

Imun Republic on social welfare

The 15th model Imun Republic Cabinet Council was held on November 5th at the graduate building. Students discussed the society warfare policy under the title of "Warfare is our future" This symposium is the biggest event of the department of Public Administration. So the students prepared a dramatic performance like a real Cabinet Council and performed together.

The main subject is about New Wealth Tax. It is a regressive or progressive tax to be imposed on people who possess over a certain amount of property. If one's estate is over some amount, multiplying with the fixed tax rate gave out the figures of how much the person concerned have to pay. This is the definition. In their performance, they introduce the New Wealth Tax, and argued the necessity of it.

Ten students took part in acting in the event, and they acted as the president, prime minister, and other department ministers such as Ministry of National Defence, Environment and Education and so on. The characters were divided on issues based on conservative views and progressive views. Then they discussed Korea's inferior welfare situation compared with other nations such as European countries, the progressive party's welfare policy, the real reasonableness and contribution for the society. They emphasized the necessity of neo conservatism and new social system on education or medical service.

"I wrote the scenario with other colleagues and acted as the Minister of Environment. In the performance, the Minister is a physically disabled person. At first, I didn't really take an interest in welfare issues, but this experience has given me the confidence that my interest in these issues will contribute to improving welfare situation in our society," Kim Mi-rae (PA-04) said.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

BRIEF



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

The 39th General Student Council election of Imun Campus ended after going into overtime. The voting was to be for two days, November 23 and 24. However, after the two days the limited percentage for the voting rate, which is 50%, had not been passed. The voting continued till noon of the next day.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

Big turnaround on campus



Park Jong-won and Ong Il-whan the electees are posing brightly.

Imun GSC for a new start

"CHANGE THE HUFSS" HUFSSans' desire was clear. Park Jong-won (L-99) and Ong Il-hwan (E-97) were elected as the president and the vice-president of the 39th GSC at November 25. Gaining 2,378 votes out of 3,680, Park and Ong defeated Jung Soon-young (S-00) and Lee Bong-hong (C-02), who received 1,095 votes. Two hundred and seven votes were counted as invalid and 15 were error. The 32 percent of students who voted was out of overall students who had a right to vote.

The ballot counting began at six and continued for more than two hours at Social Science Building 206. There were over 100 students who watched the ballot counting, wondering who would be the winner. Some students prepared bunch of flowers and congratulated and cheered for their favorite candidates.

After the counting, the winners were announced. Lee Bong-hong who lost the election with margin of 1,283, said "I'd like to extend my congratulations to No.1. Although I was not elected I will do my best to contribute to the development of HUFSS." Added Jung Soon-young, "During election campaign, I was convinced I have become the strongest person in HUFSS. I'm proud of that. I felt that we did not have enough dialogue with many HUFSSans, I wanted the students to know that the past achievements were what they achieved for themselves with their efforts together with us, such as return of tuition fee."

President-elect Park Jong-won, in response to congratulatory remarks, said, "Thank you, my fellows, I will remember my campaign promises and will also apply the good public pledges from No.2." Ong Il-hwan also said, "I am sure there is no difference between No.1 and No.2 in terms of how much we love HUFSS. We should try together to carry out pledges. I will show HUFSSans why I wanted to be in this position. It was because I wanted to develop and love HUFSS more."

Campaign period lasted for twelve days. Those involved in the campaign urged people to vote. However, less than 50 percent of eligible voters had voted up to November 24, the last election day, so voting period was extended another day. Kim Ki-hyun (IR-03), an observer in the counting and a candidate as the leader of a department, said "I hope the winner gathers the leader of each colleges. Together is the best way for HUFSS."

The result of the election signified that HUFSSans want changes. HUFSSans want a president concerned more about what happens inside the campus rather than outside. It is reflected in the change of the times and thoughts.

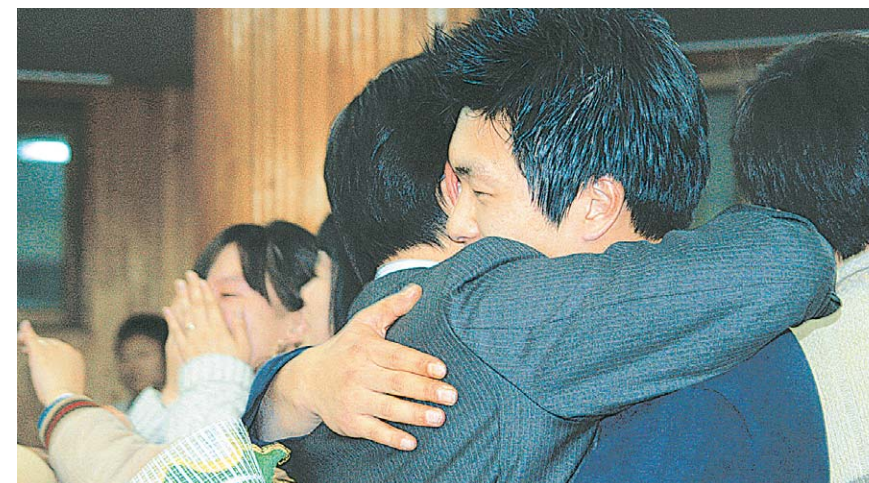
Resound with French melody, chanson

The chanson group of Department of French, "Resonance" held their 12th regular performance "La resonance parfaite de Resonance (The perfect sound of Resonance)" on November 10 and 13. The performance took place at the grand hall in Humanities building at six thirty, late afternoon.

The concert was drawn the curtains with opening comment which express their gratitude to visitors in the hall. The direction of the concert was progressed by turns of the members in the chanson group. The

members of the chanson group also prepared for various songs from the French folk songs to the latest French songs. In particular, the old chanson medley, which was composed of the familiar chansons, was received reaction of the audiences. The song, 'Les Champs Elysees' was familiar to the audiences and some people sang after the songs.

"We prepared this performance for three months. Even though there were many difficulties in training-term, a settlement has been reached without friction. We did our



Jung Seung-hwa and Jang Dong-sub hugs each other after the victory in wangsan.

Fair victory in Wangsan

Candidates Zoung Seung-hwa (ES-99) and Jang Dong-sub (MI-99) were elected president and vice-president of 26th GSC in Wangsan. This election finished the counting of votes on November 25. As the result of the counted votes, Zoung Seung-hwa and Jang Dong-sub gained 2,507 votes. The competing Candidates, Park He-woong and Park Myoung-ho gained 1,577 votes. According to the result, Zoung Seung-hwa and Jang Dong-sub won the victory beating the rivals by 930 votes.

The counting of votes progressed until 2 a.m. Everyone who participated in the regular events watched for results to come out until counting of the votes ended. More than 70 people who participated felt the mingled feelings of joy and sorrow at the time the president and vice-presidents of students were announced. Regardless of victory or defeat, the competitors gave each other a big hug. They showed a pleasant spectacle with the elected side promising a clear public promise.

Besides, as the president of College of Economics and Business, Lee Kang-ho (EC-99) was elected by approval rates of 92.39%. The president of College of Natural Science was elected as Lee Kang-ho by approval rates of 91.12%. The president of College of West European and American studies was elected Lee Kang-ho by approval rates of 70.78%. Last, the president of Asia and African studies was decided as Lee Kang-ho by approval rates of 90.1%.

Won Jong-gwan (E-98) who is in charge of the election administration said, "26th election was more impartial than before. Participations of the students are increasing." Zoung Seung-hwa, the soon to be president, remarked, "This election was an arduous battle over the last 3 weeks. Now, I feel the gained result is like a delicious fruit as efforts." Park Hae-woong of the opposite candidate said, "Alike his words, this election was really intense, but the result was satisfying. I plan to show effort in making Wangsan campus a better place with the 26th GSC." Lee You-jun (T-04) commented, "Like the slogan 'soft revolution,' the 26th GSC should play its roll in hearing opinions of the students."

By Lee Sang-hee, Kweon Hyeong-jun / The Argus

Live classes on economics

A chance for students wanting to listen to substantial classes on economics has been open. Under government support the class was selected for a regular course in universities. One of the few selected by the government HUFSS has grabbed the chance in opening this course which will bring big attention to students.

This course starts in the first semester of the year 2005 in each selected schools who have been selected to open the class. The contents of the course contains essential skills in economical figures and the know-how of managing a business group. There will be one class for every week during the whole semester. And for each week a different person comes to talk and teach the students. The members of the teaching group will be economic researchers, CEOs of the top companies in Korea and other economic related people who have been successful in their fields.

Park Myung-ho Dean of the department of economics commented during class, "Getting this course to be taught in our school has a big meaning. These people who will be coming to teach will not only be teaching a class, but they will be giving something that students will feel more friendly to economics."

According to school authorities being selected in containing the course into the regular course is expected to bring publicity to the school.

Building bridges with Britain

The British Embassy in Seoul invited 7 student journalists from HUFSS and 7 other universities in the city to describe its role on 10 November. With about 18 reporters present, Judith Gough, the political council director and Adrian Chapman, the second secretary of political and public affairs from the embassy briefed student journalists about the British embassy in Korea and the work it is doing.

The embassy carries out various works related to the relationship between Britain and Korea, ranging from issuing visas to expanding commercial and political relations. "We are the mouthpiece of the British government and we also monitor and analyze the current situations in the field which impacts the government's decision-making against Korea," Judith Gough remarked. The two speakers also mentioned that they are working on strengthening the cultural bridge between the two countries with a special emphasis on the area of education, shown in the increasing rate of students going to Britain to study.

After the meeting, the journalists got a chance to look around the embassy and the ambassador's residence with guidance from Yoong Lee from the British embassy and Adrian Chapman. The Number One House located behind the embassy building was the original residence, built in 1891, but because it is old, the ambassador and his family uses the Number Two House. After looking around the residence, the visitors moved to the British Council, where they had a press conference with Mr. Warwick Morris, the British ambassador and Mrs. Shoba Ponnappa, the British Council director.

Located near the embassy in Jongno, the newly decorated British Council provides diverse services. One example is providing English training programs which is also provided on-line. "Britain is a country which is not only traditional but also very modern at the same time. We call it Dynamic Tradition and it is also well shown in the field of education," Director Shoba Ponnappa explained. Both Ambassador Warwick Morris and Mrs. Shoba Ponnappa emphasized their will to work together to build bridges between people, culture and organizations in Korea, including efforts to reach the younger generations like university students. For more information on the embassy and the British Council, visit their web site: www.uk.or.kr / www.bckorea.or.kr

By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

By Lee Hye-myung / The Argus

HufsPhil Symphony with seniors

Hufs Philharmonic Orchestra performed in the "HUFSS 50th Anniversary Music Concert" at the Little Angels Center in success, on November 28. It was a concert that HUFSSans, both students and graduates, were harmonized in their fellowship with music.

All through the concert, the graduates ushered the orchestra, and the reciting of HufsPhil drew enthusiastic applause. Jang Il-beom (R-87), the music critic, directed and presided the concert, and famous singer Yoo Yul (T-84) also took a roll during the concert. Another special guest was soprano Kim In-hyae, who married a HUFSS graduate. 73 members of the student orchestra, was in perfect harmony, after its four-month-long hard practice. HufsPhil performed ten beautiful songs, including G. Bizet's 'Les Toreadors,' C.M. Weber's 'Invitation to Dance', A.

Dvorak's symphony No.9 'From the New World,' and so forth. "The grand symphony for our university's 50th anniversary is worth putting not only in the history of HUFSS, but also in the history of musical world that it was made by our students, not professional artists," celebrating after the concert, Jang Il-beom said.

Yang Sae-heon (T-99), who took care of publicity work as a HufsPhil member, said "The concert was very comfortable to hear as an audit. We have set the concept of concert as a 'HUFSS open Music concert,' so our graduates and students could be together. He continued that the HUFSS Alumni did a huge role in preparing the concert.

The finale of the concert was singing in chorus the university song. "I was very moved, singing in the last chorus. I think it



was the best part of the alumni music concert," said Ho Su-hwang (E-04), who took part in the 2nd violin. He continued, "I felt really proud that I could have a chance to perform in the same stage with famous HUFSS graduates."

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Tips for becoming journalist

"We look for the employees with these qualities. First, the applicant should be intelligent. Second, the applicant should really want the job; he or she should relentlessly strive to achieve aims and goals. Third, the applicant should be knowledgeable about economy and culture," Hong Jung-wook, who is the chairman of Herald Media said.

Herald Media held an employment explanatory session at Aekyung Hall on November 18. Amid fierce competitiveness in the job market, over five hundred students participated in the session. Five speakers took their turns speaking at the session: Chairman Hong Jung-wook and four reporters who graduated from HUFSS. The reporters were enthusiastically welcomed by the audience for serving as role models for HUFSS students. After presentations were given about the company, Hong Jung-wook eloquently described the vision of his company. Lee Taekyung (IC-97), who recently became a

reporter discussed the qualifications and qualities required in order to get a job at Herald Media. Lim Jin-taek (G-93), who is a reporter talked about the reporter's life and his experiences as the journalist.

"If you want to join the Herald Business News, you should study Chinese characters and accumulate knowledge about culture in general," added Chang Yoon-young, managing editor.

Students asked many questions, which were reflected HUFSSans' keen interest in taking up a career in journalism.

"This kind of lecture stimulated me and I enjoyed meeting Hong Jung-wook," remarked Oh Min-kyung (D-01) who is preparing to become a journalist.

The lecture ended with the speakers commenting that they hope that many people will apply in March 2005 and a big round of applause.

By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

Editorial

Half and half on new GSC

Last week in both campuses of HUFS a somewhat surprising and somewhat expected election results came upon the students. It was kind of a tradition of HUFS General Student Council election to be won by those who worked and acted actively in society matters.

The election of the 39th General Student Council who will lead HUFS' Imun campus for the coming year has ended in somewhat a predicted result. The results were a landslide win for the election number one contestants, president candidate Park Jong-won (L-99) and vice president candidate Ong Il-hwan (E-97), who seems to be standing for the so-called non active group. Also in Wangsan this so-called non active group not involved in Hanchongryeon matters won the race. They are the 26th GSC of Wangsan campus Zoung Seong-hwa(ES-99) and Jang Dong-sub(MI-99).

The opposing side who represents those who has been holding the power of the student council of the school for a long time took in the results fair and square. HUFS' General Student Council has been traditionally held by the side of active students who take part in society matters which faced criticism over the years that they pay too little attention to school matters and the students. So this new face came as a fresh approach to the students. But in matter of words the Imun campus electees are not a new face, it was their second try who failed to win last year's election. However, this year the students took their hand.

This group showed enthusiasm in acting for student matters working off-line with their group Oeoinsidae. They held surveys on library problems, smoking problems of students and so on. However, the results did not pull off as much to the students as some expected them to be. The elected ones represented those who were tired or to be straight, to some people sick of the 'old fashioned' student council who seemed to students they do not act enthusiastically to matters of what is really good for the school. But there are worries on the new electees. The student council of each college and department has been riding on the same way of the former GSC. The question is will these councils follow the way the new GSC is bringing up to them. Will the new GSC have what it takes to persuade these each representatives. The councils take a big part in student problems and also school matters in sorting out with the GSC which makes the final decisions of the agendas brought up. Cooperation and understanding is the issue now.

The many pledges and promises made by the electees gives a question how will all these difficult things going to be solved in a short term period of one year. The filling contents are very understandable and are the things that are needed. Not mentioning the specific details of the pledges but the pledges that these contestants cried out loud during the race, are these promises that can be kept and are they realistic. Also more thoughts on social acts of students should be considered. The era has changed and even a majority of students think that student groups acting on social matters in a radical way is wrong. But thinking in another way students as pre-society members, in someways already a part of society, are the next mainstream members who will lead the matters in the society. These members participation and act on such matters can be seen essential. Will their be any source of worries on this? This is something to think about. Beyond the extra requests it is of a pure wish that the electees can make for real the things that were premised upon their election.

The final question lies, will the electees of both campuses lead HUFS and the students in a right way. This does not lie only to the electees, but also the students who served their right to vote and determined to choose the winner they wanted. The students will have to pay thorough attention of their selection. The only way to be satisfied with their choice is up to the sincere concern they show. Best of luck for the new elected General Student Council.

Going into people on streets

Delivering pansori, the Korean traditional song

Every Sunday, there is a show on the street in front of the Hakgojae gallery in Insa-dong. A band of Ddorang-gwangdae has been performing for more than two years there. Have you ever heard about Ddorang-gwangdae? Ddorang-gwangdae is a group, which plays the pansori, a narrative musical form unique in Korea, with witticism. The reporter went to Insa-dong street to meet a HUFS alumnae, Kim Myung-ja (R-85), a member of Ddorang-gwangdae.

Ms. Kim is a unique person. She majored in Russian language in HUFS and graduated in 1989. Regardless of her major, she started the pansori after she joined the Arirang stage in 1990 as an actress of a musical theatrical company. Now, she is still playing the pansori at the company and a member of Ddorang-gwangdae.

She introduced herself as a member of Ddorang-gwangdae and explained as follows. "Ddorang-gwangdae is a compound word of 'ddorang' and 'gwangdae.' Ddorang means a narrow stream of villages and gwangdae means to be vast like the sky and to be grand like the earth. It also comes from exorcism related to our daily life." The meaning of Ddorang-gwangdae harmonizes with both the ground and the heavens of the world. The players are clowns that intend to show the New Age pansori for the youth. Therefore, they are trying to make the pansori more popular, by changing it into impromptu and familiar songs.

She participated in "The 1st Ddorang-gwangdae contest" in "Jeonju San-jo Art Festival" and won the first prize in 2001. Due to this opportunity, she was merged into ddorang-gwangdae in earnest. And she got a nickname, "Superdaek," which means an aunt who manages a supermarket. "I performed a short story on supermarket-aunt in the contest. The aunt took part in a wrestling match and won a computer as the

second prize. But she could not be satisfied with the prize. As a matter of fact, she wanted to receive a Kimchi refrigerator which was the first prize. However, the children were pleased at the computer, so she also felt happy with them. Since then, I made a series on Superdaek story in the 4th Ddorang-gwangdae contest," she said. The story was very funny and spectators in the contest were charmed by her play. Therefore, she is known as Superdaek instead of her original name, and many people call her Superdaek. "I love my nickname. Most people can remember my nickname well and call it with ease."

When the reporter met Ms. Kim, she was presiding over the play as usual. Several players were performing short stories: a story that a teenager runs away from home, a story that an old pregnant woman goes through hell and high water on her way home, a story that a brave woman tries to defend the earth and so on. Many of passers-by stopped and gathered around them on the street. They watched the performance with curiosity. Spectators crowded into the performance regardless of age or sex, and some people also participated in the performance with players. The players including Ms. Kim have always performed the play on the Insa-dong Street every Sunday regardless of rain or



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Kim Myung-ja (R-85) is smiling in the street of Insa-dong.

speaks can play pansori and enjoy the performance. The pansori is also an infinite sound field as a musical play. So, the sound of pansori can express all creation and all nature in the whole world," she said.

At first she was interested in the Russian literature and Russian great writers such as Tolstoy and Dostoevskii when she entered HUFS. She organized a group in her department which learned Korean folk dances, songs and things. She was immersed in Korea more and more. "I am playing the best performances. In other words, the things Korean including the pansori are not only our things but also the best things all over the world. I have never seen any music which is more attractive than pansori in the world. So, I think are most Korean things is the most international things," she was full of ardor on the pansori.

She has several plans to inform her activity as a member of Ddorang-gwangdae in the future. "For the first time, the nationwide Ddorang-gwangdae council was organized this year. We will make efforts to produce a large number of talented people and create the original and imaginative works. Till now, Ddorang-gwangdae took sound as the prime object. But, we are going to spread over joking and dancing on the country and the people of Korea. So, we will go into the public and get closer with their daily lives," added Ms. Kim. Anyone can see Ms. Kim and Ddorang-gwangdae every Sunday on the Insa-dong Street and get mixed with them in the performances interestingly and enthusiastically.

By Yang Sun-young
Associate Editor of National Section

Blue Print

Universities scrambling to prepare for law school



Choi Wan-jin

In light of the agreement among political parties and the Judicial Reform Committee to institute an American-type law school system, universities are privately competing to invite law schools to join them. University authorities feel that their colleges of law will have difficulty in surviving in the future and the status of their universities will plunge dramatically if they fail to invite law schools, which will produce most legal professionals, such as judges, prosecutors and attorneys under the new system.

Under the proposed law school system, those who graduated from a four-year course of education at a university may apply for admission to law schools, regardless of their

undergraduate major. Law schools offer a three-year course of legal education to their students and only graduates of law schools are allowed to apply for the bar examination under the law school system. Universities that succeed in inviting law schools will most likely abolish their current colleges of law. At present, approximately 90 universities in the country have colleges of law and the enrollment for such colleges exceeds ten thousand total. However, only 10 universities will be granted permission for the establishment of law schools. Law school students will be granted admission based on undergraduate examination results and like in the U.S., through a legal aptitude test to determine the students' ability to study law rather than test memorization. Also, the number of applicants granted access to the entrance exam will be limited. However, for those who are currently preparing for the present state-run bar examination, there will be a transitional period after the introduction of the law school system. During this transitional period, both new bar examination and current state-run bar examination procedures will coexist.

Upon introduction of the law school system, the current bar examination will be converted into the new bar examination that is only applicable to the graduates of law schools. Not only will the number of

applicants taking the new bar examination be limited, but also, at least 80% of applicants per year will be allowed to pass the bar examination. It has been suggested that admittees should be trained according to the area of their work. Specifically, the Judicial Research & Training Center currently trains judges and the Legal Research & Training Institute trains prosecutors. Once the new system is implemented, the Judicial Research & Training Center may also be entrusted with training attorneys for a predetermined period of time.

Most university officials believe that a law school must possess at least 20 full-time professors, an admission quota exceeding 200, and adequate facilities, such as rooms for mock trials, etc. In order to meet such basic requirements, universities have increasingly taken action in recent years, e.g., increasing the quota of students for law colleges and constructing new buildings for the exclusive use of law colleges, including courtrooms, reading rooms, libraries, etc. (Although belated, our university is making every effort to meet such conditions. Recently, a proposal to adjust the admission quota of law college students for the Year 2005 to 200 was taken in the faculty meeting. Also, the faculty agreed to employ new professors in order to ensure that the department of law retains a total of 20

professors within the next one or two semesters. A plan for constructing new buildings for our College of Law by the end of 2005 is under discussion.) While material investment for a law school is important, more important is developing software, constructing infrastructure, and securing a qualified faculty.

In addition, other problems universities will face include: competition for the establishment of law schools, disputes concerning the selection of universities for the allowance of law schools, the high cost of tuition and fees to students, the issue of what to do with the current professors of law who will not be appointed as full-time professors under the law school system, and the co-existence of the new and current bar examination procedures. Most of all, however, approaches to the law school system should be focused on resolving the original problems of the current legal education system and providing a quality legal education system that fully conforms to national or societal interests in the 21st century.

The writer is the Dean of
College of Law



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

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- President, Publisher Ahn Byong Man
- Editor-in-Chief Oh Sae-hoon
- Editorial Consultant Jeon Kyu-man
- Editors Jo Hyun-mi, Lee Hyae-myung, Lee Jun-gul
- Associate Editors Lim Hyo-jung, Yang Sun-young
- Reporters Kweon Hyeong-jun, Lee Sang-hee
- Professor Editor Zang Bung-ik
- English Advisors Kang Ji-hae, Park Kyung-sun

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)
Tel: 969-8886, 961-4153 Fax: 962-7128
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Molyeong-myon, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
Tel: (031) 330-4113
Printed by HONG DESIGN Tel: 464-5167 Fax: 464-5168

CROSS-PUZZLE

Across

1. Consists of types of entertainment, such as plays and films, or particular scenes in them, that are intended to make people laugh (page 8)
2. The most famous Korean pansori song (page 2)
3. A particular area of a town or a country (page 4)
4. The color of grass or leaves (page 6)

Down

- 1 The work that someone does to earn money (page 1)
- 2 A system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements, and social relationships (page 6)
- 3 A substance which is made into smooth fine cloth and sewing thread (page 5)
- 4 The group of people that controls or governs an organization (page 1)
- 5 To settle on unoccupied land without legal claim (page 7)

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

Problems remain heavily after rough, busy year

Evaluation of both campus' General Student Council, what they have done and not done

It was a bustling year for the 25th GSC of Wangsan campus, with external and internal issues such as the impeachment of the troop dispatch, and the struggle for the refund of the registration fee. Nevertheless, the year has ended and what is left is the evaluation.

Refund of tuition fee

The hot issue this year was also the registration fee. Although 1% of registration fee was refunded, reactions of the students were explosive. They were not angry about the amounts of refund, but about the public pledge they made by. The 25th GSC stood on a public pledge when the struggle was going on about the registration fee. The public pledge was that the GSC would not negotiate with administrator of the school until the registration fee is raised reasonably. However students in general said that this struggle also was unilateral tug of war.

Choi Young-ju (T-04) said, "My friends gave up school because of the registration fee. I can imagine the looks on my parents face when they see the bill of the registration fee."

It is also a fault that Imun and Wangsan campus walk apart about on the registration fee struggle. If the two campuses insisted about the registration fee in a same voice, the results might have been different.

On the other hand, Choi Doo-sun (AF-03) said "People do not remember the day that 25th GSC had their hair cut wishing for the registration fee to freeze and unconcern of the students is a more wrong attitude."

HUFS students were refunded with 1% of the registration fee. As the time goes on, universities will be a place where only the rich goes to GSC must do their best so that the registration fee is restored to the students, and it is needed for the rising registration fee to be stabilized.

Increase in school bus

The number of school bus has increased to 24 buses. 25th GSC has announced to make traffic problems clear, and that they will negotiate with the school administrator. Shuttle bus inside the campus has increased as well. Besides, the gap between the shuttle buses has diminished to 20 minutes, and shuttle buses move around till 9 P.M.

A driver of the shuttle bus on the campus said, "It has increased in quantity, but not in quality. Compare with the buses of school personnel, buses the students ride are terrible. Shuttle buses on the campus do not accept students when the bus is crowded with."



More criticism than praise

Wangsan

Jo Dong-hoon (T-03) said "Dormitory students have disadvantage in riding shuttle buses because of the people who come from the front gate below. I always see the shuttle bus to full of students."

Offering computers to departments

It happens that computers that each department was offered were robbed. But it can not be attributed to the students, president of department of the administrator. It is a loss of HUFS. Up-to-date facilities are important, but what is more important is the administration.

Constructive plan of the library

Because of the soft ground, the library can't take in collection of books. The library is collapsing by reason of weights of too many books. Thus students who use library feel uneasy. However, a constructive plan of the library will begin. There was a plan before. Without trouble with the administrator of school, the GSC must demand a solid library that students can study hard in safety.

Conclusion

In 2004, there were various changes in Wangsan campus. Above all, it increased events that students are able to participate in. For example, not only did cultural events like World Fork Festival but also scholastic

meetings were held. World Fork Festival became an opportunity to let HUFS be known outside the school, and scholastic meetings also played an important role in stimulating student participation. It progressed in activities of various matters including charge of school facilities.

On the other side, student movement was frequent in 2004. It was easy to see figures of students joining social problems on campus. Especially, there were social focuses this year; the impeachment of the president, the National Security Law and so on.

Evaluations of the 25th GSC through GSC's homepage are divided between students. Although the 25th GSC made an effort to work for students, there were voices of both praise and criticism. The 25th GSC must hear such voices as "criticism" not "abuses." Opinions like that make developments in the future of Wangsan. Also, students in Wangsan campus must praise what to be praised, and criticize what to be criticized. Though this progress, it will be able to make a better GSC in Wangsan campus.

By Kweon Hyeong-jun
Reporter of Campus Section



Questioning the results

Imun

In the year of 2004, HUFS celebrated its 50th anniversary. As a memorable year with many events for a new take-off of the school it has been a very busy year for all the members. Now 2004 is coming to an end. The main members, the students, have taken part in concerning school matters traditionally. This year was not an exception. The 38th General Student Council playing an important role in leading the students on HUFS' 50th birthday are on the verge of finishing its job. Throughout the year, there have been goods and bads of the job the student council has done. And unfinished pledges remain as well.

Three Big Issues: The three important issues during the year were the election of a president of the General Student Council, tuition fee negotiation and the students' welfare. These issues all involve students' rights. As the real owners of the school this seems natural, at the same time it shows how student matters and welfare have been behind.

Baek Jong-ho, as chief of Hanchongryon

The 38th president of GSC, Baek Jong-ho (N-99) was elected as chief of Hanchongryon, the Korean Federation of University Students Councils, during last winter vacation. There were many negative

opinions, but also positive views. When students supported him, he was not the chief. Campus had many inner problems so students felt discomfort. Students wondered why the president did not focus on the problems in campus. At first he said that he would meet at least 20 students each day. so he would meet all of HUFSSans. Students' discontent was piled up as time went by. However people who supported him insisted that university students should be concerned about social problems and act for them. Until recently, Baek has been on a hunger strike at Yeouido in front of the National Assembly, demanding for the abolition of the controversial National Security Law.

Refund of tuition fee

The next thing obtains a remarkable result. Year after year tuition fee has been increased. This year, as a result of students' voluntary rallies, they achieved outcomes from the negotiation. An amount of 1% of increased tuition of the first semester was refunded to the students and there was a 1% cut from the second term tuition fee. However it didn't reach the planned amount, which leaves a feeling of loss. Also students are now able to participate in a committee on accounts and estimates. Students can speak for their welfare and profits.

Improvement of facilities

Much success came in the drastic improvement of the school facilities such as the renovated Multiplaza. The audiovisual materials like computers and video-televitions were equipped, so many students have been using them conveniently. It helped the students greatly to study using multimedia facilities. In campus many parts are under construction. To build a dormitory, the school demolished the old Students' Hall. Campus walls were broken down to improve the surroundings of the campus. The construction of a viaduct between the Human Building and the Audio-Visual Education Center will start. It will help the students to move without getting crowded. Also basketball court was renewed. The computers were furnished in 29 department rooms and each student association room.

However, there were some notable limitations in several areas. Public pledge for woman students was not achieved. And the curriculum for students of language departments with few students did not improve. Evaluation of the cultural subjects did not force, owing to lack of funds and professors' active cooperation. More organized system is essential. In addition, they supported students who are seeking jobs by adding one more employee in the Employment Aid Center, but the job-finding is becoming tougher so students are in need of helpful ways.

Conclusion

Although there were large-scaled gatherings where about 1,000 students participated, still majority of students are indifferent to the school affairs. Specific plans such as signature collecting campaign and on-line campaigns using the internet can be an effective way to draw action students participation. Nevertheless, above all voluntary of students action is needed.

There is a saying, "Yesterday's tomorrow is today, and tomorrow is the result of today." Perhaps looking back at the activities of the 38th GSC is meaningful in that it will prepare us for a better tomorrow. The 39th GSC must cooperate with both the school administration and the students in order to achieve success in their endeavors.

By Lee Sang-hee
Reporter of International Section



No fight, but play

Do you know the Capoeira which is a battle that have no victory and defeat? Different from any other *dongari*, there is a society to learn the military arts in the department of Portuguese. The name of the society is Capoeira.

People who see Capoeira doesn't easily know whether it is a dance or a military art. For example, actions of Capoeira are similar to movements of break dance. By know the history of Capoeira, this curiosity can easily be solved.

When Portugal planted settlers in Brazil, Capoeira came into being by Brazil slaves to oppose to owners of the farms. Knowing that, the owners did not like unwelcomed them training military art, and slaves in Brazil started to be suppressed by the owners. Because of that reasons, they changed the characteristics of Capoeira into forms of

dances and songs. As Capoeira changed, the military art became a performance using musical instruments. Through a society which teaches Capoeira, students of the department of Portuguese can learn not only the knowledge about history in Brazil but also get support in understanding their major.

Lee Gyoung-hoon (P-98) in duty as a representative of the society lived in Brazil for a year. Although he went abroad for study, he who let his junior of the department know traditional military art in Brazil, learned Capoeira. He said, "Capoeira is not a simple game. Capoeira tells not only about the gloomy life of black people but also praise for God." At present, spirits of Capoeira turned into resistant spirits towards worldwide dilemma like racism.

Students of society get together after school. They meet once a week. All of them enjoy Capoeira in harmony.

Although Capoeira is a military art, the rate of sex distinction in the society is same, to play Capoeira it is needed to have softness than power. The representative of the society said, "Capoeira is suitable for women than men." So it is easy to see women who play Capoeira in the place where they practice.

Members except for two people make a circle to play Capoeira. In the circle, two people play Capoeira. The rest play traditional music. Through that process, people who participate in Capoeira become one and same. Two players



The members of the society, Capoeira.

never hit each other. They simply repeat attacking and defending. Because of these reasons, Capoeira need softness and practice. While Capoeira is played, many people sing traditional songs. Contents of them are praise to god, living of the black, their history and culture. While students of the society sing a song in Portuguese, they learn the language to understand songs.

The representative of the society said "I wish to make the society at present into a main *dongari*." The society has not enough places to exercise. Now, they exercise Capoeira in Language & Literature Building with the other students coming and going. When they exercise there, they easily get hurt because of the hard ground. In the coming winter, they will also have to

play Capoeira in the cold place. Lee Gyoung-hoon asserted, "My desire is to let HUFS be known to the world through Capoeira." It is hard to look for a society that learns military arts of foreign counties. The Capoeira society of the department of Portuguese is giving a privilege to experience the traditional parts. Concerns of students to see Capoeira are increasing from day to day. With those interests, they plan to perform not only in school events but also in events prepared for Portuguese. There is no doubt that the day when their passion advance towards the world is coming.

By Kweon Hyeong-jun
Reporter of Campus Section

Where is the best open university in the world? The first open university was the world's first successful distance teaching university in Britain. Established in the 1960s, the "heat of technology" era, the Open University was established on the belief that communicating technology could bring high quality degree level of learning to people who had not had the opportunity to attend universities. However, ideas about distance teaching and educational uses of broadcasting media have been circulating in Britain for a half century.

In 1990, Many Eastern Europe countries like Hungary, Poland, former Czech and Slovakia Republic founded open university for people with the atmosphere of open door to democracy policy. Nadacia City University Bratislava (CUB) was established in November 1990 as a non-profit and non-governmental organization with the help of the City Council Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, the Slovakia Government, and the British Government's Know How Fund. CUB's guiding role was to assist the changes in attitudes and modes of practices required of managers to reach the standards of the European Union countries. This was a part of the wider aim of assisting in the transformation of the economy from the central control of the former Czech and Slovakia Republic into a modern free market economy. At present, CUB and its subsidiary in the Czech Republic have seven regional offices located across both countries and more than 40 full-time staff and 100 part-time tutors.

The educational partnership between The Open University and CUB was established in 1990 for the presentation of Open University Business School (OUBS) management programs, in what

was then Czechoslovakia. CUB presents the OUBS Professional Certificate and Diploma in Management programs, which are translated into both Czech and Slovak languages and taught by their locally appointed part-time tutors. CUB also acts as a marketing agent on behalf of OUBS for the delivery of the Masters of Business Administration (MBA), which is presented in English. In 2002 CUB had almost 2,000 students registered on the Professional Certificate and the Diploma in Management programmes and 200 MBA students.

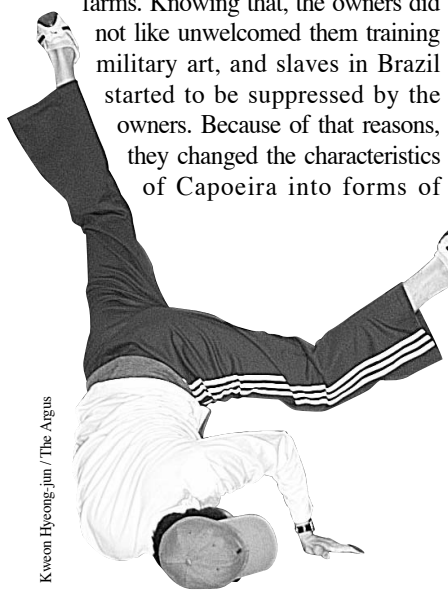
Pandora's Box

Cyber University

In Korea, Korea National Open University (KNOU) is a national distance learning university dedicated to expanding opportunities for higher and global education to the people of Korea, and offers everyone an opportunity to receive lifelong education whenever and wherever they desire. Founded in 1972, KNOU has developed and supplied Korean programs for Korean residents living in foreign countries, provided academic support for scholars of Korean studies. The HUFS foundation established the Cyber University of Foreign Studies (CUFS) in 2004.

The first object of CUFS had proposing a high quality for foreign languages and studies degree level learning to all people who had not had the chance to attend in campus. But Foreign people can not connect and use in CUFS. CUFS homepage did not offers service to foreign people. Cyber space means always open to all. However, is it really opened?

By Jo Jae-hyung
Campus Section Writer



A member is practicing a skill from Capoeira.

Reportage

Quiet nights in red-light district

Since South Korea government launched a new anti-prostitution law which prohibited the buying and selling of sex services, over two months have passed. The law-enforcement authorities and massive police have cracked down on the sex trade since September 23. Since then, most red-light districts all over the nation were quiet and desolate. The reporter went to a representative place of the red-light districts in order to inquire how their situation changes after the anti-prostitution law was enforced. The so-called "Cheongnyangni 588" area in northern Seoul, one of the country's largest red-light districts remained dark and silent at midnight.



Oh Sae-hoon / The Argus

A couple of men are working by in the red-light districts behind Cheongnyangni Station, but most shops of the brothel shuttered and curtains drawn.

Crackdown on the spot

Near the red-light district, Cheongnyangni 588, there was an itinerant security police center, which was a bus for maintaining public order. Several policemen were patrolling the whole neighborhood including the red-light areas in the rain. "For last two months, we aimed not only to crack down against sex trade but also to prevent the criminal crimes. As we went in and around here, the brothel owners and sex workers were overawed more than before," said Lee Jae-sung, a police sergeant in the Cheongnyangni Police Station.

On the other hand, some drunken men and passengers wandered along the maze of alleys behind the Cheongnyangni Subway Station. The reporter could see the doors of most brothels shuttered and curtains drawn. There were hardly customers in the red-light district and some people who looked like brothel operators tried to read the police's situation. A few sex workers just sat down under the red light and they looked around with their eyes wide open to see whether customers were coming. The police said the crackdown has been successful so far. "The selling and buying of sexual services remained only under 10 percent in this area. Also the shops in operation is just acting against the government." Mr. Lee said. They will continue fighting against prostitution until the sex trades disappear completely.

Situation of Sex workers

Sex workers lost their job. The jobless women were in PC rooms near the red-light districts all day. The residents of the red-light

districts are mainly due to the lack of alternatives available, poor family backgrounds or personal debts. Although the new law imposes tougher penalties on brothel owners and buyers while protecting prostituted victims, there are no specific plans for them.

The system may also cause side effects. The sex trades will be expanded into the Internet, residential areas and school zones. "Some of girls now sell sex at their homes or motels through the internet to attract customers," said a woman, who had worked at "Cheongnyangni 588" area. Growing number of men are also using the internet or mobile phones to gain access to the sex trade.

Moreover, some prostitutes are still against the new law and wish to continue their jobs. Many brothel owners and sex workers stage a rally to protest against the new anti-prostitution law in front of the National Assembly and at places like Miari Texas or Cheongnyangni Station. In other words, they have recently held demonstrations to call for measures to protect their livelihood and even legalize their profession. They also shouted with calling for licensing prostitution.

However, can the licensed prostitution, which some sex workers called for, be a right alternative proposal instead of the new law? And did the sex workers participate in

the rallies voluntarily? "If I were in such a situation, I would also join the ones who take part in the rallies against the new anti-prostitution law. Of course, they do not act voluntarily. They cannot but take part in the rallies because they are working with the brothel owners. If the brothel owners tell them to die, they would even pretend to be dead," says a woman who fights her own way under the protection of "Seoul Together Center," which is a rehabilitation supporting center for female victims of prostitution, affiliating with Seoul Metropolitan Government supervised by United Voice, Hansori.

Right path of fighting prostitutions

On November 19, the news conference on practical instruction and self-support course of protective facilities for the treatment of the women who were formerly sex workers was held hosted by Seoul Together Center in Seoul Women's Plaza. 10 women in the twenties who were sex workers in the past took part in the news conference.

The women sometimes sobbed out while they accounted for their miserable life in red-light districts. "I could not go out, nor eat food, and even could not sleep, under the brothel owners' control. Nevertheless I suffered from venereal diseases due to forced and frequent sex, I could not go to the

hospital. What is worse, I had to be forced to have sex during the menstruation," sobbed a woman who worked at a sports massage shop.

With regard to licensed prostitution, the women said that it is unrealistic and brushed off the current rallies on it. "That is nonsense. Licensed prostitution will trigger illegal prostitution and human rights violation, which are already prevalent in our society. So, it cannot be an adequate alternative proposal," said another woman, who escaped from Miari Texas a few months ago. "If sex workers have strong will and courage, they can live their daily lives like common people. Especially, this center is helping the women to find other livelihoods through various educational systems and a training term for new jobs. Get out of the red-light districts. You can live for yourself in hope," she added. The women of the center who sold sex before are educated through self-support program of Seoul Together Center. The women also emphasized the new legislation is mainly aimed at increasing public awareness that buying sex is shameful and a crime.

"Despite the painful past, the women are making an effort to live passionately now. It was a brave act that they ran out of the red-light districts. They came back to this world as a member of the society and as a woman. We should see the women without prejudice," said Jo Jin-kyung, the head of Seoul Together Center.

Needless to say, the women's group and the government need to help the women to find employment, legal and medical support, emergency rescue and psychological counseling and to stand by themselves. Korea's new anti-prostitution law appears to be a step in the right direction, that is, in the direction of eradicating prostitution from our society and protecting victims. "I think that the anti-prostitution law has made a progress in that it raised awareness about the sex trade which has been tacitly tolerated as practices but now is regarded as violating the law," remarked all the women of the center. If they are determined to fight against prostitution, the war on prostitution has just begun.

By Yang Sun-young

Associate Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

FTA - No gain, without strategy

For a long time, Korea has been a tardy student of global trends in free trade. The Korea-Singapore free trade agreement is the nation's second accord following that with Chile, which looks very slow compared with more than 250 FTAs around the world. But farmers of Korea are always angry, and worries do not stop that it is too early. FTA for whom? Is Korea going to open the market to everybody, and just sit back and see the others making their profit without any preparation? If Korea is prepared, how much is it ready?

Although Singapore is Korea's 10th largest trade partner, the economic impact of the bilateral FTA will not be great, which may explain why the government chose the city-state as its second FTA partner. The two countries have complementary industrial structures, particularly in such areas as computer equipment and petrochemicals.

Besides, the global transit port has already knocked down trade barriers for 99 percent of its market, so there is not much room for an increase in exports. But the nation may hope to learn from Singapore's world-class service industries, such as finance and logistics. So the significance of the latest FTA can be considered symbolic rather than substantial. It shows how the government is getting stress by the multilateral pushes from the global market.

What is more important is that the government is proceeding negotiation with many countries about opening the rice market, under the pressure of "automatically fixing tariff" peril if Korea cannot proceed it until the end of 2004. But before the nation is pushed by other powerful countries and open the market, the government should think about the strategy to prepare for the confusion after opening.

When the Korea-Chile FTA was finally concluded this year, many farmers tilled the golden rice plants in rage. That means, no consideration about counterplan that can keep the core industry of Korea was made. The strategy, which should be made, must stimulate our farmers to plant our staple food, rice. Some substantial aid, not just cheap loans, should be offered. It is going to be some way like specializing Korean rice with plant breeding, and making new Korean rice trademarks for good quality - that the government guarantees. After the market opening, Korean rice products should have international competitiveness compared with cheap foreign rice with tariff, not in the price but in great quality and brand. In addition, the negotiation power of Korean government in the international tables is inevitably needed.

Currently, the nation is involved in negotiations or studies for concluding FTAs with 22 countries, either individually or in a group, including Japan, Canada, Mexico, India and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). It is imperative for this latecomer not to be left out of the global trend in bilateral tariff-free trade.

However, the nation should establish a clear vision and careful strategy for its push toward free trade in order not to repeat the mistake of blindly opening its financial markets.

FTAs are not goals in themselves but rather a means to strengthen the nation's industrial competitiveness and develop the economy. Free trade is inevitable, but it benefits only those who are fully prepared.

By Lee Jun-gul

Editor of National Section

"Occupy! Resist! Produce!"



Marcelo Andrade at the forum

This non-competitive festival was devoted to screen over the videos and films about the lives and struggle of working class people all around the world. As usual, the festival dates were set to follow the mass labor cultural event and rally scheduled on 13th and 14th of November, which commemorates the late comrade Tae-il Jun who burnt him to death in 1970.

During the festival, all 26 movies from 10 countries were shown for free the public and each movie were shown twice to help the workers who also can works on 12 hour shift to see the film. On the last day, there was a discussion forum on "The role of video activist during the revolutionary process," inviting many activists and workers, including Marcelo Andrade from Venezuela who is the director of the opening film "Venezuela Bolivariana: People and Struggle of the Fourth World War" invited by MediACT.

"I always was worried what I should do. I fell into a dilemma whether I should make a film or I should take a part in the demonstrations in the spot where the

laborers' struggle took place. I also wanted to fight with against unfair working conditions," said Marcelo Andrade Arreeza, media activist in Venezuela. He also added about the labor movement of Venezuela, comparing with Korea. "The Korean labor movement full of energy and peace. So I wish Venezuela laborers should take an example of Korean laborers. And media networks for the liberation of all the working class and all the oppressed of the world will be the backbone of the global revolution."

After the seminar, the closing film, "The Take" which is made by a Canadian, Avi Lewis, by dealing with Argentine labor situation. "The movie was funny. But, I saw a tragedy in the laborers' jokes in the movie. Before I went to the movie, I saw a labor rally in Deahakro. The rally was very peaceful, but the struggle in the movie was combative ironically," said Jung Da-woon, a spectator in the closing ceremony of the festival.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

Shot On Spot



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Protest on gov. bills

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) held a rally in Daehakro to protest against a government-initiated bills on November 21. FKTU advocated abolishing the "dispatch workers' bill," saying the bill is going to increase irregular workers. If the government rejects, FKTU proclaimed that they are going to proceed a general strike. FKTU also claimed: do not spend national pension in freeway, stop Korea-Japan FTA negotiation, guarantee 3 labor rights to government employees, and so on.

People

Mountains of Gyeongsangnam-do Hapcheon-gun are weakly holding their tinged autumnal leaves, as the fall is fading out. 80% of Hapcheon-gun is mountainous area including Mt. Gayasan, which is famous for Haeinsa temple. Most of the people who visit the place do not come up with any violent image, but actually Hapcheon was a place of agony in the past and even in the present, because of the war. In the Japanese colonial period, a lot of people in Hapcheon escaped from the place of Japanese exploitation and moved to Japan to find some factory jobs. Most of them went to Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and they were exposed to the atomic bomb explosion. For that reason, the only welfare center for Korean atomic bomb victims is located in Hapcheon-gun, and the reporter could meet Kim Hyeong-yul at that place.

Kim Hyeong-yul is the second generation of atomic bomb victims and is working for the human rights of war victims by managing the Second Generation of Korean Atomic Bomb Victims Patient Organization (KAVPO) on the web site, though his body is suffering from atomic bomb sequela. The name of his disease is "immunoglobulin

deficiency with increased IgM." Since he was in hospital when he was in the first grade of middle school by acute pneumonia in 1983, he has been hospitalized more than 20 times. Now, only 20 percent of his lung is normal, and 80 percent is not working. "In 1995, my doctor said that my disease could have been influenced by my mother, but I could not reveal that. I have heard about my mother's experience in Hiroshima, and I knew that my monovular brother died right after he was born, but I could not discuss it with my mother," said Kim Hyeong-yul, pointing out the social circumstances that cut off one's expression. "I tried to continue my social life, but I was still sick, so I started to think in a different way. It was not anybody's fault."

Therefore, Mr. Kim started to persuade his family to reveal the fact that there are many second generations who were affected by their parents who were suffering from atomic bomb sequela, such as Mysterious Death symptoms, Down syndrome, and many mental diseases. In Kim Hyeong-yul's view, it should be taken as a social problem about the human right, not as an individual problem. So he made the KAVPO, and started to claim the victims' right to the government. "Although the victims are not only atomic bomb victims but also victims of Japanese imperialism and invasion, the nation and society force them to recognize the problem as their 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 this matter and prepare the safety net for the victims before they get too old." The victims become an old age near 60 next year, and there is no such trial for investigating the victims in Korea yet, but an "Investigation for Second Generation's Health Influence" is in progress in Japan until 2005.

KAVPO is not a very big organization of which only 30 people are members. But it progresses favorably, because there were only two people until this summer. "It was very difficult to persuade the second generation of atomic bomb victims to reveal their agony of family, which can produce the



Kim Hyeong-yul(34), the second generation of atomic bomb victim.

prejudice from others, and no one cares about it. It is a handing down of pain indeed, which should be cut by government," claimed Kim Hyeong-yul. "To do that, the government should regard them as war victims, and guarantee their right to live by supporting them with medical care. It is no wonder that investigation should be preceded," he continued.

At the welfare center, Mr. Kim met many first generations of atomic bomb victims. Sharing the experience and thinking about some solutions could be the best remedy to the victims. After visiting the welfare center, he met Jeong Sook-hee's son and daughter, who are also the second generation of atomic bomb victims. Talking about the history of the family and sequela that the son and daughter are suffering from, Mrs. Jeong could not bear crying. Kim Hyeong-yul also kept serious during the conversation, and said "This matter should be given wider publicity, and I will keep claiming the matter to government. The special bill should be passed immediately and medical support should be made as a level of basic living. I will call for making the bills to National Human Rights Commission in solidarity with other peace organizations this year."

By Lee Jun-gul

Editor of National Section

Search for peace in Palestine

Following Arafat's dramatic life and PAL history

Yasser Arafat died on November 11, at the age of 75. He is remembered as the father and leader of Palestinian nationalism. His death attracted worldwide attention to Palestine. For almost 40 years, he symbolized his people's longing for a distinct political identity and an independent state. He left many famous remarks, one of which is the one he made at the U.N. General Assembly in New York in 1974: "Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

Arafat in PAL history

Antagonism between Palestinians and Israelis may be traced back to the B.C. For 2,000 years, Jews led a wandering life. After the World War II, however, they returned to their homeland according to the Old Testament, to the region where Palestinians lived.

In 1946, the U.N. admitted that the Jews could occupy the 52% of Palestine territory and in 1948 the Jewish nation of Israel was officially born. On the same year, the Middle East War I erupted and Israel attacked Gaza Strip and West Bank. In 1956, the Middle East War II broke out and Israel won again.

After graduating from Cairo University, on October 1959, Arafat and four other Palestinians found Al Fatah, or The Conquest, which later became the core of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In 1969,

Arafat is named as a chairman of the PLO executive committee. The early years of Arafat's career as the head of the PLO were marked by violence. He transformed refugee Palestinians to soldiers of freedom. Among his notorious deeds was the massacre of Israeli athletes in 1972 Munich Olympic. The Black September Terrorists, who are members of an organization under the PLO, undertook many acts of terror such as serial hijackings and exploding an airplane. As a result of these actions, Palestinians became known throughout the world as terrorists.

Arafat also underlined the importance of employing peaceful and diplomatic means to resolving problems. For example he tried to have the PLO officially recognized by the U.N. in 1974. However, this was not easy. In 1985, a group linked to Arafat but apparently acting independently seized the Achille Lauro cruise ship and threw overboard an elderly American Jew in a wheelchair. Despite Arafat's pledges, violence continued throughout the end of the decade, with more than 100 Israelis being killed and 1,000 injured in terrorist attacks.

In 1993, Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel signed Oslo Accords for the mutual recognition of Israel and the PLO. Israel agreed to withdraw from Jericho and the Gaza Strip. In 1994, he put an end to a life of roaming from one place to another, returned to homeland, formed the Palestinian Assembly. His efforts to create peace in the Middle East resulted in his receiving a Nobel

Peace Prize, which was jointly given to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel.

In the following year, right-wing Jewish extremist assassinated Rabin. Arafat was elected as the president of the Palestinian Authority by the West Bank and Gaza voters one year afterwards. Despite his effort, however, situation surrounding the region was getting worse. Ariel Sharon, who was in hostile relations with Arafat, was elected as the Prime Minister, confined Arafat to the West Bank city of Ramallah and allowed a series of Palestinian suicide attacks to take place.

PAL nation in history

Arafat's remarks at the U.N. General Assembly regarding the olive branch signifies his position regarding peace. Some Palestinians were prohibited from making money in Israel, they raised olive trees, then used olive and oil for themselves, and sold them. For the last 50 years, life for the Palestinians had been extremely difficult. Why did Arafat make great effort to tell the world about his nation's situation? Palestinians suffered from bias in press coverage. For example, when Achille Lauro cruise ship was seized, an elderly American Jew died. At that time, worldwide news focused on victims. People knew the victim's name, family and so on, but they did not know the Palestinians who died from Israel's crackdown on Palestinians at the same time. During the 8 years of Intifada, which is civil uprising against Israel, 1,392 Palestinians were killed including 353 children. This is just one example of how much the revolt was suppressed cruelly. Joe Sacco, who is a comic journalist and winner of 1996 American Book Award, visited Israel and the Gaza Strip for two months, and commented "Until Israel's occupation is noticed by international legal and basic human rights, there will still be confusion." Israel has acted to serve its own interests and now Israel is increasingly becoming a "fish in troubled waters" as the world begins to recognize Israel's deeds and position for what they really are.

Prospect

In January 9, 2005 there will be an election. Marwan Barghouti is a powerful figure in Fatah as the one who has inherited Arafat's mantle, but he is living a life



Stripes are the residence region of Palestinians.

imprisonment in Israel. At the present, Mahmoud Abbas, the new chairman of the PLO, is a strong candidate. However, difficult political tests lie ahead for this former Prime Minister, who many Western leaders hope will eventually lead his people back to the negotiating table with Israel. Poor economic conditions in the Israeli-occupied territories are a problem. But Palestinians want the basics - their right of return to Jerusalem. "They learned from their own history, so they will try to use peaceful means. How Israel and the world acts will also be important. There will be diverse ways to solve the problem," said Jung Sang-ryul, a professor at the Institute of the Middle East Studies of Hufs. Abbas reportedly favored the peace deal offered by President Bill Clinton at Camp David in 2000. This strongly suggests that peace is a real possibility in Palestine, though it will not be level road.

By Lee Sang-hee

Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Importance of resource insurance

These days, anything we imagine, it becomes real in life. Korea has developed Information Technology (IT) and manpower. However, there is a problem in Korea despite of these merits. It is the shortage of resources. The key to solving future problems is securing raw resources.

Especially, out of all the precious raw resources there is no petroleum, so we rely on foreign countries such as Middle East countries for petroleum. However, it is true that the connection to link two countries for conveying resources. For a long time, Korea tried to extract these natural resources from Siberia. Russia also wanted to export their natural gas and considered where they will set up the pipeline. In constructing the pipeline, there were two lines for the scenario. One starts from the Siberian oil field near the Baikal lake on Irkutsk and Khabarovsk and Nakhodka in the territory of Russia. The other is from the same region, Harbin in China and reaching the Pyeongtaek line.

Russia has the world's second largest natural gas field and it has 27 percent of the world's existing petroleum. In Irkutsk oil field, Russia has a plan to produce 700 million tons of gas on a 100 million ton region. So the Russian government wants to hold the controlling power of the petroleum. In the past the Russian government did not have the ability to control it and was desperately in need of hard currency. So, they counted on exploiting of petroleum to foreign countries such as Korea, China and Japan. However, Russia gained huge profits from high petroleum prices, and now they want to adjust the situation independently.

On the other hand, other countries around the source of supply are interested in the petroleum. China and Japan have been recently growling at each other over who will get the oil line. So location of the pipeline will be an important matter to Korea. The earlier plan envisioned the pipeline crossing northern China and either going under the Yellow Sea to Korea or passing through North Korea. In either case, Korea will occupy a superior position in securing energy. On the other hand, if Russia chose the second plan which is linked with Nakhodka, Japan will more likely gain petroleum than Korea. Then the vast amount of material will flow to Japan and Korea's right in speaking for the possession of the resources will decrease.

However, on December 26 the Russian government did not yet officially announce that the pipeline will pass Nakhodka and not Korea. The three countries had signed a preliminary agreement in 2001, with hopes to tap Siberian gas fields by 2010.

Park Jong-won, an official with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Energy, said that the rerouting would not affect Korea. "China is probably worried about it, but for us, it doesn't matter how the gas reaches us, as long as it's cheap and safe." another official with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Energy said "A pipeline route to Nakhodka would be more favorable to Korea.

It is needless to say how important this natural resource is for Korea. China and Japan has been competition to gain prior occupation. Compared to China and Japan, which are increasingly becoming major powers not only in Asia but also in the world, Korea is less powerful with little room to maneuver as it positioned in a geographically sensitive area between China and Japan. In addition, there is Russia which also has potential power, especially in terms of controlling natural resources. In this situation, Korea must actively develop the status of the nation without the shadow of the power. In this inducement of the Russian petroleum, Korea has to concentrate on the issue not only for future resources but for its survival among the Asian powers.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section



A woman is mourning in front of Arafat's portrait.

Virgin voyage

Brave with nomadic toward the Silk Road

What image comes to your mind when you think about the Silk Road? Walking with camels having bundles on Steppes? The Silk Road is not only a trade passage between the Orient and the Occident but also the scene of cultural exchanges. How would you feel if your experiences were broadcasted on TV and others could share them with you? Here is a brave Hufsan, Lee Si-yeon (P-99), who had traveled the Silk Road. He traveled with two others he met two years ago when he was in Beijing for a language training program. He was already brushing up on his Chinese so that he would be ready to explore the world.

Lee's story begins from the day he saw an advertisement for expeditions posted by KBS. Since he had already traveled many places in China except for the North-western region, Lee and his friends applied with the plan to travel the Silk Road and they were chosen out of many applicants. One of the reasons for being chosen was that they could speak Chinese fluently.

The trip was scheduled from August 5 to August 17. Their journey was recorded (by a producer and an assistant who accompanied them on the trip) and broadcasted on November 1, 8, 15 on KBS World Net.

They departed Incheon by a ship to Cheonjin and transferred to an airplane to Urumuchi. They wanted to experience real nomadic life. They went to Narati steppe, visited a hut, but they were only able to stay one night because they had not made prior

arrangements. Life in the steppe was simple and primitive. People did not use electricity, they lived in the nature, raising cows and sheep. They had a self-sufficient life, belonging to the nature.

As Nomads used their own language and Chinese, Lee did not experience difficulty in communicating with them.

The other experience was at Uighur town, Yakand. They were the first foreign visitors who visited the outskirts. They were given a warm welcome, and they felt solidarity that transcended ethnic groups and national boundaries.

They travelled by bus. They also sold small Korean items so that they could make money to add to the traveling expenses. Unfortunately he was in hospital due to enteritis at Kashu. His companions sold their stuff. Metal chopsticks which he prepared were popular among local people. While he was in the hospital, doctors and nurses took special care of him and he was very grateful.

His advice to people preparing to travel the Silk Road: Get as much information as possible before you start out. Search for relevant information not only in Korean but also in the language of the region you plan to visit. You can get more useful information that way.

From his travel, Lee learned the meaning of diversity and acquired confidence that he can move forward to achieve his dream.

By Lee Sang-hee

Reporter of International Section

Ambassador's lounge

"No one can stop your passion and dream"

During President Roh's visit to South America on November he signed the Korea-Mercosur trade pact in Brazil. Mercosur is an economic union formed among the South American countries like the North American Free Trade (NAFTA) or European Union (EU). Because of these recent affairs, Koreans are becoming increasingly interested in South American countries. The members of Mercosur are Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

Out of those countries, the reporter met the Paraguayan ambassador, FEDERICO ALBERTO GONZALEZ FRANCO who works passionately to strengthen the relationship between in Korea and Paraguay. The reporter was a little bit surprised at first, because the ambassador looked as though he was in his 30s. If it was right, he was the youngest ambassador The Argus has met so far. In addition, he greeted us in Korean. In this first scene of the meeting, although Paraguay is far from

Korea, it felt a little bit closer. However, throughout the interview, the reporter felt that the relationship between Paraguay and Korea could improve much more. He is one of the ambassadors of Paraguay which is playing a key role in Mercosur.

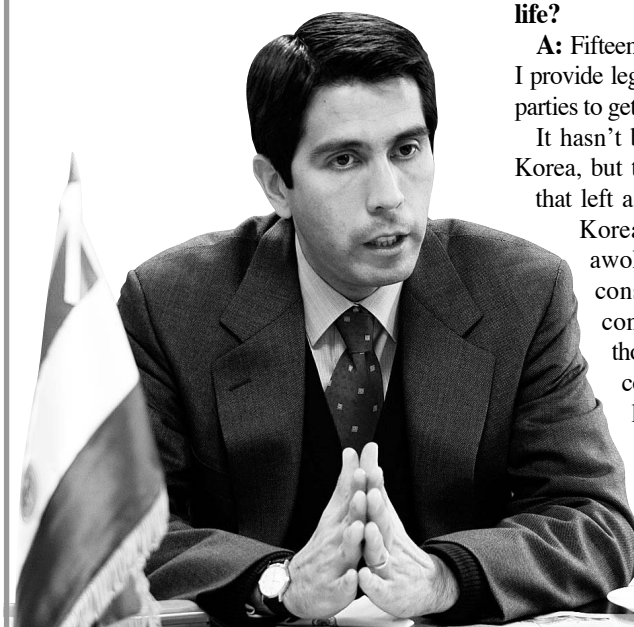
Reporter: How was your university life?

Ambassador: I studied in school of law and social science in National University of Asuncion, Paraguay. After I graduated, I went to the U.S and studied world politics in Boston University and Georgetown University and University of Maryland. Then I became a lawyer and worked as a diplomat in Paraguay and in the Paraguayan embassy in Washington D.C and London. I came to Korea in June 2004.

R: How many Paraguayans live in Korea and what is the most memorable memory in your Korean life?

A: Fifteen Paraguayans live in Korea now, I provide legal and political service and open parties to get along with them.

It hasn't been long since I have come to Korea, but there was an important incident that left a strong impression on me about Korea. One Sunday morning, I was awake by noise from workers at a construction site where they were constructing a building. At first I thought it would not last long, but it continued all day. This was a big lesson for me. Koreans are diligent in their work, so they could make the miracle of Han river.



Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

R: People know little about Paraguay because of geographical distance between the two countries. Would you tell us about Paraguay?

A: Paraguay is located in the center of South America near Brazil, Bolivia and Argentina. The capital is Asuncion and the population is 5 - 7 million. People use two languages, one is Spanish and the other is Guaraní which is an Indian language of Paraguay. We are proud of our original language from the ancestors. Some Guaraní words are similar to Korean words, for example, "eu" means water in Guaraní. The national religion is Catholic and football is a popular sport. We have two traditional dances, one of them is Polca which emphasizes rhythm and Guaraní which is romantic. In addition, music is our merit, the guitarist Berta Rojas once had a concert in Korea.

R: These days, President Roh is visiting South American countries. The president is said to have given orders to do research on ways to improve the relations between Korea and Mercosur.

A: Now, we live in an era of globalization, so Paraguay and Mercosur members want to negotiate more with other countries. Paraguay's over 70 percent of trade amount is in Mercosur, so we will increase the negotiations with the U.S., Europe and Asian countries, especially with Korea.

R: How many Korean emigrants live in Paraguay? What do they do?

A: In the past, many Koreans emigrated to South American countries including Paraguay. They have had a good time, and they kept their own tradition. For example, they make and eat Kimchi. In Paraguay, there



Iguazu Falls located near the national border between Paraguay and Brazil.

is Mandioca which is similar to Kimchi. And they manage their own shop. There are a couple of Asian countries' embassies in Paraguay such as the Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese and Korean embassies in Paraguay. In the global world, Korean emigrants will be an important connection between Korea and Paraguay. Nevertheless, nowadays, it is true that Korean emigration rate is lower than before, they go to the U.S. instead.

Passion and confidence were felt from the young Paraguayan ambassador, he kindly described many things about Paraguay to the reporter and explained the connection between Paraguay and Korea. Among the last message to Hufsans, he emphasized that the young people have to keep in mind their goals. "No one can stop you. Keep going. It's up to you" He was a person who is very proud of his country and who sees the importance of international cooperation. Most of all, he was a kind ambassador who will most likely give wise advice to the juniors.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Associate Editor of International Section



For deeper discussion and criticism

Most students at HUFSS have probably heard about People's Library, but how many students actually know what it does and for what it exists? Located on the first floor of the old Administrative Offices, People's Library is a mini-library. With about 6 active managing members and a chief librarian, People's Library is open to public from 11 AM to 5 PM.

"People's Library is the students' self-governed library. It is an open space for all HUFSSans," Song Du-ryu (C-03), the chief librarian asserted. People's Library was first suggested to HUFSS in 1995. However, it did not exist as an actual library but as a group, and in 1999, the library was established in the old Student Center. People's Library does not exist only in HUFSS. In various universities such as Korea University

and Kangwon National University, People's Library was established as a place for university students' vigorous intellectual and progressive culture. "In the early stage, People's Library acted as a place for university students to participate in student movements. Now, serious student movements have disappeared among universities, yet we would like to provide students with a place that seeks progressive discussions and criticism about the society," Song Du-ryu explained.

The library has a total of 2,300 books. These books are mostly about social science, but materials that they have collected from the beginning of People's Library are diverse from publications of *dongaris* to curriculums of the GSC. There are various jobs that People's Library plans and does inside the school. First of all, they work as a

library, lending books that they have. They have about 180 members now, and to register one must either pay 3,000 won or donate two to three books on social science. Nevertheless, anybody can drop by the library and read the books inside the library whether she or he is a member or not.

Apart from its function as a library, People's Library offers seminars and lectures on social issues. In November, a special lecture was offered on the new anti-prostitution law and in October, on anti-war. Also, members participate in on and off campus projects such as a book-sharing campaign, joint pub, and the Mayday executive team. "Biweekly, we have an open-gathering for book reviews and we also hold seminars internally with our members. We also link with People's Libraries in other universities or with societies inside HUFSS for various activities," said the chief librarian.

However, People's Library is not widely recognized by HUFSSans. According to a freshman member of the library about 5 to 10 people visit each day, but the level of participation by students is low. "We are aware that we do have an aspect of only waiting for the students to knock on our door rather than reaching out. But we are and have been planning on various activities that involve students. We do not advertise much; we think that it is best to let HUFSSans know about us through the works we do," Song Du-ryu remarked on the issue of advertising People's Library.

As pointed out by Song, university students nowadays are not actively interested in social issues and problems. Even though some students still talk about them, critical discussions based on sound facts and well-thought out arguments are hard to find. "Students have narrow outlook of the society, and they are not eager to learn about it. Number of academic societies inside the school have disappeared or exist in name only. We would like to contribute to the popularization of these progressive discussions and support the culture of HUFSSans that the students make with their own hands," emphasized Song.

Between the members of People's Library and the graduated students, there are people who wish to, and are, working in the civic groups and associations where they keep their eyes open to the society. It is true that people are becoming more and more ignorant of or indifferent to what is happening in our society. But on the other hand, there are still places like People's Library where people may come to learn and study together about this world they are living in. As Song Du-ryu says, "People's Library is always open to everyone. If you want to study and develop a keen eye, People's Library is the place for you."

By Lee Hyae-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

Books

To stand together as forest

Shin Young-bok, a professor of Sungkonghoe University and a writer in his fifties, has a unique experience that distinguishes him from other professors. He was involved in the *Tongilhyeongmyeongdang* incident; a major spy incident involving 158 people that the government announced in 1968. This is an unfamiliar incident to the students nowadays, but Professor Shin was one of the 158 people who had to spend 20 years of his youth behind bars.

As a writer, the book "Deobureosup," roughly translated as "Forest Together," is a record of Shin Young-bok's travel around the world after he gets released from the long imprisonment in 1988 and is completely pardoned in 1998. In the front cover of the book, it is commented, "A postcard from abroad by Shin Young-bok at the turn of the century." Spending one-fifth of the last century in a small dark prison cell, it is curious what kind of world he should have seen.

The book is organized in a format so that the readers feel like they are actually reading a postcard. Whenever he goes the readers can imagine Professor Shin stopping by maybe on a bench, or on a mountaintop, writing to his dearest friend, or to an unknown person like the readers of his book.

Unlike any other travel documents, Shin Young-bok does not marvel at the grand constructions of the advanced Western countries. Instead of looking at just the outward appearance, he talks about the sacrifices and victims that were made behind the scene. On the high walls of the Great Wall in China, he thinks about the people who died building it. When Shin visits the Amazon rainforest, he does not feel pity for the native people of the Amazon who live without conveniences of modern life. He rather feels distressed thinking about how, in the name of progress, the lives of the people in the area were



destroyed by an external force. It is about how a culture destroys another, and how a nation decides what is best for another nation. In his writing, Shin Young-bok talks at length about the values people forget, engrossed in development and opening up to the world.

While reading the book, the readers might be confused with so many ideas and so many places he has been to and seen. Each chapter is written in a different place and takes the reader to a different continent like a journey without any prearranged plans. Maybe it is because the problems that the writer brings up are problems full of confusion.

The meaning of the title "Deobureosup" means being a forest together. To make up a forest, thousands of trees are needed. A tree cannot make a forest by itself. In a forest, diverse types of trees exist together, no matter whether they are tall or short, green or red. All these different trees come together to make up a beautiful scenery. Through Professor Shin's stories, readers will be able to learn that the world is also the same, and that instead of changing one another, judging oneself by its own standard, we must stand together as a one big forest.

By Lee Hyae-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

FOOTSTEPS

Scene of martyrdom

It is already December, and Christmas will arrive soon with the cold weather. The streets are brightly lit up with the festive decorations that add to the delightful atmosphere. As all people know, Christmas began to be celebrated as a religious day to mark the birth of Jesus Christ. This religious day is now a national holiday and Koreans celebrate this day regardless of religion and age. Nevertheless, apart from the bright mood of the day, the history of Catholicism in Korea is filled with sacrifices and suppression. Haemi-eup Town Fortress Wall is one of the places where people can still trace the unfortunate events that took place in the process of transmitting Catholicism to Korea.

About 2 hours ride will easily lead the way to Chungcheongnam-do Seosan-si from Seoul. Town Fortress Wall is a fortress castle that surrounds a town or a village. Now, because nothing but a government office remains inside Haemi-eup Town Fortress Wall, it is hard to imagine a town inside the fort despite its gigantic size. Haemi-eup Town Fortress Wall is designated as a historical site no. 116 with its characteristics as one of the few forts built on the plains and with its dark history as the biggest Holy Land of religious martyrdom.

In Korea, it was only after the Korean War that Roman Catholicism became widely known and made surprising growth. The first person who introduced Catholicism to Koreans was Lee Su-gwang, who visited the Ming-dynasty several times as an envoy before and after the Japanese Invasion of Korea in 1592. He brought to Korea books on Catholicism by Matteo Ricci, who is credited with evangelizing China, through his book "Jibongyuseol."

From then on, in 1700s, a group of Korean Catholics who had taken up learning Western thoughts arranged the first Chosun Catholic Church in 1784. However, with the Confucianism that took over the Chosun dynasty, Roman Catholics were subject to massive persecution several times in history.

Haemi-eup Town Fortress Wall was built in 1491 under the reign of King Sejong and has a typical form of stonewall. The walls is 1,800 meters long and 5 meters high, surrounding a grass plain of 200,000 square meters. There are four main gates in four different directions of the building with roads that reach the government office on

the center. From 1866, the tragic persecution of Catholics began inside the fortress, such as Byeongin persecution and persecution which was progressed in the era of King Gojong. Both these two incidents happened due to the flow of time when Western influence started to affect the country.

Byeongin persecution began at the time Chosun was being threatened as a result of Russia's southward policy. Korean Catholics at the time thought that the French missionaries would help Chosun stand up to advances made by the Russians and sought the help of French missionaries. Unfortunately, the plan failed, and the suppression began. Also in 1868, a German merchant Oppert Ernst Jacob digs the Nameyongun tomb and it becomes known that Korean Catholics were involved in this scheme. All these incidents led to the persecution of Catholicism, and about 1,000 people were martyred inside Haemi-eup Town Fortress Wall.

Entering Jinnam gate, which is one of the four main gates, the visitors can view the sites that still remain and show the brutal past. The Hoya tree is the exact tree that was used to torture people by hanging them on it with wires. Next to the tree, people can see the building site of prison where the believers were imprisoned. Not only were the Catholics under great torment inside the fortress, thrashing on the rock bridge outside the West gate also killed the Catholics. Now, the stone bridge is removed and replaced, named as *Jarigaedol*, meaning thrashing stone in Korean. With the dark, blood-like stains on top of the stone, it gives visitors a chill, reminding them of the innocent deaths. "There are barely no records on the people who were killed. Hundreds of people died without even leaving their names," Lee Gi-yeon who gives guidance to visitors about the cultural assets in Seosan-si remarked.

These days, Roman Catholicism is one of the leading religions in Korea. Apart from the joy of Christmas, visiting Haemi-eup Town Fortress Wall might be another way to enjoy Christmas and think about the past sufferings of Catholics in Korea.

By Lee Hyae-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Supreme power of constitution

The role and significance of the Constitutional Court

The year 2004 is about to end. This year, there have been many big issues that surprised people, but among them, the incidents that attracted biggest public attention were the impeachment of President Roh and the Constitutional Court ruling that the law to move the capital is a violation of the constitution. Between these two cases, the common factor is the Constitutional Court which played a key role in both incidents. The Constitutional Court became well known to the people through these cases and people's interest in it has greatly increased. What does the Constitutional Court actually do and what is its significance?

The first ever case that involved the Constitutional Court's characteristics was "Marbury v. Madison" in 1803 at the United States Supreme Court. In this case, the Supreme Court decided a law enacted by the Congress was illegal based on the constitution. This was the first case that exercised one of the jurisdictions of the Constitutional Court, the judgement on the constitutionality of laws, which became deep rooted into the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1919, the first Constitutional Court in European continent was established in Austria and it was after the Second World War that the Constitutional Court became generally organized in numerous countries. The European countries, which suffered from infringement of basic rights by totalitarianism, decided they needed the court to guard human rights. Now, various countries such as Poland, Spain, Russia, Thailand, Japan and so on have the Constitutional Court or its system.

From the late 18th century, the written constitution appeared and the democratic value was legislated as law. However, the people's basic freedom and rights were violated in many cases through willful, unjust act of the nation and the dictatorship of political power. To prevent these cases from happening and confirm the power of the constitutional law to protect the people's rights, the Constitutional Court was suggested. The Constitutional Court strongly regulates governmental power, binds the sovereignty into the constitutional basis and makes it work as a protection to basic human rights by assuring it to go through due formalities, in a free and democratic country.

Nowadays, the Constitutional Court broadly divides into two types by its historical formation process. One is the American type, which is a dispersed, non-concentrated type. The constitutional trials' judicial decision is decentralized to the general courts. This American type was



The Korea Herald

adapted widely by countries, which share the same system of law, for example, Canada, India, Japan and Australia. On the other hand, the European type is where it has a concentrated form that is widely spread among European nations and in countries where they adapted the European law system such as Korea. This type is characterized by separate structures like the actual Constitutional Court to hold constitutional trials.

Both types of Constitutional Courts have positive sides and negative sides. The American constitutional trial has its good point in the fact that it can precede the jurisdiction of violation of constitution closely, case by case. In this case, it must be set forth beforehand that the court is independent from any political influence and is trusted by the people. On the other hand, the negative side shows that the American type's jurisdiction is applied only in a single case each in principle, which becomes its limit. In the European Constitutional Court, it became possible to fulfill the standard of the constitutional law effectively and contribute in making other state organs to have stronger recognition of the constitutional law in whole, through an independent organism that regularize and professionally take care of constitutional problems.

The Korean government is taking the form of European Constitutional Court. Korea's Constitutional Court goes back to 1948, with its root in the Constitutional Committee. From then on, the constitutional litigation system in Korea changed its form with the shift of governments. In 1961, the Constitutional Court that is very similar to the Constitutional Court of nowadays appeared. Unfortunately, however, it could not actually be established due to a sudden military coup d'etat that occurred in May 16 of the same year. Since the incident, the Constitutional Court was nearly regarded as an organ in name only. In 1988, the

Constitutional Court that we see today was finally created when the so-called Sixth Republic was established.

The Constitutional Court of Republic of Korea consists of 9 justices. Of the nine, the president of the Republic appoints three, three are elected by the National Assembly, and three are designated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court. The president of the Constitutional Court is appointed by the president of the Republic with the consent of the National Assembly and serves for 6 years. The president of the Republic commissions all nine Justices. Accordingly, the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary choose Constitutional Court justices.

There are about 5 basic functions that the Constitutional Court fills. First, there is the judgement on the constitutionality of laws, where the court judges the constitutionality of laws. "Laws" here include statutes or acts, treaties, and presidential decrees. The recent enactment of the role would include the jurisdiction that decided moving of the capital illegal. Secondly, the judgement on impeachment is one of the most well known works the Constitutional Court with the case of President Roh. According to this right, the Constitutional Court can decide on the impeachment that the National Assembly passes on when any members of the government constitute including the Constitutional Court's justices themselves violates the constitution.

Third, the Constitutional Court also has the power to proceed in the judgement on dissolution of a political party and fourth, judgement on competence dispute among political parties. At last, the judgement on constitutional complaint is one of the most important and realistic roles the Constitutional Court have been doing for the nation's people. It is also the most distinctive feature that is similar to the old Shinmoonko system, a large drum for people to hit when they have something to

make petition of to the king, which existed in the Chosun Dynasty. If anyone's fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution have been infringed through the exercise or non-exercise of governmental powers, and if a legislative act, presidential decree, ordinance or other law directly infringes upon an individual's basic rights, the individual may file a constitutional complaint against the law itself. This can be regarded as the role of the Constitutional Court that exactly matches the fundamental significance.

However, although the Constitutional Court seem as if it is the mighty organ in the legal system, they do have limits. Byun Hae-cheol, a professor of College of Law in HUFSS remarked, "The Constitutional Court cannot do everything. First of all, they cannot make a judgement that contradicts the constitution. Also, when they are making a decision, they can only decide whether the case is just to the constitutional law. They cannot proceed in a legislation act although they can recommend an alternative law for the stability of the constitution." It can be said that the Constitutional Court has limits in selecting the justices. Professor Byun added that despite the fact that the Constitutional Court is an independent organism from any political influence, with the justices being selected by the political powers, there could be an influence.

With the on-going situations of today in Korean society, it is true that numerous people are doubtful about its role. The Constitutional Court will have to remember that originally, the Constitutional Court is a place where it had the supreme power to guard the constitutional law and prevent the violation of it, and that it is its duty to protect the people's basic rights.

By Lee Hyae-myung
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Lee Hyae-myung / The Argus

Good try but not enough to be true festival of plays

Reviewing for the year 2004 that was full of plays, "A Series of the Best"

The project that gained very much attention from people in the theatrical world. It is Yeongeugyeoljeon, A Series of the Best (YGYJ). Have you ever heard about it? It is the Korean play project of the year 2004 which consist of fifteen works which showed from 1980s to 2000s and was good in both the quality and the popularity. The bureau of YGYJ announced to offer the service for audience with various exhibitions of the works' photographs, posters and special packages, and to make long-run hit works in Korean theatrical world by activating a large-scale repertory system.

The project started off with "Mr. Han's Chronicle" on January 8 in 2004, and "Equus," "Debasing Audience," "Urge being men," "The Fantasticks," "Hamlet," "Night Mother," "Heosamkwan's Blood-selling Story," "Taxi Driver," "Please Turn off the Light," "In the Moon Night of Baengma River," "Youth Glorification," "O-gu" were put on the stage. Only the last repertory, "Blood Wedding" and "Barber Park Bong-gu" are showing now.

Works

"Debasing Audience," the third work of YGYJ, made records with its tickets sold out by giving audience unique laugh with the form, "Play of the Absurd." Each spectator

could figure out different meanings from the actors' remarks depending on whether they understood them as their proper meanings or as the actors pronounced them, which were very uniquely spoken unlike the way common people usually pronounces them. In addition, the performers' ceaseless vituperation such as about the impeachment, the irrationality and the corruption of Korean society and politics made people feel refreshed. The best part was pouring salt and water to the visitors, which was maybe the important factor that made possible the long-term showing of this play.

The expectation to "Youth Glorification" that made the big star, Park Hae-il was great from the start. The hero, Young-min is a wandering second-grade high school student who is attending high school for four years. He has friends who are in not good situation like him. Also, there are incompetent father, mother who became blind from a fight with her husband, and waitress who loves Young-min and is suffering from epilepsy. They are so sad that they make people sad and moved even when they are laughing. However, the characters give not only sadness about their lives, but also hope, which is the belief that they can go forward against these sad and bad circumstance because they are still young. This work reflects well nowadays

youth that is not so bright but hopeful, like the high praises they won for directing and acting from the first showing.

Positive Points

The biggest achievement of the project is popularization of plays. Of course, people who are in theatrical world or manias of play paid attention to it. But, even people who did not enjoy plays before were interested in YGYJ.

"I got the chance to come here through a group viewing in my company. I think the play well described our lives and death. Maybe I should visit theaters more often," remarked Kang Sun-ja, a 45-year-old female who watched "O-gu" as her first ever play, which is the 13th work of YGYJ. It is quiet great achievement to make people who did not see any play appear in Dongsong Art Center.

The aim to activate repertory made possible many plays' long-term showing. Many plays were performed in other theaters including regions, out of Seoul after their first performance in YGYJ. "Debasing Audience," has been doing its performance in other theaters in Daehakro. "The Fantasticks," which started on April, has performed in other cities such as Daejeon, Ulsan, Ansan, Goheung, and Pocheon. It will

enter the stage in Daehakro again on December 8. In addition, "Youth Glorification" started encore performance from December 1.

The change in audience's attitude is also considerable factor. It often happened for visitors to be late, take pictures, have food or drink, or to not turn off their cellular phones. YGYJ, however, banned these things from the first, and infused the recognition of entering before start, turning off cellular phones, and not carrying food in, which were diffused throughout play viewers although it is not perfect yet.

The system of Yeonaen, which means people who love plays was also a novel try. Under the name of it, YGYJ made them visit Dongsong Art Center providing special discounts, leaflets, and gift events only for them.

Negative points

The highly motivated tries of the beginning became faint as time passed. When they announced the project at first they said, the masterpieces will be shown with the actors who appeared in the original works. Of course, there were some actors who did, yet it is now difficult to make big stars to act on the YGYJ stage. After not well-known nerve war between a director

and the planning team, Dongsong won to change the cast from director's intention to theirs considering the profits.

In the case of "Equus," its quality was quiet different in accordance with the condition of the hero, Jo Jae-hyun, since he was filming two movies at that time. It was obvious that tight schedule was not good for both actors and audience. Spectators also said that there were problems such as lack of practice and harmony among performers and directors when they inspected "Mr. Han's Chronicle" and "Hamlet."

What play manias' complain the most about is too light mood caused by YGYJ's pursuit for profits. "I was surprised at someone calling 'Barber Park Bong-gu' as a curiosity-seeking, cruel drama. Recently, there is mood widely spread to regard seeing plays so easily and handily just for killing time. It is good phenomenon for more people to be interested in plays, but there is no earnestness at all. I think it is affected by YGYJ's light advertisement," criticized Kim Hyang-ran who often appreciate many performances.

Early plan to make Dongsong Art Center the place of play festival has disappeared and only meetings with people of the theatrical world that take place sometimes, discount, and gifts events are what is left.

Half-success

The theatrical world turned its attention to YGYJ over the year of 2004. Its result is just around the corner. It had great success answering the first purpose when people look at the achievements such as popularization of plays, incitement of active participation, and recognition of seeing etiquette.

Before this project, many people thought that plays are difficult to enjoy and only special people can do it. Extensive advertisement, appearing on most mass media made common people feel less isolated from plays.

These things are success of YGYJ. However, there are also questions asking that they persuade too much profits after obtaining excellent results, not coming up to people's expectation who paid attention to them. Obviously, it immensely affected the theatrical world. Looking back the year of 2004 of YGYJ, a little hope arise for next various new projects which to pursue purity of plays as well as commercial success.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section



OVERVIEW

Looking for little heroes

When we look around, it seems that the era of heroes has risen through TV and movies. Starting from "Lee Soon-shin of the immortality" which focuses on the hero that fought against the Japanese troops 400 years ago, and "The heroic age," the story of plutocracy leaders, to "The age of the private citizen" which was televised and loved with the story of Kim Doo-han, recently the stories of heroes have been screened many times. This phenomenon is not limited in visual materials but continues in written materials. The stories of heroes have always been interesting. But let's look at the reason these stories are suddenly gaining so much interest from the public.

The reason we want these heroes is as follows. When we watch the news or read the newspapers, there are always stories that make us frown. Internationally, the U.S. that started the unjust war against Iraq is threatening North Korea with war. In addition, China and Japan are fighting for dominance in the northeastern Asia and they are threatening us, too. Under all these circumstances the politicians are fighting emotionally over their personal gains in the government. Socially, along with the unemployment, as the part-timers are increasing significantly, the society is becoming more and more unstable. Such circumstances make the heroes from the past come to life again, and from the stories of heroes people can get courage.

When we look at these stories closely, however, they disappoint us. For example, Lee Soon-shin of the drama "Lee Soon-shin of the immortality," no one would argue that he was not a hero that fought against the Japanese troops and protected our country. However, in the drama Lee Soon-shin is described as a totally different person, he was a war hero not a rebellion. Also he works for a merchant who is considered in the lower class and shows his ability of a manager. If he had done all those things under the rulings of the king, he would have only walked along the way Jang Gil-san and Lim Gguk-jung did. Instead of bringing the heroes that become legends to life in reality again, we are rewriting the history in our own way, distorting it in some way.

Likewise, "The age of the private citizen" idealized a gangster to become a patriot and the financial cliques who accumulated wealth by flattering seem righteous and good in "The heroic age." These stories are not true. But these false stories do catch attention. Do the stories have to be made up? Isn't there any other way?

The answer is to concentrate on the heroes of our time. People usually say that in reality there is no hero. This may be right in a democratic society where everyone is equal. But when you think of a hero in a different perspective, then heroes do exist in reality. In a democratic society as today, heroes are those who resist against the injustice and love all people and follow the democratic rules no matter what the person's reputation or class in society may be.

Although "Che Guevara" has different ideology from us, the pure power of resistance shows us that he is a hero. Also the sacrificial laborer Jeon Tae-il enabled us to think of him as a hero. Kim Gu who fought for independence when everyone else was compromising with reality is the hero of our time. Even though they are regarded as heroes, these people are not different from us. They just did their best to follow what they believed in and resisted against injustices.

Not only these heroes we all heard of, but also there are many "little heroes" in our society around us. From those dedicating their whole life for those in need to the unknown people who resisted against all kinds of injustices, we can find a lot of "little heroes" near us. Like them, people who practice the democratic values in their own place in their own way are also heroes. In order to solve our problems we encounter in life these are the heroes we need and the "little heroes" of our time. These heroes live with us and we, too, can follow them and become one of heroes.

Highlighting the heroes from the past to the public interest cannot be criticized. Using it commercially and distorting truth, however, seem to be thoughtless. If the society needs heroes, let's focus on the heroes that are around us.

By Jeon Kyu-man
Editorial Consultant

Rendezvous

New sound completed by new trial

There are four men who make novel sound and do various performances. They are Park Seung-won, Cho Min-su, Song Kyung-keun, and Kang Sun-il who gathered under the name of group Gong Myoung. Gong Myoung, formed in 1998 with its members majoring Korean traditional music, is the group experimenting with new sounds. It has been getting favorable response from overseas as well as in Korea. During the past seven years that the group has been performing, they have produced two albums and many performances including three of their own concerts. They took charge of the music in such plays as "Lady Macbeth", "Seoanhwacha", "19 and 80," and "Hamlet," and took part in musicals such as "King Uru" and "Mongyudowondo." In addition, they also created and produced music in the movie, "Whispering Corridors 3: Wishing Stairs." The article dealt with fascinating group Gong Myoung who has been playing their own music, showing novel ensemble with various novel instruments and pursuing popularization and world music.

How did you meet each other and make the group Gong Myoung?

We met in 1993 at the department of Korean Traditional Music at Chugye University for the Arts. We had a chance to perform together at the university concert. At the time, we played percussion and its title was Gong Myoung. So, we naturally started doing music together afterwards.

Does the name Gong Myoung have a special meaning?

"Gong Myoung" is Sino-Korean; "gong" means "together" and "myoung" means "ringing" so "Gong Myoung" means "ringing together." When "Gong" means "hitting" and "Myoung" means "ringing" in Chinese characters, it means ringing by hitting, and if "Gong" means "together" and "Myoung" means "being bright" it means that the music audience and Gong Myoung themselves become bright together. Therefore, it basically means that by playing our music, it makes the audience and Gong Myoung happy and bright together.

You took part in many various plays, musicals, movies. How did you feel about those works?

When we entered the stage in the play "Lady Macbeth" as musicians, we acquired a different perspective of music. Until then, we thought concerts have to show specific genre and instruments, but we learned about the



Gong Myoung is playing "Sunflower" in their practice room. Song Kyung-keun, Park Seung-won, Cho Min-su, and Kang Sun-il in clockwise direction.

mind of actors on stage through this play. It was difficult to show not only our skills but also thinking what we have to act or direct. Gong Myoung is the group trying to show synthesize features, so any obstacles in our mind do not exist. This made us try other plays, musicals, and movie. It was possible to meet many people by boldly meeting popular or general genre. This is power, property, and studying for us. It is meaningful to work with good people having the same mind with us.

Some people introduce you as a fusion gukak group. What music do you pursue?

Fusion is the genre which categorized our music in record shops. Our music's character is close to indie, so once we were called as an indie band of gukak. Even though we majored traditional music, what we are pursuing is music of creation. We make our own instruments, write our own music piece with those instruments, play them and make our performance art. If our music should be contained in one specific genre, world music is better, because we are using various instruments including western and Korean.

How did you come up with making instruments? What did you make?

We thought that we needed new sounds and new instruments to make new music. To make the color of Gong Myoung, we should find new sound in newer instruments. Maybe because all of us are interested in new sound, new instruments came out. We made Gong Myoung, bamboo instruments which we

named after our group name, Elec Jang-gu, instruments making sound of footstep and water, and bell made from wood. Also, we reformed existing instruments. For example, our manager made Sogeu possible to play various tones which original ones cannot make and our drum is different from existing ones.

You experienced many foreign festivals, was there something special in there?

First of all, we were shocked by the great performances and the passion of Pina Bausch in Germany when we took part in Pina Bausch Tanztheater Wuppertal. Pina Bausch, the old woman treated all invited artists, talked, and took pictures with them holding parties every night and she would take part in all the performances the next day. Kontakt Festival was a similar case. The well-made works completed with humans' ability and powers not money are invited for the festival. The factor which moved people were not well-operated lights or the sound system but the artists' spirit. Gong Myoung is dreaming of making that kind of stage. We want to have the stage appearing of the artists' energy and efforts without any special equipment.

Some people blame you are not preserving Korean traditional music, what do you think about the opinion?

We answer that we are not doing gukak whenever people asked whether our music is gukak or not. Even though we learned traditional music, we just want to make the

music young people can response to; we do not present any alternative proposal. We do not want you to misunderstand. People often say "You are the representative of gukak and should do a good job because you are already well-known." It is true to do well. But, we are just singing what we feel and want. Please watch us as we are not as succession of traditional music.

Nowadays fusion music is quite popular, what do you think about this phenomenon?

I think succession and development of traditional music has to be led by music museums like The National Center for Korean Traditional Performing Arts, it is impossible to change the current of the era. Of course mixing became too messed up now, but it will be regulated. Continuous trying will make really great musicians who have fabulous music ability. Nowadays is the era of competition where the world is having cultural fights even not make mention to fusion. Many advanced countries are assimilating other culture and making it their own to sell those that have vision. Even though we have great culture, we Koreans have little idea to pretty wrap it up.

Please give some comments to HUFsans

Our experience has taught us that learning foreign languages is very important. Even though music represents our thoughts, we want to explain our mind and tradition with language, so we envy those students who study foreign languages. We hope that you will study hard and publicize our culture and spirit to foreigners.

Interviewing Gong Myoung's four members did not proceed smoothly, since the reporter prepared the questions regarding their music as Gukak like other people's misunderstanding. Unexpected questions and answers made an awkward mood. However, the mood was completely converted when the reporter asked their performance for pictures. Even though the reporter already enjoyed some of their concerts, it was exciting, delight, and live playing. Through their music, they said more words than they told in almost two hours. Walking forward of Gong Myoung, who express their words with their own music, is expectable. They will never disappoint you.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section



Make art an oasis for people

Oasis Project is squatting to make real art

An unseemly building stands at 923-6, Mok-dong, Yangcheon-gu, Seoul. This is the Yesurin Hoegwan, which was to support and provide spaces for poor artists' work. The plan of building it was started by The Korean Federation of Art & Culture Organization (Yechong - it is often called Yechong, an abbreviation in Korean) as one of the public pledges of the government after President Kim Young-sam was inaugurated in 1992.

However, until now, 12 years after starting the construction of the structure, nothing was done for making the Yesurin Hoegwan; that is, gathering opinions, discussion process in public, or minute examination among people in culture and art world were never done. In this building, only about ten percent of space is for artists or their activities. The total space of the building is five floors under ground and twenty floors on the ground. The rest 90 percent contains rooms for getting profits, stores, and gyms. This has brought many adverse comments about the building and about Yechong's wrong attitude. In addition, its construction remains uncompleted from 1999. Also Yechong is now being investigated by the prosecutory authorities with suspicion of illegal absurdity and lobby funds.

In this situation, Oasis Project team put an advertisement for rent in their homepage on June 18 for the Yesurin Hoegwan which belongs to Yechong. They visited the building with the artists who wanted to move in on July 17 and tried to have occupation performance on August 15, the day of their moving in, but they were put down by the police and Yechong prosecuted the artists who took part in the performance for illegal occupation. This movement is the Oasis Project, one of the Squat movements that is trying to obtain autonomous and open art communities and public cultural space with the participation of citizens.

Ministry of Culture & Tourism announced (MCT) to collect five billion won that the furnished supplementary money. Oasis Project also issued a statement on it that MCT has to call in all money illegally possessed from Yechong and give the uncompleted space as artists' workrooms for their creation and communication.

What is the squat movement and Oasis Project?

Squat means "to settle on unoccupied land without legal claim" in the dictionary. It is reused as a word meaning "to advance into a space which is not allowed." It was used in such a case that Austrian herdboys to feed sheep enter others' pasture land. In the western society, extreme private ownership and inequality produced squat after the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century. Squat is a social trouble in using space, and it questions what real justice, philosophy, and policy of modern society about space is. Entering the 1980s, many governments of European countries constructed cheap rent buildings in the suburbs of cities, and let large-scale workshops and factories move outside of downtown according to the governments' urban planning. The space where squatters squatted was left empty, and artists squatted this. Looking at squat movements for the right to live and squat artists' movement in European society, Oasis Project which revives left or dead empty space with art started to question if art squat is possible upon Mokdong Yesurin Hoegwan.

They prepared the project for artists and arranged the building which was being built for artists' welfare and creation, but left abandoned for the last five years. In the process, they were invited three exhibitions from Savina Museum, Heyri Festival, and Total Museum as a current of new art trend. To let citizens know about the Oasis Project, they attempted Guerilla Arts Festivals before August in front of Yesurin Hoegwan, Daehakro, and Mokdong Paris Park. They also created works of art on the fences of the building and had a forum about what kind of art space is wanted in the Korean society of the 21st century.



Why is it needed and how about foreign cases?

Recently, some tries of squat are shown in the Korean artistic world. For example, twelve young artists did a squat in Espace da Vinci in front of Hongik University on April, and thirty artists who were invited by art group "Michin" lived in a reconstructed building of Sinsa-dong, Gangnam-gu in Seoul.

Squat which started in earnest in Europe such as Netherlands and Denmark is actively diffusing to the world now. Squatters in Europe insisted that squatting in empty building space is the right way to create not only economic value but also political and cultural value. They lead positive valuation and support from the press, citizens, and society of all sorts. Through this process, squat became more active. There are about 100 squat places in Amsterdam. And, using the places is changing various appearances. For example, cafes, community centers, or cultural facilities are operated through squatting large-scale space like factories or outworn industrial facilities.

On the other hand, squat by artists began in earnest from 1979 in France, when it attracted public attention as a unique form of "squat art" and "squat atelier." In the case of squat atelier, Chez Robert, the house of Robert, is located in the center of Paris. It is opened to the citizens and the number of visitors is over 40,000 each year. With the development of squat as revived cultural space by offering enjoyment of culture, the city of Paris is somewhat protecting the squat artists from forced demolition.

Sizable squat ateliers are operated not only in France but also in Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands and so on. European squat artists usually do tour exhibitions by changing their works in summer.

What are the difficulties of squat movement?

Squatting Yesurin Hoegwan for performance is illegal according to Korean law. Because Yechong prosecuted the members of the Oasis Project, the artists have to come and go to police stations during work time. The case will be held on the court. The artists and citizens who is driving forward the Oasis Project insist that they intend to check out the suspended construction of the Yesurin Hoegwan and the advertisement of rent is not a realistic one but an artistic and society criticizing performance everyone can know.

Art is not only for the upper class

"There are many artists who cannot afford to do their work, to make a living and to have workrooms, so we insist on making empty space in downtown workrooms and art space. If art space like a park for people to join and enjoy is formed, art can be in our lives. We try to break down the realistic limits that cannot get workrooms and try to make artistic works without money and make new art through the artistic communication in the breaking process. Under the financial crisis, the poor and the homeless as well as artists have trouble in this cold winter. On the other hand, the rich have a lot of empty space for profits. Is it right? Of course, if you say it is because of capitalism, I can say nothing. But, in view of human rights, we want to present the problems," remarked Kim Kang, spokesperson of the Oasis Project about justness of squatting.

She also asked to help them by joining and supporting the festivals and trial not as onlookers but as participants. "Break the prejudice that art is just for elites, not outsiders like me. It is important to freely talk, interchange, and communicate together."

Now, squatting is not easy in Korea. The squatters have to fight in court, which gives poor artists physical, psychological and financial burden. It also takes away time to create artistic works. In addition, common citizens do not have clear recognition on squat yet, and it makes them more depressed. However, it is obvious that art is not just for people of the upper class and should not be enjoyed only by them. The new art and space is needed for the common, poor, and weak people.

The spokesperson, Kim Youn-Hoan and Kim Kang gave the information and their opinion through interview with the reporter and pictures and a part of contents were used from the homepage of the Oasis Project - <http://www.squatist.org>.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Editor of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Charles Cho-plin of the times



Lim Hyeo-jung / The Argus

If one turns on the television, there are many entertainers to enjoy watching these days. However, it is uncommon to meet them around our actual life. Because of this reason, people think that oneself, these entertainers easily differ from them. Most HUFSSans say "Oh, I seem to have met this man some where" when they meet Cho Yong-jun who is a student majoring economics at HUFSS. However, he studies economics in an ordinary lecture room just like other students. He also participates in a group that belongs to his department. No one notices that he is a comedian.

He made his debut as a comedian at the SBS. He also lectured as a recreation teacher in an in-service training institute of KBS. He performed many live comedies at Daehakro. At last, he occupied attention among people doing recreation volunteering work for children with tumor. Especially, he works as the master of ceremonies at an event which to serve these ill children. When he started service activities, many children at first did not open their heart. Mr. Cho said "After I cut my hair like these children, the children started to open their mind and started to like me." He made efforts to learn more and do social service.

Moreover, he said that "To entertain the people at events you have to at least know more than 500 kinds of skills." He has experienced both mental and material suffering when trying to create new skills. Because of the experience, he doesn't pass by even little things easily. For example, he listens to people drinking, what they are talking about and what interest they have. And that applies to his own comedy. "But which is most important is the heart not the skill." He insisted that making people laugh by using skills is not a sincere laugh. His memories sorrow the most when the children who had hope to recover from their illness died. He says that the perfect cure would be presenting them a heartfelt performance. He has plans to see children suffering from tumor with his friends in the future.

He said that a comedian is a job worth to do. And said that HUFSSans has talents about comedy. "We must share our talents with other people. It is a present which god gave to us. Making people smile could be the most wonderful thing. Studying comedy at all times, your talents about comedy will last forever." He said that he wishes to keep in touch with Gim Gu-ra who is also a comedian. He highly valued a capability of social satire and humor.

He also gives effort into his major, trying to connect his profession with it. He searched for leisure economics when he studies working on his graduation thesis. Leisure economics is a part of a non-preference subject. He has a plan to cultivate this. For example, a value of leisure is that baseball could change the values of this part of economics. He is doing his best in both studies and comedy.

"My favorite motto is not to say goodbye too easily to others that are involved in anyway with me." Mr. Cho said that it is more important to make a bond with one person well than meeting many people. He told that the people in each one's life is a precious property. His friends recommended that he should be a comedian. Because of this reason, he told that a person to become a fool to make laugh out of people is not true comedy. With a smile, he told that "I perhaps know half of HUFSS students. Human relations are just a bright hope." If he succeeds in whether as a comedian or another profession in the future, he remarks not only will he build a dormitory named after him in HUFSS but also will give many donations to the school.

He smiled and said "No HUFSSans perhaps love HUFSS as well as me. I always run to wherever HUFSS calls me." He surely has pride for the school. Although he has a job which is a comedian, he is no different with other HUFSSans. Like his words, it is no doubt that the world of smile and laughter is coming.

Kweon Hyeon-jun
Reporter of Campus Section



1 Exterior of Chez Robert 2,3 Interior of Chez Robert 4 Guerilla Arts Festivals in front of Yesurin Hoegwan 5 Advertisement of 8 · 15 Squat Movement in the Yesurin Hoegwan 6 The forum in front of the Yesurin Hoegwan 7,8,9 The trace that squatters left in the Yesurin Hoegwan after 8 · 15 Squat Movement



Jung Su-nam
Cartoonist of The Argus