it. It was Italy among the G7 who first had diplomatic relationship with North Korea in the year 2000. Therefore, it is highly probable that Italy could contribute to the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula in the years to come.

In terms of economic relationship, the bilateral trade volume has doubled during the past 10 years. Among the EU countries, Italy is now Korea's 4th largest trading partner. The recent decrease in bilateral trade due to the financial crisis in 1997 has rebounded back toward steady growth. It is expected

that more direct investment is to be made by the Italian business community in Korea. Particular attention goes to the cooperation on the level of local governments.

Milano project of the Daegu metropolitan government is a model case and many local governments in Korea are now eager to host foreign investment from Europe. Given that Italian economic structure shows strong small and medium industry orientation, feasible areas for cooperation might be textile, fashion, machinery and industrial design.

At the academic level, approximately 5000 Koreans are studying in Italy and the number of Italians is increasing in the Korean universities. In fact Korean studies in Italy has a relatively short history but with prospective bilateral relationship Italians have more interests in studying Korean language and culture. For the first time in history, HUFs sent two students to the University of Rome based on exchange program and the same number of Italian students will come to our campus next spring.

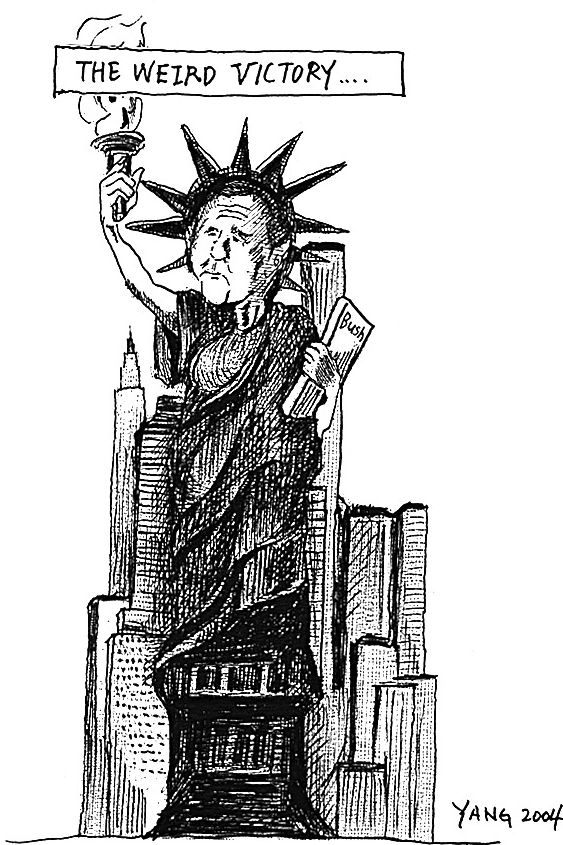
Culture area is most vivid up to now with respect to bilateral ties between Korea and Italy. Lyric opera and fashion design are the two important fields Korean overseas students in Italy prefer to take as a major. Lots of Korean opera singers are active in Italian

Teatro and Italian-made opera concerts got great success in Korea. Recently an open air Italian fashion show held in the Seoul City Hall Plaza created fantastic milieu to the Korean public.

My impression is such that two countries share a great deal in many aspects. Historically and culturally, both Korea and Italy have a long history coupled with its own unique tradition unprecedented in other parts of the world. Geographically, both countries are located on the peninsula. Some people even admit that the national characters of two peoples are pretty much identical.

The relationship between the two countries are so far concentrated on the cultural dimension and run by elite-oriented initiative. To overcome this democratic deficit and to enhance citizen to citizen approach any endeavor from the private initiative are encouraged for the deeper understanding of mutual interests. To be genuinely developed, the Korean society should now pay more attention to this dimension, and Italy might give us a good chance to prepare such blue print.

The writer is a professor of Department of Italian



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

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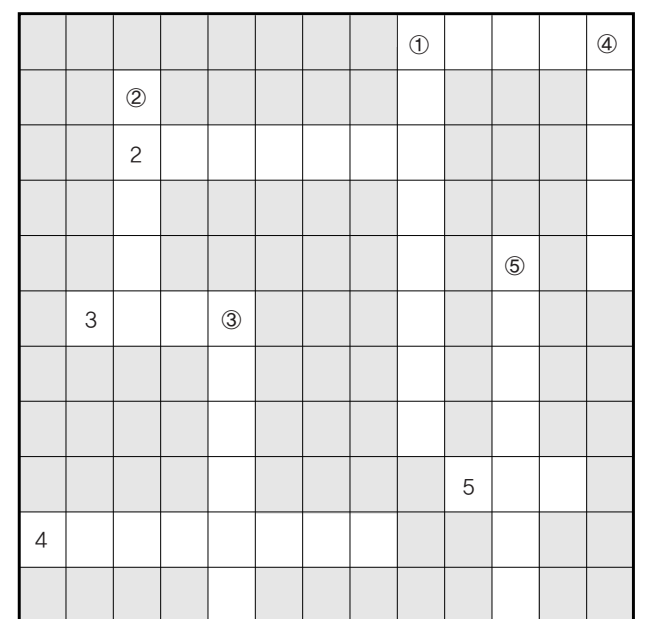
Cross-Puzzle

Across

- 1 Red, blue, yellow, etc (page 4)
- 2 Opposite to war (page 1)
- 3 A goddess, who is the personification of mother Earth (page 6)
- 4 An organized set of events such as Daedongjae (page 8)
- 5 The system of rules that people in a country, city, or state must obey (page 5)

Down

- 1 A formal event such as a wedding (page 3)
- 2 A kind of food such as spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles (page 2)
- 3 A language that is spoken in the Middle East and in parts of North Africa (page 7)
- 4 Something that you are allowed to do or have according to moral ideas (page 5)
- 5 To make something ready to be used (page 2)



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Wangsan graduation ceremony, not a party of our own

Survey results on Wangsan graduation; more cons than pros

From the morning, the atmosphere of graduation ceremony is very busy. Flowers of variety sorts and relatives congratulating graduation are the spectacles enough to describe a graduation ceremony. Moreover, it can not help becoming the glory day for the graduates. However, there is a problem behind the pleasure of graduation in HUFs. Hankuk University of

Foreign Studies has two campus that are Wangsan and Imun. Although they are under the same name of HUFs, it shows a difference according to the gain and loss relationship. For that reasons, both campus have slight differences form student associations to administration of the school. As one of those problems, separation of the graduation ceremony is rising recently.

According to the survey data about the separation of the graduation ceremony in Wangsan campus, it is researched that there are more opposition than approval. Especially, Natural Science building and Humanities & Economics & Business building showed high rate of opposition. On the other hand, the researched people of the library, Welfare building and Administrative Offices showed high rate of approval. Why does the people shout opposition to the separation of graduation in Wangsan? What are the assertions that the people on each sides shouting?

Four years of school, then nothing

Jo Dong-hoon (T-03) said, "I have heard that when you participate in the graduation ceremony, you will feel 'anger' rather than 'pleasure' above all." A member of the Graduation Committee who wants to remain anonymous explained, "I disagree to graduating high school again." The word "high school" indicates Imun campus, which has narrow surrounding and poor facilities. There is no place not only to eat a meal but also to seat 3,000 graduates and their friends and families. Because of these situations, the people who participate in the graduation ceremony calls it a "war." Also, there are only few space for parking. Cars that are parked next to the roads obstruct the movements of other cars and people. In that case, traffic jam becomes heavier. Another great problem is that students of Wangsan are unfamiliar with Imun campus and its internal facilities.

There is also an exclusive problem. Because the graduates must receive diploma

in Imun campus and album in Wangsan campus, graduates waste away time, money and so on. What is more, the executive facilities in Imun run for 3,000 graduates at the graduation day. It is natural that problems occur.

Nevertheless, the most important problem is that the place they have lived in for four years is losing its meaning. People easily talk about the "romance in university." The end of the "romance in university" is the graduation ceremony. It is perhaps the natural right. But the graduates must participate in the ceremony with their parents not knowing. In time passes, it will be difficult for them to love their own school. The repetition of these situations will influence development of the school in the future. Kim Hyung-dong (G2-00) said, "Independent from the fame of Imun campus, we must take directions to advance in our own way."

As an alternative plan for graduation, there are people who say they should change the date to hold the graduation different from Imun campus. However, in this case, it consumes twice the time and money. Executive facilities will also lead to confusion. It is certain that plan to change the date is not the essential method to solve the problems.

Not to be a liar on the graduation day

Contrary to the approval opinions, opinion of the opposition is one thing to be summarized. The reason of opposing to the separation of the graduation ceremony only is because they are ashamed of Wangsan campus.

Some people may question why would a person think that way, but people who oppose to the separation seem to feel lack of identity and feeling of belonging. With the students who have no identity and feeling of belonging about their own school, there will be no bright future for the school. Also, there will be no more developments and close unity between classmates. "Will" of the

students is the power that can make the school change its direction for students, since the passion of the students facing their own school directly influences the fame and the tradition.

In fact, the separation of the graduation ceremony is not an important thing than the identity of the students. Choi Young-ju (T-04) stated, "With the seniors who loves the school, I'm able to have the mind to love it like the seniors."

Conclusion

According to the results of the survey about the graduation ceremony separation in Wangsan, it is resulted that majority of the students are opposing to the dividing of the ceremony. However, the separation of the graduation ceremony is a problem that must be solved someday. Like the entrance ceremony that was separated few years before, the graduation ceremony of each campus might be held in different places and on other dates. It is maybe a fate. Nevertheless, the important thing is that the students must have identity and feeling of belonging to the school. These minds are the "oil" that runs the developments of HUFs.

The school needs to improve on the narrow surroundings and the poor facilities. The administration of the school must take an initiative in improving these problems for students' welfare. Especially, it is important to hear the various opinions of the students. Also both campus must understand each other. It is important to think of "us" than "you." Calculating the gain and loss relationship, the problem will only grow bigger like a snowball. As a same HUFs, all two campus need to have the same quality. To do that will be the representative attitude of HUFs.

By Kweon Hyung-jun
Reporter of Campus Section

Autumn is over the long leaves that love us, And over the mice in the barley sheaves; Yellow the leaves of the rowan above us, And yellow the wet wild-strawberry leaves. / This poem was written by William Butler Yeats, who is a poet in the Republic of Ireland and got a Nobel Literary Prize in 1923.

The autumn draws near in campus before one knows. Also, autumn has been stolen up on us. That tinges the woods and mountains with a thousand beautiful varieties of color.

The International Highland Folk Festival, going on 30 years now, is one of the oldest and biggest events of this kind in Poland.

To date, Zakopane, the city of Poland, can proudly claim to have hosted over 188 domestically-produced folk groups and over 300 from outside of Poland. Just to ensure you don't get bored, the festival not only offers folk music, but numerous other events: exhibitions, pop-art, a highland poetry contest, and visits to the studios of local artists, folk dance workshops, mountain trips, and parades by the performers.

This year, groups from China, Croatia, Greece, Georgia, Spain, India, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Russia, the Republic of South Africa, Romania, Slovakia, Kazakhstan, and Hungary will strive for festival awards - the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Highland axes. The artists will compete in four groups: authentic folklore ensembles, artistically directed groups, stylized groups, and groups presenting reconstructed folklore.

The town of Strakonice is situated in the heart of the Praha Region - the country always famous for bagpipe playing. The "Prachensky" ensemble with its bagpipe band took up the regional traditions in 1949.

This ensemble had held the South Bohemia Festival of Songs and Dances since 1955 and organized the first meeting of Czech and Slovak bagpipers in 1956. Then on the occasion of the 600-

year anniversary of foundation of Strakonice in 1967, the first International Bagpipe Festival took place. This was the beginning of a very nice tradition of regular meeting of bagpipers from all over the world.

The festivals had been held every third year in August and since 1992 it has been in every second year. The festival is organized by Municipal Culture Centre accredited by the Town of Strakonice and in cooperation with Folk Art Association

of the Czech Republic. The festival has become more prestigious by being registered among such organizations as CIOFF and IOV which are part of UNESCO - the folk art and traditions. The festival is accompanied by various events, for example, the Old Bohemian Fair or the exhibition of bagpipers in the Museum of the

Central Otava Basin. Above all, people, place, and program are very important elements in the festival. These are the first requisites to successfully open the festival.

Turn your view to the campus, HUFs has a great festival that represents the identity of the school. The World Folk Festival that hoped for passionate support of students was held at Everland in October 9.

However, the festival in reality, was in utter disorder. They leave much to desire. Numerous students were disappointed by the World Folk Festival and GSC who never devote their hearts and soul in the festival. They think their penny silver.

However, what has been done has been done. All HUFs will expect the next World Folk Festival to open successfully than now. In the deepening night of autumn, I hope that constant efforts and concerns of all HUFs will bear fruit in HUFs campus.

By Jo Jae-hyung
Editor of Campus Section

Pandora's Box

World Folk Festival



HUFs' Voice

Cutting through the waves, facing the world

Did you watch the rowing game on television at Athens Olympic that was held in August? Rowing game is one of the underwater sports, composed of fourteen parts in the Olympic. Besides many kinds of games, the standpoint of using a boat is more worthy to notice, because primitive men used a small size boat for traffic means from the beginning of human. For that reason, people say that the history of rowing is undergoing a way with mankind's history.

In present Britain, people are concerned about rowing games that are held between Oxford University and Cambridge University from 1800s, that they even name the members who join Oxford University rowing team "blue." However concern about the rowing match is relatively low in Korea. The reason above all, is that it is not easy to see a rowing match. Also the equipment is expensive. For these reasons, people generally have no interest in rowing games.

But rowing game is not an unrelated game to HUFs at least. There is a proud group of rowing that is called "a treasure of HUFs" HUFs is the only school which have a group of rowing in Seoul, excluding

Seoul National University, Yonsei University and Korea University. Of the four universities, rowing group of HUFs traditionally has fame and merit of being dispatched to Tokyo Olympic in the year 1964. At that time, it was a surprising incident that people who participated in Tokyo Olympic did not experience rowing before entering a university.

Retaining the fame of the time, the group of rowing received a prize about ranking fourth place on the game sponsored by the Chief of the General staff of the Navy. Also they set up a victory of semifinals in the race that was sponsored by the mayor of Seoul.

To train rowing a boat, they need a wide river or an immense lake. For that reason, they sometimes use Olympic Rowing Stadium in Misari to exercise. After school, the members of the group usually take only basic exercises because of the limited space. Unlike what is said, rowing is not only a sport for men. Although rowing needs a lot of a physical strength, it can not be a disadvantage for women. Kim Byoung-in (M-00), the chairman of the rowing group said if the group of rowing has more than four women, a women's group of rowing students can be established in HUFs.

The chairman of the rowing group made clear about some plans in the future through the interview. At first, he plans to bring

foreign trainers to receive advanced rowing culture of other countries. Also by adopting rowing as a cultural subject, he confidently said that it will let every student in HUFs to experience the enjoyment of rowing. The members of rowing have a plan to lodge together too.

However, the most important thing perhaps is to buy a boat. The rowing group in HUFs has been borrowing boats of Seoul National University or Yonsei University in reality. Although equipment of rowing is expensive, it is nonsense for a rowing group to have no boat. To become a rowing group to compete the world, the group definitely needs a boat above all. This situation is like "to have no bullet when the war has broken." But the alumni organization of the rowing group has been gathering funds to buy a boat. The rowing group of HUFs is preparing to advance worldwide with the support from the sound association organized by the alumni.

People who experienced boat sailing said that it takes one and a half year to learn how to row a boat. To think simply of rowing game as just sailing a boat, it is a big mistake. To row a boat, it is needed to improve not only physically but also in mental capacity like patience, effort and so on.

To maintain the rowing group, the concerns of HUFs and objective support of the school is needed. By doing that, the rowing group in HUFs may participate as a leader in a rowing game between Asian nations like Japan and China, which might take place someday. In these concerns, the rowing group will become a guide that helps to sail into the sea and the world.

By Kweon Hyung-jun
Reporter of Campus Section



The rowing club is getting ready to go for a ride

Kweon Hyung-jun / The Argus

End of suppression

Funeral of the National Security Law was held in Wangsan October 21. Process of the ceremony was prepared alike a regular funeral and every masters of the ceremony wore traditional mourning clothes as if the National Security Law is a human being. Although the ceremony did not have a lot of participation from the students, HUFs who looked at the ceremony were given an opportunity to rethink about the national security law. When the funeral ceremony was finished, the master wearing the mourning clothes paraded from the Welfare building to the Language & Literature building, with a group playing instrumental music of peasants.

About the progress of the National Security Law funeral, Park Hae-woong (MIS-99) who proceeded the whole funeral remarked, "The National Security Law obstructs social variety than what the actual law clauses say. The law restrained the citizens, working as a means to oppress democratic movements."

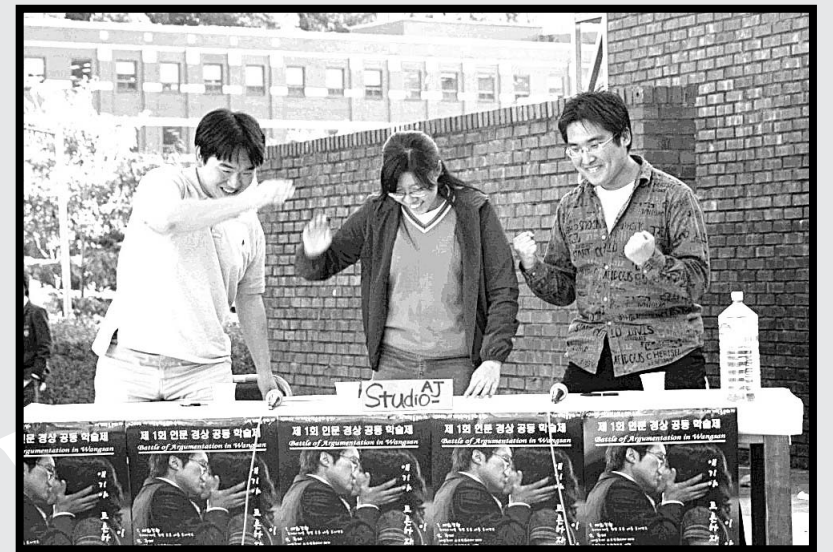
There are various opinions about the National Security Law socially. The ruling party is asserting the abrogation of the National Security Law, when on the other hand, the opposition party is maintaining the position of revising the law. Also, the opinions are divided between the people.

This National Security Law funeral was an event signifying the abolition of the law. In times, the pros and cons over the national security law has become indifferent among people. Nevertheless, this event sponsored by the "Action group," timely gave opportunity for the students to press for solutions about the National Security Law.



The funeral of the NSL is being held.

photo news



Winners of the debating contest held by the College of Humanities and Economics & Business are cheering happily.

Notice Board

The Student life consultation office will conduct an aptitude test for HUFs who want to find out their fitness for a job, on November 1, 9, 17, and 26. All tests are free and secrecy will be assured.

The elections of the GSC members are announced publicly, according to the rules for operation of the election. Candidates can make entries, in Imun campus, from November 9 to 10 and in Wangsan campus, from November 1 to 5, through recommendation. The election campaigns will take place during

November 11 to 22 in Imun campus and during November 8 to 22 in Wangsan campus. The voting will be held on November 23 and 24 in Imun campus and in Wangsan campus from November 23 to 25.

The chanson group of department of French, Resonance, will hold their regular performance "La resonance parfaite de Resonance (The perfect sound of Resonance)," on November 10 and 13. The performance will take place at the grand hall in Humanities building at six thirty, late afternoon.

Media reform movement on drive

Controversies still remain about the legislations

The ruling Uri Party submitted four reform bills to the National Assembly in the face of strong opposition from the Grand National Party and other conservative forces, on October 20. The bills include abolition of the anti-communist National Security Law, investigation of the nation's modern history, regulation of the news media and reform of private schools. During these bills, as well as the other bills, the regulation of the news media evoked much controversy. The bills, if enacted, will limit the market share of a single daily newspaper to 30 percent and the combined market share of any three dailies to 60 percent.

Import of legislation

The reform measures have been a source of dispute between the government and the country's major dailies, Chosun Ilbo, Dong-A Ilbo and JoongAng Ilbo.

The government and the governing Uri Party have long claimed, although not explicitly, the three major dailies are the main source of distortion in the country's media market with their combined market share of over 70 percent. Due to the virtual monopoly of the conservative trioka, media scholars argue that the major papers are capable of dictating the flow and angle of the news, often reflecting simply the views of their owners. "Once the three sets of legislation on media reform are enacted, it will be possible to create a sound media market which reflects the diversity of our society," said the Uri Party lawmaker, adding the reform will also raise the country's competitiveness and potential for growth. The ruling party had also sought to limit the ownership of a media outlet by a single individual to 30 percent, but the party decided not to include the measure in its final draft, actually because of the opposition party's repulsion.

The revision bill of the law on newspaper publication seeks to establish a joint newspaper delivery system. Many local distribution offices of each newspaper publisher commonly conduct fierce battles with their rivals to lure subscribers, giving away free gifts and free subscriptions. Offering free gifts or newspapers will strictly be prohibited once the revision bill is passed.



PCMR members are reading their announcement at the PSPD building.

The Uri Party also seeks to legislate a new law to specifically deal with any disputes that may arise between news outlets and their readers as well as their news sources. The legislation, if enacted, will require each media outlet to establish an ombudsman office, or face fines of up to 20 million won.

These changes of policy are expected to keep the newspaper market healthier and prevent the major newspaper companies' power abusing, but there are many different voices and it seems to be a hard way to the legislation.

Voices divided in two

However, Uri's plan has failed to earn support from the conservative opposition parties, also from large portion of the journalism educators, who raise concerns that the legislation will impinge on press freedom. The main opposition Grand National Party says a healthier market should be achieved through the efforts of media firms themselves rather than via forcible reform driven by the government and political circles.

"It is wrong to artificially adjust the market structure, whether it is the newspaper

industry or anything else," says a Professor of the mass communications department. "In no country has the government attempted to control the press like this. It means a reader will no longer have the liberty to choose which newspaper to read if the market share is too high," he continues.

Nonetheless, the Uri Party, which controls 151 seats in the 299-seat Assembly, is confident it will be able to pass the bills before the session ends in December. The bills become law if passed.

On the other hand, the small, but radical and reform-driven Democratic Labor Party, insists the bills don't go far enough. It is same at the People Conduct Media Reform (PCMR)'s movement, that they have been constantly presented petitions to the government, showing strong will to reform the media.

The organization also does not think the legislation of Uri party is not enough, PCMR thinks it is wrong that the party leaved out the limiting ownership of a media outlet by a single individual to 30 percent in the draft. Hyeon Sang-yoon of the National Union of Mediaworkers said, "The limiting of media outlet ownership is essential for the

independence of editing right, which is important to make correct news without owner's intervention." PCMR kept pressing the government and the ruling party to enact the media reform legislation and reward system. The reward system is when the people report the newspaper offices that offering free gifts or newspapers, then they receive some money for reward.

In PCMR's self investigation, the three country's major dailies' newspaper bulletin violation was over 90 percent, while Hankyoreh was violating it about 50 percent. PCMR announced at the press meeting in PSPD building, "Some huge clan newspapers are ruining the newspaper market with their financial superiority, which had been interrupting the readers' choice and damaging the diversity of public opinion. So we call for immediate enactment of reward system to National Assembly, especially to the opposing party."

Expecting upright media

The recent Korea Press Foundation's investigation shows the actuality of Korean newspapers. People trust the broadcasting in 40 percent, but only 20 percent in newspaper. Newspapers have continued giving gifts and free newspapers to readers, not a fair and right competition. Excessive competition of newspapers were never good to their own management, neither to the reporters.

It is not certain yet to expect the enactment of new legislation of Uri party, and whether it will operate well after the legislation. However, making clean newspaper market without gifts and free subscription is essential for the freedom of press. In addition to the new legislations, media workers' self-regulation is needed for better media circumstance. Efforts should constantly be made for acquisition of editing right, and being away from capital and authority.

By Lee Jun-gul

Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Normalizing Korean education

Controversies over university admissions are never ending in Korea, and always the education system seems to be facing some challenges. The top three private universities in Seoul, Korea University, Yonsei University and Ewha Womans University, have been criticized by people for favoring graduates of high schools in affluent parts of southern Seoul when admitting students this year. This is not a simple problem that the universities are always seeking more autonomy in admitting students and the government is focusing on equal education opportunity.

It is understandable that universities are eager to secure more intelligent students because students with lower grades in certain schools have superior scholastic abilities than those with higher grades in others. But on the other hand, such favoring makes the students feel uncertain in university admission, and deepen inequality of education. In this situation, the new college admission system will be taken into effect beginning in the school year 2008. A new college admission system, which will take effect in 2008 was announced by the Education Ministry and it pays more attention to school grades instead of looking solely at the College Scholastic Ability Test.

By the announcement of government, it is going to be more controversial between pros and cons, and people who are advantageous and disadvantageous. Be no wonder, these disputes are all aimed at the selection, which means "Who is going to be in the university of high reputation at the end?" and "Which university is going to pick up better students?" However, these useless controversies are wasting our time, and does not upgrade the Korean educational power, as we have seen it for years. It should be better if people concentrate on upgrading Korean education, and strengthening the national competitiveness.

The new college admission system is emphasizing school grades so the government can encourage students to respect secondary school education during the diversified and specialized selection, which was first introduced in the 2002 college admission. The new system is making effort in normalization of school education. Therefore, the universities should stop adopting such expedient like favoring graduates of high schools, but try to look through the students' ability and efforts. Autonomy of university is for the right selection and right education, not for ranking the universities and spoiling the school education with standardized selection with score.

Needless to say, not only universities are responsible in this matter. To settle the new educational curriculum, schools and teachers should do their job. Swelling out the students' grade in the school is not a good idea for students. If the school and teacher operate diverse and specialized educational course, and make trustworthy results, then the universities can use the result for the right selection.

There is a noticeable distinction between the rich and the poor on education. A investigation says that the distinction is the biggest after the IMF period. It is obvious that the school education should return to normalcy, to guarantee the students that their effort can make a better life. Now it is time to stop the wasteful controversies about gain and loss, and concentrate on upgrading the quality of education together. Universities, schools, educational organizations, and government exist for students.

By Lee Jun-gul

Editor of National Section

Shot On Spot



"Don't want to leave here..."

An old woman is looking at her home in the ruins. The place is Seongbuk-gu Wolgok-dong withdrawal site, which is part of the northern Seoul development plan.

Hiroshima in Korea

There are some Koreans suffering from the Second World War, who actually have not experienced it in their lives. They are the second generation of war victims, effected by parent's chromosome. Kim Hyeong-yul, the president of "Second Generation of Korean Atomic Bomb Victims" gave a talk about the victims' right at the PSPD building on October 8. He explained the victims' conditions and called for management and research by government to the audience for two hours, despite his condition. He has an atomic bomb sequela effected by his mother, and cannot use 80 percent of his lung.

According to his talk, about 30 percent of the second generation of atomic bomb victims are suffering from the atomic bomb sequela effected by their parents, such as Mysterious Death symptoms, Down syndrome, and many mental disease. Kim Hyeong-yul said, "Although we are victims of Japanese imperialism and invasion, the nation and society force them to recognize the problem in our own." He continued, "The victims are

keeping up their painful life in a sense of alienation without any assistance. I strongly insist that the government should investigate in this matter and prepare the safety net for the victims before they get too old." The victims become near 60 next year, and there are no such actions to investigate the victims in Korea yet, but an "Investigation for Second Generation's Health Influence" is making progress in Japan until 2005.

Kim also explained the historical reason, why many victims are living in Gyeongsangnam-do Hapcheon-gun. Under the Japanese coercion, a lot of people there moved to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Attendant Han Hong-gu, as a director of Peace Museum Propulsion Committee expressed a doubt about the historical fact in silence, and said "The specific historical matter had been a burden to the victims, but it should be revealed and known to the people, so we will organize an examination team to visit the place as soon as possible."

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

People

Beautiful fall has come. The leaves of the street of October turned red and yellow. Here is a person who colors the wall with a mural painting as if autumnal tints were dyeing in various colors here and there.

Lee Jin-woo, the muralist, ran "streetart," an association of people with common interest, from 1989 to last year. The streetart belonged to the Incheon Artists' Council, a branch of Incheon under the Korean People Artists Federation. The association has started from the idea of "Draw mural paintings for the low income bracket." Therefore, the members of the group have worked voluntarily to improve the environment of social welfare facilities, public places and unfortunate neighborhoods and have served the local community.

They painted on the wall of the village playgrounds, the schools, street corners and even squalid slums. They also worked at the least expense of making the mural paintings. However, they sometimes painted the mural for free of cost for the poor who could not afford to pay. Mr. Lee led the group for three years. Now, he handed over his position as a chief of streetart to another person and now he is concentrating on the "painting hope of

Incheon," the group which works for the environment of Incheon.

When the reporter came into his workroom, everything was clean and in perfect order. It seemed to show his character to pursue perfection in his art. "I wrote the slogan of 'Let's go to the north, come to the south, let's meet at Panmunjom' on the wall of Chosun University when 8. 15 pan-national rallies for reunification were held in 1988.

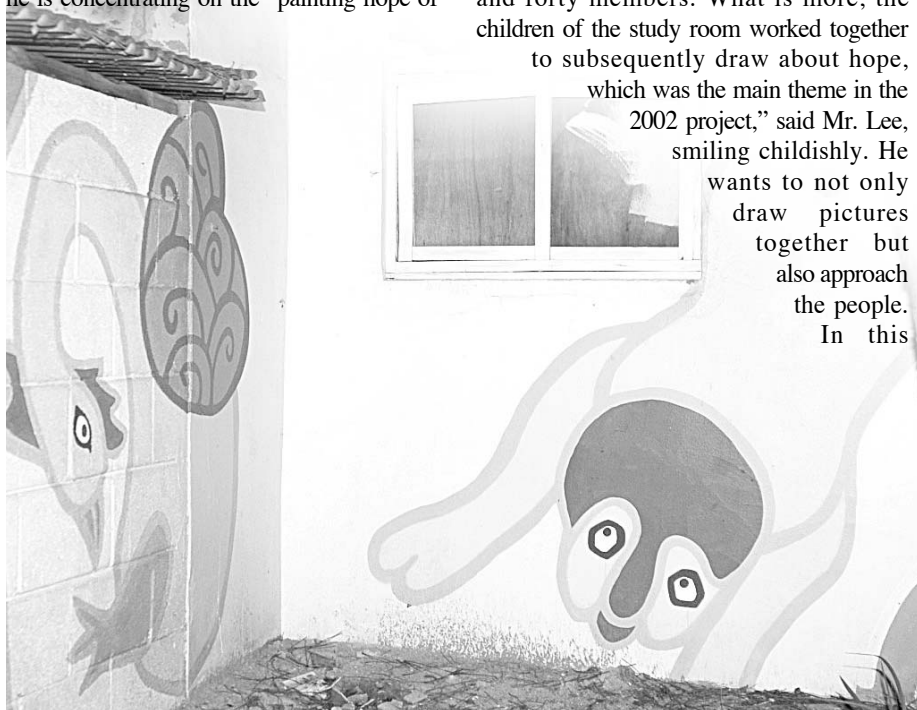
Since then, I have been interested in the mural paintings. And I first painted on the wall a farmer with a bamboo spear in his hand who was against the open-market policy in importing agricultural produce," said Mr. Lee. Although the writing was erased by ward officials, he has continued his art against the dictatorial government and unfair power. Last month, he exhibited his pictures at a public show for abolishing the national security law.

This year, he finished the "10umulgil project," which was to paint a mural on the walls of 10umulgil of the Sibjondong in Incheon from 2002 to 2004. "Although the 10umulgil project took more time than any other project, it was a fruitful work to me and forty members. What is more, the children of the study room worked together to subsequently draw about hope,

which was the main theme in the 2002 project," said Mr. Lee, smiling childishly.

He wants to not only draw pictures together but also approach the people.

In this



sense, he proposed that the mural painting could come up to the people more than general arts which are displayed in exhibitions. "I think that the mural painting can spread artistic knowledge among the public and bring popularization of art. So I hope that the people will cast away a prejudice that art is difficult to understand," recalled Mr. Lee.

He was closely associated with HUFSS. The students who entered the HUFSS before 2003 would probably see the picture painted on the former Administrative Building, which is in the student hall now. It was drawn by Mr. Lee in March 1990. He said that the picture expressed a strong will of Im Soo-kyung, a HUFSS student, who visited North Korea as a representative of the Chondaehyop.

In addition, the totem poles, images carved in wood, can be seen by HUFSSans on the way into the campus. He also carved the totem poles with students from the General Student Council and also the students who were coming out of the library in the same year which he painted the mural which was drawn on the wall of the former Administrative Building. They worked for completion of the totem poles night and day. Many students took part in the work and the totem poles were finished without any difficulty. For these memories, Mr. Lee has special feelings for HUFSS. "I have strong feelings for HUFSS, because I have done meaningful jobs on your campus. But I was a little bit disappointed that the mural I painted is now gone. No one told me of this until now," said Mr. Lee with a straight face.

"It took a long time to prepare the mural paintings. From the process of the preparation to the completion of the mural paintings are the products of our hard work. We talked each other throughout the progress of the work. Through the question and answer of the mural, we communicated with other people and felt solidarity in cooperation. So, the people gave scope of their ability getting in part of the work and we shared feelings about the art. This work means "sharing art" and makes progress toward a better community altogether," said Mr. Lee with delight.



Lee Jin-woo is talking humorously during the interview.

He has held workshops several times to teach people the process of the mural paintings. He also published a manual related to make the mural paintings for popularization of it. In the future, he will make efforts to inform people of the mural paintings and work steadily. He also plans to research into the colors which would suit the cities marked by its features instead of standardized and similar colored cities. And he hopes that the students at the campus are interested in the mural paintings.

"Anybody can participate in the work of the mural paintings. The mural painting is not an expensive art but a low priced art; anyone can enjoy and see it in the street. So, we can take care of our living space to be a better place to live in. It can be shared by all people, through giving feedbacks, working together and communicating with each other," added Mr. Lee lastly. His face was already lit up by practicing the share of love through the mural paintings. His work may never stop as long as people who are happy with his art are out there.

By Yang Sun-young

Associate Editor of National Section

For human rights or taking control?

Human rights law on North Korea passed by U.S. congress

Human rights mean that human beings have basic and rights regarding their lives, freedom, and equality from the moment they are born. People have tried to protect their rights. Through a process of efforts, on December 10, 1948 the third UN general assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was a matter of significance in human history and life. Today, we see many movements that take place for world peace. Recently the U.S. made a law that "The North Korea Human Right Acts of 2004." Some people agree that it is proper if one country is under the rule of autocracy. Nations need help of other countries, because the people of these nations hardly have the power to overcome their situation. However the North Korean Human Rights bill was drawn up following a series of similar bills drawn up with regard to Cuba, Iraq, and Iran. The N.K Human Rights bill became effective after it was passed by the Senate and was signed by U.S. President George W. Bush on October 18.

Main point of the law

"The Act intends to promote human rights and freedom in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."



Refugees from North Korea are climbing over the walls of the embassy of Canada in China.

First, the main goal of the act is to promote human rights of North Koreans. The president is authorized to provide grants to private, nonprofit organizations to support programs that promote human rights, democracy, rule of law, and the development of a market economy in North Korea. From 2005 to 2008, \$2,000,000 will be allocated for each fiscal year to promote human rights in North Korea. The U.S. will facilitate the unhindered dissemination of information in North Korea by increasing its support for radio broadcasting to North Korea, a goal of providing 12-hour-per-day.

Second, the act aims at assisting North Korean in need. The U.S. will provide financial support to private, nonprofit human rights and democracy programs. The president is authorized to provide assistance to support organization or persons that provide humanitarian assistance or legal assistance to North Koreans who are outside of North Korea without the permission of the Government of North Korea.

Third, the bill hopes to protect North Korean refugees. It also paves the way for North Koreans to seek refugee status in the United States. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a joint report to the appropriate congressional committees.

Opinion about the law

In fact, the level of human rights in N.K. is serious. People escape from their homeland because they want food, as domestic economy has gotten worse. In South Korea, a total of 5,923 people who escaped from N.K. (according to the statistic of Ministry of Unification, September 2004) Regarding the new law, Network for North Korea Democracy and Human Rights announced: "We welcome the passing of the law and the government Kim Jong-il should stop infringing people's human rights."

In addition, it has almost become a daily routine for groups of North Korean refugees to cross over the walls of foreign and international institutions in Chinese cities for a new life in South Korea. During the past two months, over 140 North Koreans have made such attempts to run away to Beijing. Some were successful, but others were not.

On the other side, Chris Brown, a professor of International Relations Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science, said, "There is no neutral point about the law to argue on human rights. The U.S. position on the human rights situation in North Korea reflects specific point of view. Every word has its own meaning." He has advanced his opinions on Human Rights issue in his book "World Politics Theory." He argues that the human rights discussions should take into consideration the background and reason for specific human rights situations. The new law allows the U.S. to add one more negotiation point to their diplomatic list. This means that from now on, the U.S. will be able to officially oppose more issues in its talks with North Korea, depending on the legal ground. There will be a wide range of issues that the U.S. will discuss with N.K. including the nuclear problem, Proliferation Security Initiative, supply of crude petroleum, and the construction of a light-water reactor.

The pro-union Democratic Labor Party has strongly opposed to the passage of the act. And the Uri Party has the same opinion. "It's a foregone conclusion that the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula will aggravate further." "A politician must pay attention to all aspects on the foreign affairs, I am also a politician, but I cannot do what I know," said representative Lee Bu-young.

North Korea's reaction

Since it adopted market economy-oriented policies two years ago, N.K. has implemented various measures to promote domestic economy. But it is experiencing side effects such as inflation, and the gap between the rich and the poor. Politically, the followers of Kim Jong-il such as Kim Yong-sun, the chief of Asia-Pacific, and Son Ho-kyung died. They had played important roles in the diplomatic part. N.K. is at a crisis.

Former Eastern European communist



On October 26, the U.S. Secretary of State, Colin Powell visited Korea. On the same day, Unification Union members are protesting on a rally against "The Human Right Act of 2004."

countries collapsed because many people fled to foreign countries. The U.S. human rights law regarding the Eastern Europe countries played a role during that period. According to these precedent cases, it looks like N.K. is to be surrounded by foes on all sides.

Since George Bush won the U.S. presidential election, he might reappraise North Korea's nuclear problem. It should be clear that Americans wanted a powerful leader who will win in a war against terrorism. Washington is more likely to consider N.K. as a more hostile nation.

Conclusion

Does N.K. Human Rights Act just support "universal human right"? The answer is "No." Considering the intention of the White House, articles about "delivery of goods" have already existed. And the U.S. will select North Koreans who want to live in America, to achieve good sources of information on N.K. Also supporting human rights and democracy organizations will be used as an object on desk.

On October 27, 2004 China decided on a policy to strictly control the organizations in China that support refugee from N.K. China revealed its opposition to the U.S. indirectly. In this situation, how should the South Korean government establish its policy? In spite of the issues at stake, South Korea has not set up the direct policy yet.

By Lee Sang-hee

Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Competition for what?

After a few days, the annual college entrance examination will be held. Irrespective of what one thinks about the quality of college education in Korea, the fact still remains that getting into a college is an important matter for any Korean. For that reason, education is one of the most extensively and passionately debated topics in the Korean society.

Recently, the ranking of high schools by universities and the calls made by many for a return to the old college entrance examination system led to another round of heated debate about the current educational system. As entering a college is a crucial problem which could effect one's whole life, many students and parents are scrutinizing the impact the rankings of high schools and school grades have on entering a college. Even if there is only a minor effect, they express their anger and strongly protest to the Ministry of Education.

In such a situation, the university authorities also express their difficulty. They insist that they have the authority to select the students. They even insist that the old examination system should be revived. As awful as they seem, the problems in education are not limited to Korea. What's going on in the rest of the world?

In most countries, college entrance is a big issue. In the U.S., there is a group of distinguished universities. These Ivy League schools are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. To enter these universities, one needs not only high SAT score but also much experience in such activities as serving the community or demonstrating leadership while taking part in group activities. The selection of students is a sole responsibility of the university. The role of the government is small, so such affirmative action as supporting of fund is all. In Japan, the autonomy of a college in the process of selecting students is guaranteed. They give priorities to the students who studied at the same foundation or system, so some schools are under the same foundation from kindergarten to university. In England, the status of a student's family greatly affect the chances of entering a university.

How do foreigners view Korea's education? The writer knows a friend who is now studying in a university in Mexico and lived in various foreign countries in the past. When she was a high school student in Korea, she had difficult times preparing for college examination. At the time, she could not find a sense of purpose or value in all her work. She decided to go to a foreign university and fortunately she made it. Now she studies for her dream.

A Japanese exchange student in Foreign Language Training and Testing Center at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies said that Japanese students also have keen competition. The situation regarding college entrance in Japan is similar to that in Korea. However, there is some difference. Japanese education have series of expected test questions. The universities select questions from there and make up tests. Japan's entrance competition is also severe. Japan does not have fixed exam system in long term. So they have also problems, but somehow people feel nothing, and they accept the crisis situation."

Tough competition in college entrance seems to be the same all over the world. However, the situation in Korea is serious. Becoming a university student seems like just obtaining a background, instead of means to approach their dream. Students have the rights to be educated by an effective policy and to be tested fairly for college entrance. People say that the education is a long-range plan. However, it seems like no one knows the fact.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section

Virgin voyage

Broad-mind on Uzbekistan

How much do you know about Uzbekistan? Have you imagined yourself living in a foreign country and doing volunteer work? Here is a HUFSan named Son Hee-kyung (A-96) who did both.

Son had been preparing for a chance to live and work in a foreign country since her early years in college. She was a member of The Model United Nations for three years. Fortunately she saw an advertisement issued by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in the subway and on the school notice board. She also heard of someone who had experienced going abroad through KOICA. She made up her mind to apply for that. KOICA has implemented several aid programs to assist the developing countries which are making strenuous efforts towards independence and self-sufficiency.

Hee-kyung was selected as a member for The Korea Overseas Volunteers (KOVs), Korean teaching in Uzbekistan, which had the competitive rate of ten to one. She trained in camp with other members to acquire a mind of volunteer, the capacity to teach Korean and learn Russian.

From June 2001 to June 2003 she lived in Tashkent, Uzbekistan's capital. She was a Korean teacher at the University of World Economy & Diplomacy. Korea is highly regarded in Uzbekistan. For example, the old trendy Korean drama "Stars in my heart" was broadcasted five times on TV. Many people have very positive image of Korea.

She lived in a dormitory in a University because she wanted to live close to students. She said "It was easy to understand the students and maintain a good relationship with them because there was no big age difference." She received \$360 each month from KOICA for living expenses.

Living in a foreign country was not easy. She didn't return to Korea for a visit during the two years. The facilities at the dormitory

was not good. KOICA turned out to be an unexpected problem. She felt a lack of quick and direct assistance and support on the part of KOICA.

However, she had no hesitation in replying "Yes," to a question that "Do you want to go back Uzbek again?" She missed her students and the people there. When she returned to Korea, she only spoke "proper" Korean and avoided using slang. It was a result of her experience in trying to teach people to speak "good" language. One day she watched a TV program entitled "Asia, Asia." The program was about Koryo people living in Asia. She was extremely surprised see the parents and grandparents of her students. She remembered them from the visits to her students' homes. She sang Arirang with them and they wept, thinking about their homeland.

As a HUFSan, she has the ability and the spirit to fulfill her all her dreams. Her major is Arabic, so she helped people to read the Koran. And her minor is French, she works for a French company. She also studied and used Russian, so her Russian is fluent.

The essence of her KOICA activity consists in helping others. "I think that sincere voluntary work is not throwing myself away, but rather just giving to others, giving and receiving. I learned that they gave me so much," she observed. Her dream is not over. She wants to work for others in an international organization. Two years of experience enriched her life in more ways than one. Her motto in life is "Be open to others" and she believes that she is more open to new people and new experiences than ever before as a result of her experience in Uzbekistan.

By Lee Sang-hee

Reporter of International Section

Ambassador's lounge

Becoming real brother nation with Turkey

Have you ever eaten kebab on the streets? Even if the answer is no, you may have seen a man making kebab and cutting it with a long knife. As well known to Koreans, kebab is from Turkey. With the exception of kebab, Turkey is well known as a brother nation of Korea. This was well known during the 2002 Korea - Japan World Cup.

Turkey is located in Anatolia peninsula, between Europe and Asia, so the mysterious beauty of two continents is well matched. The geographic location also leads the historical marks. Byzantine and Osman Empire controlled Turkey, so there are many historical relics. Turkey is expected to become a member of the European Union (EU) by the year 2015. There is a heightened interest in Turkey regarding becoming an EU member.

Reporter: How many Turks live in Korea? What do you do for them?

Ambassador: There are 500 to 600 Turkish people living in Korea, among them, about 50 exchange students study at Korean universities such as Seoul National University, Ewha Womans University and Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. In Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, there are two Turkish professors and 4 exchange students. For them, I provide legal and administrative service and arrange

meetings, for example, on Turkish National Day. We meet at some place and share Turkish songs and foods.

R: Is Turkey an Asian country or an European country? How does Turkey categorize itself?

A: People sometimes are confused whether Turkey is an Asian country or a nation of Europe. Turkey is appointed as an Asian country at HUFs but it is also appointed as a western country by the Ministry of Diplomacy. Both are right. 97 percent of Turkish territory is located in over Asia and our ancestors are from Asia. However, Turkey has tried to become Europeans.

R: Why does Turkey try to enter the EU?

A: We have tried to become a member of EU, in the past, Turkey has also tried to be an European Commission (EC) member, which is the basic of EU. As like two years ago, the meeting in Copenhagen, nation leaders admitted 10 new entrances, recently EU is considering this in a optimistic way. This was decided on October 6 at Brussels, and it will be confirmed in 2015. Through becoming the member of EU, Turkey could get many political and economical benefits.

Nevertheless, there are naturally many difficulties. As you read the newspapers,

EU expects to change many Turkish values such as the value of freedom or democracy. Some people are worried about the difference. For example, most EU members are Catholic or Christian, but Turkey is an Islamic nation. However, all over the Europe, there are 20 millions muslims and we are trying steadily.

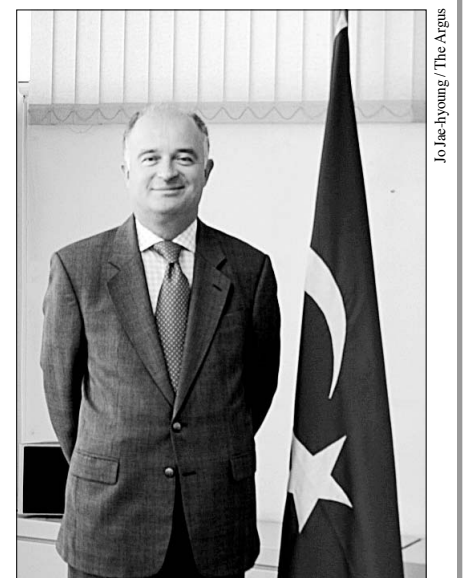
R: What is the status of the relationship between Korea and Turkey?

A: In 2002 Korea Japan World Cup, Turkey was introduced to Korea as a "Brother Nation". Turkey participated in the Korean War, so Turkish people think of Korea as very friendly nation. In 2004 Febuary, Turkish Prime Minister, Recep Tayyip Erdogan visited Korea, and discussed the issue of developing Korea and Turkey's economic cooperation. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ban Ki-moon visited Turkey in April, and promised to dispatch trade mission to Turkey.

R: Could you tell us how you became the Turkish ambassador in Korea? What led you to Korea?

A: When I was a university student, I studied at London school of Economics. To be a secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I stayed in various countries, such as New York, Geneva, Brussels and Cyprus. After the Turkish ambassador of Sweden, I came to Korea in January 2003.

Through the interview with the Turkish ambassador, Selim KUNERALP, reporters realized many informations about Turkey and the relationship between Korea and Turkey. The ambassador participated in the



The Turkey ambassador, Selim KUNERALP is posing next to his national flag.

ceremony to celebrate the 30th year of the foundation of the department of Turkish in HUFs. So, he had many interests about students at HUFs. He answered all the questions kindly, and tried to explain the situation in Turkey. Between two countries, more relationship will have to be planned. As the image of mysterious beauty of Turkey, more interests are needed.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section



Passion of pioneers in robots

Micro Mouse that goes through a complicated maze, a four-legged robot and the Light Follower which moves following the path of light. These are not the robots that are only made in universities such as KAIST. These are the works that Passion and Pioneer (PnP) Micro robot lab exhibited in the academic festival of the College of Information and Industrial Engineering. All robots were designed and built by HUFS students who have devoted their

passion in this unexplored field.

PnP first started off as a small group named "Mouse society" of the Electronics Information Engineering division in the College of Information and Industrial Engineering in 1999. Back then there were only about 4 people in the group, but within five years it grew into an effective and leading group. Now, with about 10 members, PnP has not only shown its talent in making robots exhibited inside HUFS, but also in many different competitions and conventions. Some of such competitions were the Intelligent Robot Contests and the public subscription of venture items held by the Small and Medium Business Administration (SMBA).

"By building robots ourselves, we can actually see with our own eyes, the movements or the connections that we learned as only theories," Seo Ki-won (DI-98) of the Micro Robot Lab remarked. Anyone who is studying in

the Electronics Information Engineering division can join the lab, but the research and work that goes on inside PnP should not be taken lightly. Inside the group, they hold seminars and classes to learn the basic knowledge to build robots. The members explained that although what they study in classes are enough, they need extra work to apply the techniques faster to actually build a robot.

To make a robot, they usually go through a certain process. First, they decide what kind of robot they will make, and second, they collect data needed to build it. Third, the members decide how many people are going to participate in the process, and then divide the people into two groups. Each group gets to be in charge of either the hardware or the software of the robot. After building all the hard wares and soft wares, they bring it together and start the debugging work. At last, after debugging, the robot is fully complete. "When we are actually adapting theories into the process, there are always minor errors made like in soldering. The hardest part in building a robot is looking for all these errors and fixing them. This is the debugging process.

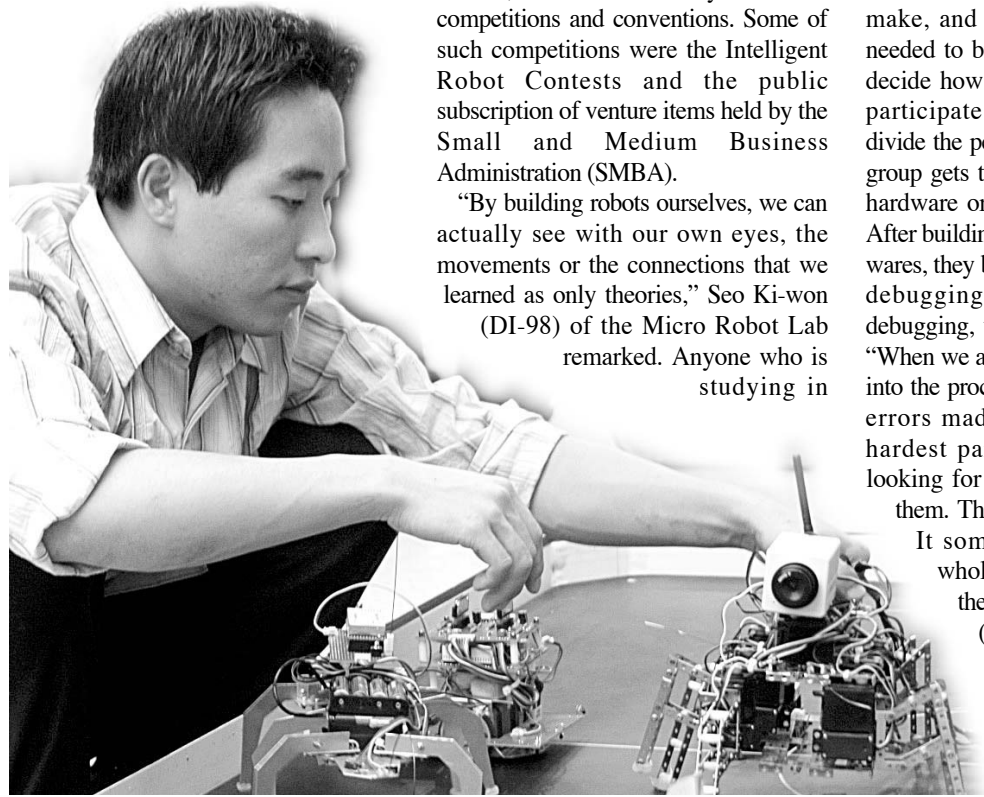
It sometimes takes half of the whole processing just to debug the robot," said Shin Ki-young (DI-00), also one of the members of PnP.

In making and studying robots, a lot of money is needed since the parts are expensive. When PnP was first made, the

seniors emptied their own wallets to fund the making. "If we had all the robots that PnP have been making since 1999, there must be piles of them. But because there were not enough money, the seniors broke up the robots they made and reused them to build a new one," Shin explained. Now they fund their works through mostly prizes from competitions. Also, PnP has been getting supports from SMBA, selected as one of the venture *dongaris*. "We hope the school administration will support us, but they do not show much support for the engineering department. We think that we are advertising the department in HUFS through various media and competitions. It's a shame that they show only little interest in us," Seo Ki-won added.

Now, PnP is working on a two-legged robot to take part in the Robo-one convention which will be held next year. At the convention the robots will fight against each other. Also they plan to participate in many different small and big competitions inside HUFS and outside HUFS. "PnP stands for challenging and progressive spirit. All the members who now remain are the ones who eat and sleep inside the lab with real passion for robots. We may be a small group, but we do our best."

By Lee Hye-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Kweon Hyoung-jun / The Argus



Schopenhauer's law of debate

Recently, a TV debate between President George W. Bush and John Kerry became a topic of conversation among people. Everybody was talking about how President Bush did not correspond appropriately and how Kerry was keeping cool, and how this debate affected their supporters. These days, it is an era of debate. Most people think that through debate and discussion, it will be possible to find out how the state of affairs really stand. It is also believed that discussions will allow people to share each other's opinions. However, is it really so?

The writer of "The Law of Debate" (*Die Kunst, Recht zu behalten*), Arthur Schopenhauer, is a familiar name to people as a philosopher who appeared in their high school text books with the Philosophy of Life. He is also famous for his rivalry with Hegel, the philosopher who Schopenhauer considered as a sophist, who tricks the world through rhetorical devices. When Schopenhauer was teaching in the University of Berlin, he scheduled his lecture in the same time as Hegel, to prove his superiority. However, history shows us that it was Hegel who overwhelmingly won the competition. In fact, this book was also aimed to find out ways to win Hegel in debates.

Although Schopenhauer's Philosophy of Life might have been complicated and difficult, the book can be easily read without much difficulty. Divided into four big categories, "Technique to attack strongly," "Technique to counteract more strongly," "Technique to lead to a conclusion," and "Technique to escape from critical moments," Schopenhauer presents 38 techniques to win a debate. Yet, readers might feel tricked if they expect to learn the ways to win fair and square.

As most people know, Schopenhauer was a philosopher with pessimistic view of life and human beings. Thus, the basis of this book depends on his assertion that all human beings tend to think

that they are always right, due to their wicked nature. He insists that because of this nature, people in debate can not reach an agreement, trying to prove each other wrong regardless of whether they assert is right or wrong. "Controversial dialectic" is what Schopenhauer defines these techniques to be. In the book, Schopenhauer shows 38 ways to disguise or hide one's wrong and to ruthlessly attack and confuse the opposite side. "Dialectic has no interest in finding out the truth. It is like a swordsman who does not care at all who is right in the dispute that caused the duel." Schopenhauer remarked saying that a debate is much like a duel.

Unreasonableness and petty guile which fills the book might be the factors that offend the readers. Nevertheless, through these methods, Schopenhauer criticizes human beings' vanity, requesting to the readers to be able to get ones numerable during a debate and to find out the truth under the tricks. To win a debate, it might not be all the 38 techniques that are important. Mind to pursue the truth, not forgetting the true purpose of the discussion, might be the best technique for both sides to win.

By Lee Hye-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



House of shingles

Gangwon-do in fall, is a place where all its mountains change their colors into bright reds and yellows, the brownish color of the yellow earth, all mixed into beautiful scenery. Sin-ri of Samcheok in Gangwon-do is one of the mountainous districts, where it is only possible to reach through a long drive into the curvy roads up the mountain. The village surrounded by mountains seems to be a typical type of Korean village, but there is something special hidden inside the village. It is *neowajip*, the Important Folklore Material No. 33.

Located near the main road inside Sin-ri, visitors can easily spot the old and rusty sight of *Neowajip*. *Neowa* is a Korean word for wooden shingles, in this case, shingles made out of pine or fir. It is usually rectangular shaped, 40 to 60 centimeters or 80 to 110 centimeters long, 30 centimeters wide, and 3 to 5 centimeters thick. *Neowajip* is a house with its roof made by arranging these *neowas*. *Neowajip* was typical of traditional houses built by fire-field farmers in Gangwon-do's mountainous regions. It was easy to find wooden materials for *neowa* in these regions. "When our ancestors started building houses in here, they had nothing to cover their roof. So they just cut down the trees and used them. They had no choice but to use what was near them," Hong Sun-man, the chairman of Sin-ri remarked.

Visitors may freely enter *neowajip*. Inside it is dark but rays of sunlight shine through the sparse *neowas*. Looking up, people can notice the spaces between the *neowas*. Nevertheless, the roof does not leak even when it rains because the raindrops drain away, following the naturally carved lines on the *neowa*. Also, when it snows, the snow will lie on the roof and become a natural thermostat. On the roof, there are stones placed to prevent the *neowas* from being blown away by the wind.

One of the distinctive features of *neowajip* is that unlike other Korean traditional houses where the parts like kitchen and stable is separated from the house, everything except for toilet is inside the house. This kind of style has developed for protection from wild animals and

convenience in the tough and cold environment of the mountains. Inside, there is a wooden floored area in the middle and every room is placed surrounding it. Next to the fuel hole in the kitchen, there is a fireplace named *Kokeul*, for the light and heating in the house. The walls were made of wooden boards and yellow earth. "Using the yellow earth, the house itself adjusts the temperature so it is cool in summer and warm in winter. It ventilates naturally too," explained Mr. Hong.

Nowadays, there are only about three *neowajips* left in Korea. Even until the 1960s, about 99% of Sin-ri people lived in *neowajips*, but with the Saemaul movement, it was all changed into slate-roofed houses. Still, there are various movements to protect and restore *neowajips*. In Donggang Jaegang village, the National Trust of Korea has begun a *neowajip* restoring project, and in Aesan-ri Jeongseon-eup, Jeongseon Arirang Theme Park have opened last October 7. In the theme park, visitors can view and experience *neowajip* and other traditional housings of Gangwon-do.

The people in Sin-ri have also recently started building *Neowa Village*, where the villagers built *neowajips* to rent to the people who come to see the *neowajip* in Sin-ri. About 4 to 5 *neowajips* were fully constructed and on one side, construction was still going on. Mr. Hong asserted, "We are planning on building a *neowajip* just like the ones in our village. There will also be a stable to grow a cow, just like the traditional ones. We hope visitors will be able to feel and learn how it was like in the old days."

The three most important things in people's lives are said to be food, shelter and clothing. However, these days in our society, these things have become factors that threaten us. Back in time, people only could use what they had around them, the nature itself. *Neowajips* were also invented that way. Maybe this kind of mutual connection between nature and people was what helped human beings to survive.

By Lee Hye-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Lee Hye-myung / The Argus

Gaia; about earth as life

New point of view towards the planet



On October 7, the laureate of the year 2004 Nobel Peace Prize was announced. Wangari Maathai, the founder of the Greenbelt Movement and also the vice-president of Kenya Ministry of Environment, was the first person in the history of Nobel Prize to be awarded in the field of environment protection. The awarding was meaningful in many ways. First, it can be seen as an effort on the part of the Nobel Prize to expand its field of awarding, and second, it can be a proof that shows how environmental issues have been a long-term matter in the history of mankind. Environment is one of the most common factors that surrounds human beings and is also of most importance. However, as the industry progressed, the importance of protecting it was delayed upon the fast developments. Now, in this information-based society, those environmental issues have grown into such big and complicated issues. Environmental problems such as the ozone layers and deserted forests cannot be undone or restored easily.

From long ago, there has been diverse view points on nature that surrounds us. Until present, the major current was reductionism, which was the occidental vision that allowed people to think of Earth and environment just as object materials. Nevertheless, in the early 1970s, Gaia theory was introduced by James Lovelock of England. Gaia theory in short is a hypothesis that Earth is alive. The name Gaia was made after the Greek goddess, who is considered as the mother of all things, the impersonation of the Earth itself, symbolizing that Earth is alive. Even before Lovelock, there were people who had presented this point of view. In the meeting of Edinburgh royal academy held in 1785, James Hutton expressed his opinion that Earth is one big living creature. Also, Vladimir Vernadsky, a Russian scientist

asserted this position in collusion with Lovelock in 1911. However, Dr. Lovelock is known as the father of this theory for he was the first one who systematically and coherently organized the idea into Gaia theory and also presented the book "Gaia: A new look at life in Earth," in 1979.

In Gaia theory, Earth is a regulation system that controls the entire Earth as a result of interaction between the biological world and the inorganic nature. About 3,500,000,000 years ago, the amount of sunlight that shined down on Earth was about 30% less than now. However, although it sometimes became a little colder in the ice age, and a little bit warmer in the interval periods, Earth's temperature always remained so that the creatures could survive. Lovelock thought that maybe this could be a proof that Earth has always regulated itself for the factors like temperature or atmosphere to maintain a constant status, so the creatures, the biological side of the big Earth life to keep existing.

To give an illustration, when Lovelock was involved in a project to explore Mars during the time he was working in NASA, he realized that Earth maintains an atmospheric status of 0.03% carbon dioxide, 78% of nitrogen, and 21% of oxygen. In the

ancient atmosphere, the density of oxygen kept rising as photosynthesis bacteria appeared. Nowadays, it is maintaining 21% of density, and if it rises even just 1%, the rate of spontaneous combustion will rise noticeably. Also, if it reaches up to 25%, Earth will probably be surrounded in flames. However, on Earth, the oxygen is created by photosynthesis or when creatures are buried, and dissolved through breathing or as methane oxygenates. The adequate rate of oxygen needed for the creatures to survive is sustained through the self-regulating system of the whole Earth.

Gaia theory was not received seriously when it was first presented due to reductionism that was getting most attention at the time. There were harsh criticisms about the theory. The opponents of the theory especially refused to accept that animals that lack knowledge, like monkeys, are actually planning, calculating and counteracting with other beings on Earth, to adjust it for them. However, Lovelock refuted the assertion, by making an imaginary model of planet daisy, which showed that even without any knowledge or its own will, biological world can adjust Earth by just living its own lives. Apart from these academic criticisms, there were also people who

misused the theory by analyzing it wrongfully. For example, because Lovelock illustrated Earth as a mighty creature with infinite power to control its environment by itself, some people contended that it is okay to pollute it, for it will adjust itself so human beings can still live. However, that was not what Lovelock had meant or intended to show with his theory.

Dr. Lovelock asserts that according to Gaia theory, there are parts of Earth that works as the core part and others that work as attached division. If compared to human body, the core part will be the respiratory system, like the rain forest, and the attached division will be less important parts, such as the animals. Lovelock remarks that for these differences, each part is influenced differently by the attacks from outside such as pollution. Pollution that destroys the tropical forests has critical consequences as such pollution may be likened to attacks against the "lungs" of Earth.

In Gaia theory, everything under the sun is linked closely together to build a one big system that counteracts for each other. Through this theory, it was possible for the people at the time to rethink about the relationship between themselves and the environment. It also suggested a whole new viewpoint regarding Earth, that it is alive. People felt more attached to Earth as a result. These days, there are many events, movements and even international pacts like Kyoto Protocol that promote and initiate action to save and protect Earth. Maybe the most important thing that people should always remember is that human beings are also part of Earth, and that they are living on it.

By Lee Hye-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Take away inferior fast food on table

How fast food widely affects people's spirit, food life, health, and nature

What is the one thing that can be found all over the world? The answer is fast food. One can see McDonald's wherever he or she goes. And Big Mac Index is the most convenient means to measure a country's sales prices. In addition to McDonald's, there are many other fast food stores in Korea such as Pizza Hut, KFC, Burger King and others. McDonald's, the biggest, most representative, and most well-known fast food store in the world, has been operating 29,000 stores in 121 countries since 1955. In Korea, it opened its first store in Apjujeong-dong in 1988 and the total number of its stores in Korea is about 240 at the present. Then, is the environment that the fast food industry has widely spread out alright?

Controversy on fast food
Fast food is tailored for a modern lifestyle. It is convenient, easily accessible and can be consumed fast. "I enjoy fast foods, especially KFC. I can have exactly what and how much I want for a meal or snack with convenience. When I was a little bit younger than now, I went to McDonald's to collect toys which are included in Happy Meals," remarked Jung Yu-jin, a college student who loves fast food.

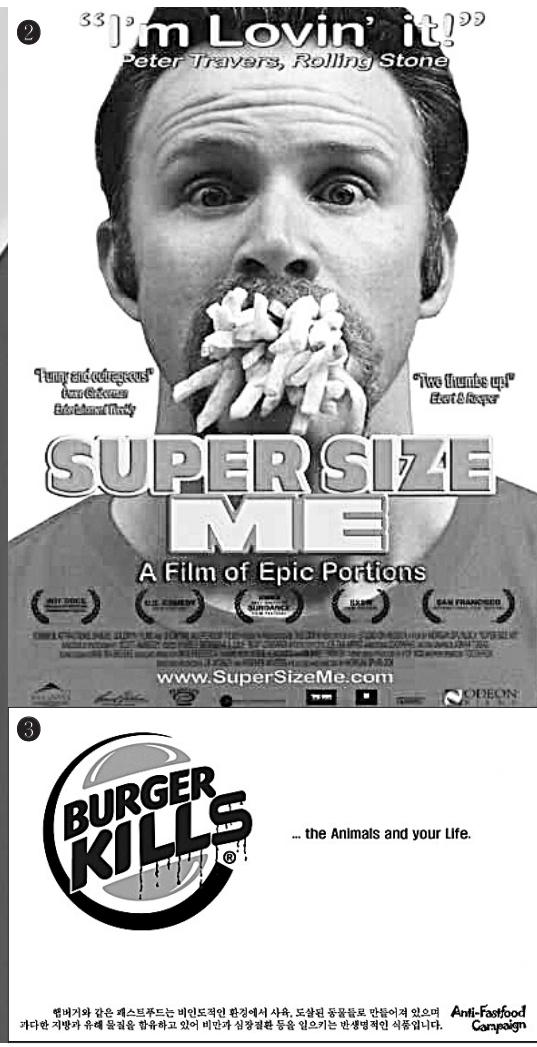
However, there are many people who are against fast food. "It is obvious that fast food is not healthy and often unhygienic. I also don't like the overly simplistic and light mood of fast food stores," complained Oh Ji-hye, a student of HUFs who does not like junk food. Like her, those who are against fast food insist that high-fat, high-sugar food and drink sold in fast food stores damage public health. Excessive fat in fast food lead to high calories intake which, in turn, may cause obesity. High intake of soft drinks that almost always accompany fast food may lead to calcium deficiency, which may cause weakening of the bones and fractures as well as dental caries and potential enamel erosion.

Recently, McDonald's Company announced that it is changing the type of oil used to cook french fries in the wake of a lawsuit filed against the company by obese patients. This means that they, the company itself has acknowledged that its food may cause obesity. These are not the only problems. Annexes in foods are known to be dangerous to human body and a large amount of environmental hormone was detected. There is also a point of dispute of too much bacilli found in fast food as a result of unsanitary facilities. Because most fast food companies are multinational corporations with headquarters based in other countries, Korea has to pay expensive royalty to import these fast food. By consuming these junk foods, Koreans are not only giving much money to foreign countries but also helping to dispose much junk.

The changes in junk food
More and more people are critical of fast food. Even though fast food companies still take up a big part in food service industry, they clearly seem to be concerned about the voices of criticism. The biggest fast food chain company, McDonald's is trying to



1 One of the anti fast food parody advertisement submitted to a public subscription from <http://cafe.daum.net/antifastfood>.
2 Poster of Super Size Me which insists fast food is harmful for human bodies. 3 Also one of the anti fast food parody advertisement submitted to a public subscription from <http://cafe.daum.net/antifastfood>.



introduce a self-service store which customers choose their favorite food and make their own food just for themselves. For the customers, this will enable them to make a choice and for the company, this will allow them to save labor costs.

If one visits the Korean homepage of McDonald's, he or she can see Nutrition, Quality Story, Nutrition Calculator, and Health Column that seem to try to show it is not all bad. Also, it has the contents about holding environment movements such as founding scholarship for cleaners' children, operating education program on environment, and McDonald's campaign on day of environment.

Anti fast food on media
The American director, Morgan Spurlock showed the correlation between fast food and fatness in a documentary film, "Super Size Me." Spurlock keeps a record of how his body changes from eating only McDonald's hamburgers during a 30 day period. His initial weight, which was 83kg at the beginning of the film, increases to 95kg after a month of consumption of only fast food. Also, his private doctor warned against "death" because of a rise in blood pressure and level of cholesterol, and condition of his liver. Spurlock blames the government which he insists was influenced by money and politics in

health issues relating to causes of fatness. There will be a Korean version of "Super Size Me." In Korea, Citizens' Movement for Environmental Justice (CMEJ) announced that they will make it to commemorate 20 years of World Anti-McDonald's Day (WAMD). Anti-McDonald's movement began on October 16, 1985, because McDonald's was considered as a symbol of unethical enterprise spirit. The Korean version will be show the result of eating only fast food for a four week period. This film will take Yoon Gwang-yong, a 31-year-old activist in CMEJ who criticizes the fast food industry for playing a role in increasing the number of fat Koreans. The film will be shot from October 16 to November 12. His menu and daily routine is listed on "Anti Fast Food Cafe" - <http://cafe.daum.net/antifastfood>. "Our film corresponds to Spurlock's 'Super Size Me,' but we are approaching this issue from a slightly different perspective, raising serious questions about the fast food industry as a whole," commented Yoon Gwang-yong on his experiment.

Solutions
Releasing the movie "Super Size Me" and making a Korean version "Super Size Me" have made many people argue about fast food. Fast food companies and lovers are demurring at them. Korean McDonald's insist that the movie, "Super Size Me" is making the fatness problem bigger and too much food - whatever that food may be - and a lack of exercise will cause fatness in any situation. It argues in its report "Korean McDonald's position on good eating habits" that people's bad habits are to blame for obesity. Also, Korean McDonald's asserts that it offers service for customers with the campaign "balanced meals, energetic lives" It claims that McDonald's is leading the way to spreading "good eating habits."
Fighting is not the answer. For a solution to the current situation, both customers and fast food companies should make an effort. Fast food companies should do their best to listen to consumers' calls and demands for healthier food and to keep ethical business practices. The overall attitude of the fast food industry seems to have changed more recently, even if it is not by much. So, a transformation in attitude is not impossible if they pursue changes for customers' health as well as seeking profits. They need to make fundamental solutions rather than temporary price cutting or free gift events. On the other hand, customers should wisely consume fast food. Fast food is easily addictive; people should be aware of this and should consume it with a sense of balance. Both the producers and consumer of fast food need to be conscious of nutritional needs, public health and a balance in diet.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Dramas with spirit

Nowadays, dramas which are categorized as an Auteur Theory are often mentioned. "Do What You Want to," "Damo" that were broadcasted before and "Ireland" which ended recently go in this category. These dramas have made huge manias. The program rating of these dramas, however, is not high, only about ten percent. Isn't it so surprising?

Many soap operas have been airing on television. Those which have different directors, producers, writers, and actors, even though they are shown through different broadcasting stations, but all of them seem to be similar. Docile and pretty actress who suffers from bad but also pretty actress finally reaches happiness with the advent of a prince who is handsome and rich. This is it. If there is any other story, it is only about "Adultery." TV is called a box of fool, but why cannot it be called as a box of fantasy?

Occasions which would never be happened. TV viewers go wild with enthusiasm to see these stupid soap operas because they are so splendid, daubed all over with money and handsome, pretty actors who are not that good in acting. Is there any special feeling or memories after seeing these dramas?

One thing that is fortunate is some dramas have broken a program that shows these stupid and conventional rule of ordinary soap operas. Six months ago, a program that shows highlights of major league baseball pushed out "Hanppyeom Drama" that was evaluated as a new and fresh attempt, finally it came to life again and started its second season. It has an unprecedented form as a soap opera, it is organized with four five-minute continued stories aired from Monday to Thursday. Viewers feel it is like a beautiful music video, because of the short airing time and the expressions used with visual images rather than expressions in speaking. With new form, it gives televiewers still impression, discernment on present society. These reasons made manias waiting to see the show until the late at night, twelve fifty a.m.

It is usually natural for soap operas' fan sites or online cafes to be in name only after the drama ends, but some dramas that arouse sympathy and make people think about social issues may exist continuously. "Do What You Want to," "Damo" and "Ireland" which is treated as Auteur Theory Dramas have had the support of netizen manias even though they recorded low program ratings. Since they do not feel much pressure in filming and are free from the consumers who used to have the right to assert the change in the storyline as they want it to be what they want to assent to, the work's quality is good. These also makes the ordinary people a part of the TV world which always seemed to be only glamorous. Characters who regarded televiewers in the same light with the characters give them conception of present society and where they live now. All of these reasons make them different from normal soap operas which people felt unlimited sense of futility.

Now, people need dramas with new forms, making televiewers think about reality again and sympathize with the story, with writers, producers and directors' thought in it, instead of Cinderella Syndrome or Adultery Syndrome due to the viewers' oppressions. It may be natural to indulge in illusion as a human, but a box of thoughts is much more needed than a box of fool. Like people cannot escape from reality, dramas that make people think again and solve problems in reality together rather than stupid soap operas for killing time. Drama makers should not only pursue easy things, and viewers should watch TV thinking more not just going crazy over illusion and stars.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section

Review

Arabic Hamlet talks their own ground

What would happen if Hamlet is an Islamic fundamentalist and Ophelia is a suicide bomber? The war between U.S. and the countries of the Middle East, especially Iraq, is not over yet and many people all over the world are still taking actions opposing the war. Most Koreans have only heard the American side of the story, vindications made by America, the superpower. However, if a chance is given to Arabs to have their story told, what would they say?

The Arabic point of view was presented by an Arabic Hamlet in a play. The play is "Al Hamlet Summit" which was invited as a foreign play of Seoul Performing Arts Festival 2004 (SPAF 2004).

The play takes place in an unnamed contemporary Middle Eastern country. The new ruler of this country is a ruthless and westernized person and the former king's brother. He has not only taken the throne, but also married his brother's widow, and is setting about creating a more westernized state. The smart and shrewd prince, al-Hamlet, who is not naive so soon begins to keep clear of his family, especially his shady uncle as well as the nefarious deeds of the arms trader who has raped his lover, Ophelia.

The circumstances around the country as well as Hamlet's are not good. A neighbouring country is amassing troops on the border, and an internal opposition group is distributing leaflets suggesting that the death of the previous king was foul play. The sheets have apparently been printed by the Liberation Army, but who do not know exactly, since deadly conspiracies are swirling all around as several parties strive to control the state's black gold.

In this situation, Hamlet is suffering from what he should do and shoots Polonius, the father of Ophelia and Laertes. Ophelia becomes suicide bomber in despair, and they fight each other, at last, killing each other. So, all dead.

The director and Hamlet, Sulayman Al-bassam's reworking of Shakespeare's play is a brilliantly simple theatrical conjuring up the current explosive state of Middle East politics. The format is so intriguing. The political machinations are exposed through a summit in which each delegate is sitting at



Three characters, Hamlet, Polonius, and Claudius are sitting in the summit at the beginning of the act. (Left) Hamlet is leveling a gun at his father in law Claudius, at the end. (Right)



the desk with a nameplate that states his or her position, while projected onto a screen behind them are images reflecting their true feelings and the turmoil of their society.

The fact that the piece is largely performed in Arabic with Korean subtitles adds to the sense that the audience are observers at a high-level summit, although it is behind the scenes where the real power-broking takes place. Nigel Barrett is superb as the smooth English arms dealer who works for the side that pays most. Live music and percussive effects add to a unique relevant take on an old, familiar play.

There are many cynical remarks to inform the present Middle East situation. Claudius orders to burn the townships to remove the leaflets.

While Hamlet highly admires Allah, Claudius praise Petro dollars saying that there is no greater God than Petro dollars. This is for himself and the bribe for the leader of the opposition party, the Austrian torturer, this for the editor of the national press, the MD of Crude Futures.

When a messenger from UN sent the message that they are prepared to send peace-keeping troops to the region and

organize a summit meeting chaired by disinterested political figures to discuss the differences between the parties, Hamlet utters "To your masters I say this: The circus is complete! I am the lion-tamer, these are my cubs. You are invited for a special audience. The United Nations is a tool of crime, used to slaughter and forgive the slaughterer."

When Gertrude, Claudius and Polonius discuss the place to send Hamlet, stories related to other countries spread out, which is interesting. Beirut has too many militias, too many thinkers in Damascus, too many liars in Cairo, too many rebels in San'a, too many druggers in Rabat, too many blacks in Khartoum, too many sticks in Jeddah, too many turbans in Tehran, too many women in Paris, and he cannot get a visa to Washington. Considering all this, they finally decide to send Hamlet to Seoul.

"It was great to mix reality and the original work, especially, I liked the ending part, because it was not like the original Hamlet. The ending especially reflected the current situation in Arab countries. The play was impressive in the sense the actors spoke in the Arab language and used Arab culture and

music," Lee Ja-soon who directs in a theatrical world gave high praise to this play.

"Certain parts of the play were difficult to understand, but the message was clear. I could see the process of Arabic intellectuals becoming fundamentalists and the war between Arab countries and Western countries. The current Arab situation was expressed well. If the subtitles were easy to see, it would be better for audience to understand," commented Chang Se-won, an instructor teaching Introduction of Islamic Religion in HUFs.

Before death, Hamlet recites with desperation. "That writes the history of other nations in my own people's blood. Perhaps the hardest thing is to find the courage to wake in the morning and face this landscape of ruins that are our lands... This perception of truth too late... Is hell." His remarks are food for thought for all the people who are living in a world filled with animosity and war.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section

World Folk Festival

The Festivals

HUFS Festa

First performance; Freedom! Challenge! Creation!



The 7th World Folk Festival was held in October 9. To differ from the World Folk Festivals that were held before, the 7th World Folk Festival raised the curtain in Event Plaza of Everland, in the open air. After the festival started, many people enjoyed not only folk performances of each nation but also folk foods and performances by HUFSSans. Just like the title of the festival, people could meet the spirit of challenge, creation, and freedom of youth through the festival.

In the first performance stage, many groups participated, starting with the group which played instrumental music of peasant. Departments such as English, French and Thai sang songs which amused the audience, while departments like Czech and German performed dances that are traditionally passed on in the nation.

Department of Japanese showed traditional wedding ceremony in Japan. Contrary to other departments that performed dances and songs, a performance of wedding ceremony in Japan gave opportunity to feel the custom in the "near and far land." Wishing for the peace of the world, College of English sang "Heal the world" and "Joyful." Department of Portuguese introduced traditional military arts in Brazil. The traditional military arts showed smooth hand movements as if they were dancing. Department of Russian sang the national anthem of Russia. Just like the magnificent land of Russia, the national anthem was grand and majestic.

The first performance stage was marvelous. To see the traditional performances of each nation and to taste traditional food of the world were particular experiences to people. Students who prepared the performance also felt pride for the nation oneself is leaning. The first performance stage was a place where anybody who joined the festival could enjoy.

Second performance; Stage of harmony and festival



In the darkness, ambition and passion of HUFSSans brightly shined. And their dance and song spread out worldwide like stars that glitter in the sky.

As the sun set, the second stage of World Folk Festival was opened. At first, sword dance by the department of Chinese celebrated the festival. Through the sword dance, the department of Chinese showed restrained actions and harmonious movements that was sufficient to feel beauty of the orient. Department of Italian prepared popular songs aiming young audience. Because of their song "Canzone," stage was

fulfilled with the magnificent atmosphere. As if African jungle is spreading in front of the audience's eyes, department of African languages sang songs that were "Mbube," "Tucheze twist I," "Malaika," and "Harambe." Moreover, the audience enjoyed traditional songs to beat of the drum sounds.

Performance by the department of Thailand attracted the audience's eyes with traditional dance using bamboo poles. Hand movements in detail clearly looked better. Of the all performances, college of English particularly showed musical. The main subject of the performance was being a hero by dancing in a village, where dancing is prohibited. Department of German selected songs "Lorelei" and "Wild rose" familiar like songs. When music of a composer "Schubert" was sung, people who were watching that performance was fascinated by the lovely melody and the sad feeling. Following, performances of department of Hungarian, Arabic, Russian continued. Finally, Korean folk committee played instrumental music of peasants.

Through this World Folk Festival, traditional foods and dances worldwide was experienced, not only by HUFSSans but also by other people who join the festival. To be able to feel every country of the world perhaps is privilege of HUFSSans. It is certain that HUFSSans must advance representative cultural events of their own effort.

International food festival; Welcome! Taste the fun!



While many students of each departments performed traditional dance, on the other side, the World Folk Festival progressed. Students of each department who were wearing traditional costumes, made their countries' popular food and sold it. Not only HUFSSans but also guests enjoyed the worldwide food.

There were various food of countries such as Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Brazil, Poland and so on. "We prepared skewered food which is made of hen, despite the original ones are made of sheep. In Kazakhstan, people eat these skewered food with parched onions and some bread," a student of the department of Kazakhstan said. "These sweet

things are mixture of milk and condensed milk. At first, I put the milk and condensed milk into the pot and stirred it in heat. Next, I cooled the dough slowly and made them round. At last, I decorated them with powdered sugar. The name is *docinhos* in Portuguese. "the Portuguese department students who were wearing a red sweater and green skirt as like the Portuguese national flag's color, explained the progress.

Among various foreign countries, there was also Korean food. The food were prepared by students of College of Natural Science. They served flat cakes, *bibimbob* and *dongdongju* and so on. One Indian visitor said after eating some food. "I ate Japanese and Indian food in this festival. It was all enjoyable and the tastes of all countries were different. Tasting various food was wonderful through this festival."



World Folk Festival
Daedongjae

The fun!
The party!
Feel the world!

The World Folk Festival was held at Everland in Yong-in. Daedongjae was held in Imun campus. In Imun new attempts were shown to brighten up the festive mood. While in Everland HUFSSans enjoyed the performances, the food and the rollercoasters.

World movie festival on campus

The 2004 World Film Festival was held as a part of the 2004 HUFS Festa. The world films showed in several places such as the study room in the Audio-Visual Education Center, the little theater in the Graduate Schools and the Open Theater in Imun campus. The World Film Festival was continued for three days from October 4 to 6.

During three days, 6 films were shown on the screen to HUFSSans. Among these films, the opening film was "Monster" which Charlize Theron starred in, she achieved the 2004 Academy Award. There was only one domestic film. "Beauty with faceless," which received the most attention from the audience. The Film Festival program also included films recommended by the department as well as the collection of Miyazaki Hayao, a Japanese animation director.

The main theme of the film festival was "forbidden love" and the festival also dealt with themes of human rights and independence. "It was hard preparing the World Film Festival this year, because there was no an arrangement committee for the festival from 2002. But we received help from the CineUlim, a film dongari of HUFS and AV, a film dongari of College of Business and Economics. So the independent central operating body was needed for the next year," said Sun Hoi-jung (IC-02), a cultural director of the General Student Council of HUFS.

In addition, the festival showed movies in the dead of night with few audiences. However, a foreigner couple filed a complaint because of the big sound of the films. On the other hand, some audiences also showed increased interest in the film festival till late at night. "I was pleased to see the outstanding movies. But, the size of the screen was small and there were few people at the Open Theater. The attention and the participation of HUFSSans will be more needed," said Lee Pyoung-hwa (Tu-01), a HUFS student. The festival was carried out without much difficulty and in festival atmosphere.

Lively! Lovely! Loudly!

Oedae Song Contest was held on October 5 at the Open Theater. In the event of 2004 HUFS Festa, the contest was hosted by the student council of College of English. On the stage, HUFSSans who had prepared for this contest, gave full play to their ability. 12 teams took part in the contest and four teams were awarded prizes including a popular prize.



12 teams passed through a preliminary contest at noon. On this contest there were 25 participants with and many kinds of songs and the competitive rate was almost two to one. The jurors of the main contest were the leader of Oedae Choir, the vice president of the General Student Council, chief of Oedae Creative Song Group and so on. There was an additional point to participants who sang a song in English because the host was College of English.

Jung Hoon-min (H-04) who won the first prize sang "Geudaega geudaereul" [roughly translated as "You to you"] by singer, Lee Seung-hwan. "My turn was ahead of order, so I was nervous. I didn't expect that I was going to win, I'm happy," he remarked. He is a member of singing club of his major, department of Hindi. Second prize was given to Kang Shin-gyu (E-04), who sang "That I lived your side for a while" of Toy.

"I was impressed that HUFSSans sang so well. I felt like I was in well-known singers' concert. Especially the team who sang "Timeless" was good," said Seo Mi-ra (BA-03).

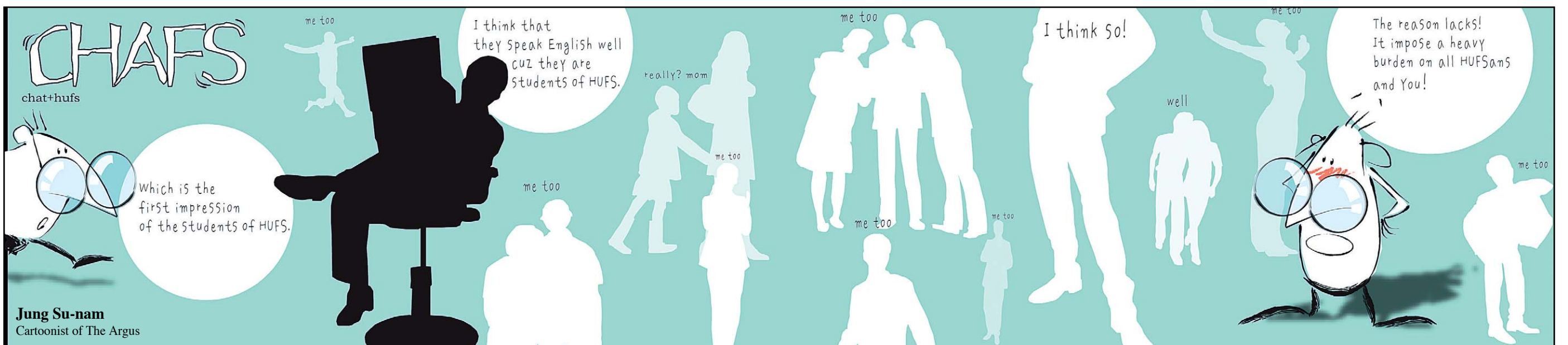
There was a surprise event in commemoration of one campus couple's 200 years anniversary that they went out. Unexpectedly, one man called out his girlfriend to the stage, gave her flowers and sang for her. The festival was a competitive one but also a harmonizing one in which the audience and participants expressed the passion and the scent of youth. With music and love, real festival was held.

Dabbling in water! Goldfish catch!

There was a cool competent at the fountain in front of the Humanities Building on the second day of HUFS Festa. It was a goldfish catching game in the water fountain, and eight teams were on the tournament, two people for each team. The game was very competent, every team was chasing after the goldfish in the water holding their strainer and fish bowl. Watching HUFSSans made another circle around the fountain cheering and shouting over the games. After three games, including the short final match of two teams that made the same score, freshmen Min Kyeong-seok and No Soo-ho from Law department won the first prize. Min said, "I'm proud of winning on the match, I think I could win the game because I also enjoyed fishing in my hometown." Every participants could keep their goldfish with the bowl.



Both festivals lacked participation although of its changes. These annual festivals are losing attention from students year after year. Although successfully held, there needs to be efforts to entice participation from students. Also, students should feel more obligated to participate in school events which are planned for them.
The Argus



Jung Su-nam
Cartoonist of The Argus