

## FBS brings rhythm

FBS song festival finished with comparatively successful result on May 25, at the Open Air Theater of Wangsan campus. With the purpose of bringing the universities together to carry on the campus culture, many participants from several schools showed off their talents fully at the preliminary contest.

The festival held at the Open Air Theater was the final selection. The seven participants were Arpeggio from Kyonggi University, Choi Jung-min of HUFSS, Wangsanak from Hansung University, MC Hyoja of HUFSS, SMC from Sungkyungwan University, Spiders from Aju University, and Kim Tae-woo from Sang Myung University. The first place was taken by MC Hyoja, the second by Spiders, and the third by Arpeggio.

"We really didn't think we are going to make it although we practiced for three months for this event alone. We are just glad for even the second place. If there's only thing we kind of feel sorry about is the large gap in the prize money between the first place and the second place," remarked Sung Nack-won of Spiders.

However, many seats in the theater remained empty. At the beginning of the festival, at 4 p.m. there were hardly any body present to watch the show. Then at the end, when guest singer Kim Beom-su stepped on the stage, a large crowd of spectators flooded in the theater.

"The festival was pretty much successful compared to last year. The behavior of the spectators is always the same, you know. The low participation is largely due to the weekday schedule of the festival, on top of that due to 4 p.m. schedule when half of the students are in their classrooms. But the level of the festival itself was high quality, I have to say. There weren't many people to see the show, but at least the ones who saw it had a good time," remarked Yoon Min-soo (MIS-00), the head director of FBS.

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

## Three days of fun revolve around HUFSS

HUFSS Festival 2005 was successfully held for three days in Imun campus from March 18 to 20 and in Wangsan campus from May 31 to June 2. Each colleges and *dongaris* played the center role, and unprecedented number of HUFSSans participated in the festival and enjoyed it with passion. During the days of the festival, clear and hot weather added to the exciting mood. During the nights, the fever of the festival continued with each college offering pubs and the Open Air Theater hosting the Film Festival.

At Imun campus, World Village was held for the first two days of the festival. Many students experienced various kinds of events such as yogurt drinking contest and water balloon popping contest. "It's very delicious eating Turkey kebab on campus. Very interesting to taste various traditional food during the festival," said Kim Jung-ah (F-03). The last day, on the same spot, cart-riders in the popular internet game actually realized the ride.

At the Open Air Theater, opening and closing ceremonies were held and HUFSSans showcased their abilities with a festival song on the unification of Korea. *Dongaris* and various departments also participated in performances. "In the process of planning for the festival, the GSC tried to focus on the real heroes, the HUFSSans. Many *dongaris* and small gatherings of the departments showed performances, so the performers and their friends filled the Open Air Theater," said the director of culture for the festival, Moon Wol-ho. In addition, the Beautiful Store, AMNESTY International and blood donation events were meaningful considering the sharing culture.

Although the festival was a success, some students pointed out that there was a lack



Students are cheering for the passionate performance of the Foreign Legion.

of publicizing efforts on the part of the organizers. "I didn't know anything about the festival before the festival actually began. The organizers did not do a good job in advertising and promoting the event," said Kim Ae-rim (PA-04).

In Wangsan, despite the late start, diverse programs were prepared for HUFSSans to enjoy. On the first day of the festival, a cheering competition was arranged by HUFSS cheerleading team. Not only them but also six teams from different universities like Hongik University, Kukmin University and University of Incheon participated in the event. All the teams fully radiated their passion with powerful dances. Kim Ho (IT-99), the leader of HUFSS team remarked, "In HUFSS, most people do not even know that HUFSS has a cheerleading team. By bringing other teams to perform, people

will be able to know more about our team."

As one of the biggest events of the festival, CBS open-broadcasted "Let's meet at 12" which was organized on the second day. The event attracted students with celebrities like UN, Maya and Lee Juno. The festive mood seemed to last all through three days but unfortunate rainfall on the last day cooled down the mood, canceling small events that were supposed to take place. Nevertheless, HUFSSans celebrated the finale with a rock festival as the closing ceremony, where singing groups of different departments participated. Aside such big celebrations, events like movie night, game for couples and tournaments between colleges were held during the festive days.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

## Contest for ardent teachers

The first National Teaching Contest for Secondary School English Teacher, which examines teachers' ability to teach English in English, will be held at HUFSS on June 11.

The contest was promoted by College of Education and Graduate School of College, both of them in HUFSS, for seeking passionate English teachers and encouraging them to contribute to English education in Korea. Whole expense to study Teaching English to Speakers of Other Language (TESOL) during the school vacation is offered to the best prizor.

Before the main contest, there was a preliminary contest on June 4, and total 84 English teachers gathered from all over the nation. They had 20-minute personal interview with related foreign and Korean professors. Good command of English, educational philosophy as a teacher, and methodological knowledge were standards to evaluate participant teachers.

Only twelve selected teachers will demonstrate creative classroom teachings based on their own teaching plan at the main contest. It could be evaluated higher if the plan reflects real situation of the teacher's school. Basically needed condition for realistic classroom teaching like the students and classrooms are provided by HUFSS. Under the given title, "Understanding cultural diversity," participants will lead

students in diverse ways they choose. "Appropriate techniques and methods, and appealing power to students will be a critical point as well as a good command of English," said Lee Kil-ryoung, a professor of the department of English Education, as an organizer of the contest.

He continued to explain the meanings of the contest. "Although there are many passionate teachers, schools are said to be somewhat in stationary place. It will be one of the strong stimuli to motivate them." It also reflects the current foreign educational trend that values communicative competence higher than rigid grammatical competence.

"Leading English classes by only speaking English is the ideal way to teach English. I usually apply it to lower grade students because they are less burdened due to the scholastic aptitude test for university admission," said one of the participant teachers from Ilsan, Gyeonggi-do. "Actually, current English education improved a lot comparing to the past. Korean-American Educational Commission, the Fulbright, have detached native teacher since 2002. This contest will also help to provide better educational ground to Korean society by promoting teacher's ability," commented participant Jungwoon Fred Choi, a teacher of Young-il High School.

By Kim Bo-seok / The Argus

## Applause for 50 years of department of Spanish

The 50th anniversary of the department of Spanish was celebrated with "Chile Week," held from May 24 to 30. This event was co-sponsored by the department of Spanish and the embassy of the Republic of Chile. During the week, various cultural events were prepared.

On the first day, May 24, a famous singer Rafael Varas performed at the Graduate School's hall. On May 25 to 26, movies named "La Frontera," "Taxi Para Tres" and "Cachimba" were shown at the Humanities Building and Audio-Visual Educational Center. Especially "Taxi Para Tres" was directed by Orlando Lubbert, and was awarded in San Sebastian International Film Festival and the International Festival of Latin American Film in 2001.

On Friday, the chief alumnus of the department of Spanish, Bang Si-young, granted Kim Ki-hueng (S-99), the former chief student of the department, a scholarship. Bang told the juniors "Spanish was like wings to succeed in my career and you should develop your special knowledge related with Spanish." Following it, Kang Geun-ho (S-78) an alumnus and the president of Korea Del Monte, gave a special lecture to encourage his juniors. After lecture Kim Dae-hyun (S-04) said "I realized again that my alumni including Kang Geun-ho, are proud. I also saw the spanish movie. I determined to study harder my language, Spanish. I'm proud of my major."



Kim Ki-hueng (S-99) is being granted a scholarship from the alumni.

On May 30, a lecture meeting named "Korea and Chile" was held at Faculty Office Building from 3 p.m.. Conducted by Professor Jeon Ki-soon, the lecture "2005 Relationship between Korea and Chile" by Adolf Carafi Melero, the Chile ambassador to Korea, continued. "Gabriela Mistral: life and work of 'American poetess'" was followed by Jeon Yong-gab.

About the event, Professor Chung Kyung-won of the department of Spanish remarked, "Looking back the 50 years history, I felt respectful for the alumni. I also hope that the student of today to go on forward towards better future through hard working in the field."

By Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

## BRIEF



A new building for *dongaris* to practice in was built beside the Student Center in Wangsan. The building will be opened to the students to use freely from next semester.

On the Web: [www.theargus.org](http://www.theargus.org)

## Wangsan dives into energetic spirit

An athletic meeting, one of the annual events, was arranged on playgrounds here and there in Wangsan from May 2 to 17. The GSC supervised the athletic meeting, encouraging students to join and play various sports. Despite the glaring sunshine, all departments of Wangsan participated in the sport games by organizing teams, and these teams played diverse kinds of sports like basketball, soccer, foot baseball, and dodge ball. The games were progressed with the members of the GSC and presidents of each college as umpire. Boards of each college and rooms of each department were filled up with conditions of the games during the event.

On the closing day, there were several unusual matches, which were made up of a

cockfight to protect the queen, a tug of war, a relay, and breaking gourd. One team would win in a cockfight if there are more girl students remaining in a fixed time. Professors, heads of each college, and students had an eliminating contest before the relay. In the end, Digital Information Engineering Major came out victorious in the relay.

The president of HUFSS, Ahn Byong-man, joined the athletic meeting and delivered a congratulatory speech. "It is the most precious time I have ever had in Wangsan. I envy your passion in college life." He also joined in breaking gourd time with other staffs of HUFSS.

On the same day, a ceremony of awarding prizes was conducted in the large

playground. Industrial Information Engineering Major took the first place in the soccer tournament and they obtained a mini component as a prize. In the basketball part, History Major won and gained the same item. Overall college winner was College of Information and Industrial Engineering, which took an air conditioner and a championship flag.

Although all the departments cheered for their teams, the department of Thai won in cheering among them. Finally, a flag which is the symbol of victory was awarded for team championship, and Digital Information Engineering Major gained the honor.

By Yang Eun-ae / The Argus

## For fulfilled twenties

The musician Namgoong Yon gave a lecture to HUFSSans on the subject, "How to spend time in twenties." It was held by College of English on May 17 in Grand hall of Humanities Building.

He made a speech not only accurately but humorously and students at the place concentrated to the lecture the whole time. About the main subject, he told seven detailed things to do during their youth. He said that many youths have a big misunderstanding that they have a permanent future, so it is easy for them to waste their time. However, he stressed that it is important to do the things right now and not to put them off. "It is my past that makes the future and the future comes from not vague belief but from knowledge. Know your future exactly," he said in his speech. He also emphasized that the young should be prepared to return to the starting point. "Do everything you want to do in your twenties, even the things that overstep your limits. The

important thing is doing as you please," he said.

Then, one of the students asked him about filial piety to their parents. Nam remarked, "Parents are alike us. They would like to eat and wear the same things we want. So we should be thankful for their sacrifice and not take it for granted."

Kim Hye-sook (GE-04) said, "It was a great time to learn practical things we cannot be taught from anyone else. I think that it will help the life of every people in their twenties."

The chief of College of English, who planned this lecture, said that he prepared it to commemorate the festival of HUFSS and the Coming-of-Age day. "I also wanted to show a great lecture meeting to the freshmen. Moreover, I am happy to gather the students not only in College of English but also HUFSSans from other colleges," he said.

By Lee Seung-hee / The Argus

## Cultural ambassadors from New Zealand

"Ka mate! Ka mate! Ka ora! Ka ora! (Life is, death also is.) The performance by Patea Maori Club, a traditional dancing group of New Zealand, was held in the public square behind the Administrative Offices on May 24. Before the performance, a presentation by the New Zealand embassy in Korea on New Zealand culture, education and Maori language was given at the Yun Gang-ro seminar room in HUFSS.

The presentation was about New Zealand, traveling New Zealand, the business and studying information of the country, working holiday in New Zealand and explanation of the Maori tribe by John Riley, a secretary of the New Zealand embassy in Korea. About 50 faculty and students participated in the seminar and listened carefully to the information on New Zealand. "We came to HUFSS in order to let Korean people know information on

studying in our country and to promote cultural exchange between Korea and New Zealand. Especially, after the seminar, Patea Maori Club will perform as a cultural ambassador of New Zealand," said John Riley.

After the seminar, the performance of Patea Maori Club opened with a powerful sound of whistle. The performers of the club shouted loudly stamping their feet on the ground as a gesture to deject other tribes before confrontation. Suddenly, they led out 10 people among the spectators by their hands. The students and faculty of HUFSS took part in their performance by shouting out following their voices. "I like experiencing exotic culture and participating in this kind of activities. I was pleased to dance with the Maori Club. It was very exciting," said Jeong Jae-hoon (E-02), a member of the ISO.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus



Patea Maori Club is performing their traditional dances.

Editorial

## Missing virtue of integrity

Integrity have been considered as one of the most important virtues of people in many societies. Being upright and cleanhanded was important to people of higher status in a society or a group. For example, in Choson dynasty, *seonbi*, the class of intellectuals at the time, were always described as a men of integrity to be admired and respected by the commoners.

Nowadays, to name the people who can be considered as "higher classes" of the present in Korea, most people would say they are the ones who serve in the core parts of the government, like politicians, and maybe the people who dominate the top 5% of the wealth in Korea. Although centuries have passed, people who live in this highly-developed modern society still demands integrity to them.

Once a politician is caught related to any kind of corruption, it becomes an instant issue and is reported on television and in newspapers. Of course, for most people, those articles are not of a big surprise at all. Nevertheless, when people encounter such corruption —mostly related to enormous amount money— they are furious. Why does these kind of impurity discomfort people? It is because these corruptions take place at the pivot of the country which actually generates and changes the lives of the people.

In HUFs, for the last few weeks the GSC have been constantly bringing up the issue related to the usage of business propulsion fee of President Ahn Byong-man. The issue hasn't been big due to the tuition fee struggle, with the conflict between the two separate groups —the GSC and the opposition group— getting fierce. However, the issue still remains unexplained. Also, according to the latest news report, the GSC of Korea University is being investigated by the police for its unclear usage of its finance. Whether the charges are true or not, Korea University's GSC's reputation can be said to be damaged.

Although university is not one of the highest organs of the society, it is considered as one of the most important. It is the place where intellectuals of the era are produced and many of them become the members who actually constitute the nucleus of the Korean society in the future. University is the place where the fundamental basis of social being is created. As a pure ivory tower, it symbolizes the unstained ground of true knowledge and bright youth.

Nevertheless, the whiteness of the ivory tower always had the shadowy side, due to the corruptions committed by the different members of the university. For university is also one of those places where people and money exists, the small and big impurity existed over years in various universities. It is a shame such things happen repeatedly and draw dark clouds upon the growing future.

Integrity is about being true to others, but also being true to oneself. Everybody criticizes one who are corrupt, but how about ourselves? A society is like a rope that intersects in uncountable number of places like a spider web around the members of the society. Once a distortion is made on the way, the tangled rope effects rest of the parts so it becomes unable to perform its rightful jobs, especially when the knot is made in the middle. Before reaching out for one's benefit, one will must remember that it is not only about the one's cleanness being impure, but also about the well being of the entire society or the group they are in.

# For whom is the rating system?

Despite numerous controversy, it will bring stabilization of public education

Last year, the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development announced a new college admission system. They said that the college admission rules are changed to stabilize public education in schools and make the school record rating system the prime object when selecting new students who enter the colleges in 2008. This new school record rating system is categorizing students' grades into nine levels, using relative evaluation method, where a school has to assign certain percentage of students for each level in order to prevent the manipulation of students' school achievement level. It is different from current five leveling system based on the absolute evaluation. About 400 students staged a candlelight rally in downtown Seoul on May 7 to protest against the government's plan to change college admission rules in 2008. The Argus met Lee Chul-ho, the vice president of "Cham Education Institute" to take opinion about the issue.



Lee Chul-ho explains the school record rating system in Cham Education Institute.

**Reporter: Starting from 2008, the school record rating system will be effective. What effect does the new admission system has on the school education and students?**

**Lee Chul-ho:** So far, the national scholastic aptitude test score weighed far heavier than the school record. So, many students gave up the school record and only focused on the scholastic aptitude test. Schools also used to give relatively easy exams in order to boost their students' school record. However, since the absolute evaluation system is replaced by the relative evaluation system, the exams will get a lot harder, and many students will have hard time adjusting to the new system.

Before, if students get 90 points on a test, they all could get A grade. However, with the new system, even though all students get 100 points on a test, some of them have to get second level grade based on their level. The students' levels are determined based on their ranks in each class. Every student has to stay alert.

**R: Please tell us the positive and negative sides of the school record rating system in the school education.**

**Lee:** The system may reduce disequilibrium of education opportunity among students regardless of the rich and the poor because it emphasizes importance of public education in schools. While the system is designed to alleviate the excessive dependency of students on private tutoring, it is feared to put more stress on school performance in evaluating college applicants. Opponents have complained that the system will put more pressure on students, making it much harder for them to improve their school grades.

**R: Students of some high schools were even gathering their voices through Internet bulletin boards and holding candlelight vigils against the new system. Why are the high school students worried about the system? What is your opinion about the rally?**

**Lee:** Freshmen in high schools are worried because of this new education system. If the school record is categorized into 9 levels, the reflected ratio of school record goes up higher and one messed up exam can be very

detrimental to students. We cannot ignore the fact that the students have to worry about their school record rates, school performance exam and essay all at the same time. Then, it is a lot more work for them now than before.

I think there is no human right of students in Korea. Their freedom of expression is suppressed at home, at school and in the society. They have the right to express their thoughts and state their own views. Our society hardly has any means of communication through which students can express their opinions. I think the students' act should be blamed on the current education system. It was the "extreme decision" by the students who were driven from pillar to post at the last moment.

**R: Seoul National University (SNU) announced that it would put more weight on the written test from 2008, against the new admission system. Also, some private schools showed their support for SNU's plan. What do you think of this response of some universities?**

**Lee:** The Korean society already has general education problems such as university hierarchy and the excessive

competition for entering the universities. I was angry about recent move by some top-ranking universities to increase the value of the written essay test in selecting students from 2008. It is because when they use the school record in selecting students, they'll have difficulty judging students' ability. However, I think the above claims of the universities are wrong. They try to strengthen their position in Korean society and make university hierarchy stronger. Both students and parents are in total confusion of what they should do with the new admission system. Then, the new system will only be advantageous to children with wealthy parents because they can afford to pay for tutoring to improve their children's school grades and essay writing skills.

**R: In the future, how will the school record rating system make progress for the better to stabilize public education in schools?**

**Lee:** The Ministry of Education had an unscheduled media briefing and announced measures to relieve students from their study burden. Among the measures, they will try to get a better understanding of the students' situation through a nationwide survey. They also stressed state support for public education using the internet and the Education Broadcasting System (EBS), which they have already announced.

Without some supplementation on the new system will end up bringing fiercer competition among students. So the ministry at the same time should fully explain the new system to students and parents to prevent any unnecessary confusion. Above all, the most fundamental alternative is that the university hierarchy is broken down. Although the new admission system is insufficient, I expect that the system will be an important key to stabilize public education in schools.

By Yang Sun-young  
Editor of Campus Section

Blue Print

## N. K. nuclear test and Northeast Asian security



Lee Sang-hwan

North Korea may be preparing to test a nuclear weapon. For more than two years, the United States, Japan, Russia, China, and South Korea have engaged in six-party talks with North Korea in an effort to prevent its nuclear weapon program.

There have been three formal rounds of the talks in Beijing, but the results have fallen short of our expectations because of North Korean intransigence and the

participating countries' dissenting opinions. If North Korea were to actually test a nuclear weapon, it would indicate that North Korea does not wish to peacefully resolve this nuclear dispute, and prefers nuclear blackmail as its negotiating tactic.

A North Korean nuclear test would also show that China isn't as influential over North Korea as we have believed, or that China actually wants to allow North Korea to own its nuclear weapons. Consequently, the nuclear test would verify that China won't be a desirable global power in the future.

Resolving the North Korean nuclear crisis or not is a clear test for Chinese future security strategy in Northeast Asia. South Korea would be under great pressure to respond to a provocative nuclear weapons program in North Korea. South Korean government would likely engage in intense diplomatic talks with the other parties involved in this crisis.

There are two options of South Korean government if North Korea succeed in developing nuclear weapons. First, South

Korea will restart its own nuclear weapons program to protect against an invasion from North Korea, and stop all humanitarian and political cooperations with North Korea.

Another option is that South Korea determines to form some kind of confederation with North Korea. The South Korean government, afraid of possible nuclear attacks, may take the confederation option, asking that U.S. forces leave the Korean peninsula. This would likely result in the U.S. military removing from the Peninsula as a dreadful security consequence for U.S. allies such as Japan and Taiwan.

Are there any effective solutions to prevent a North Korean nuclear weapons test?

Ultimately, the United States demand China to make one of two choices—either participating in the containment of North Korean nuclear weapons development or facing the possibility of other nuclear neighbors in Northeast Asia.

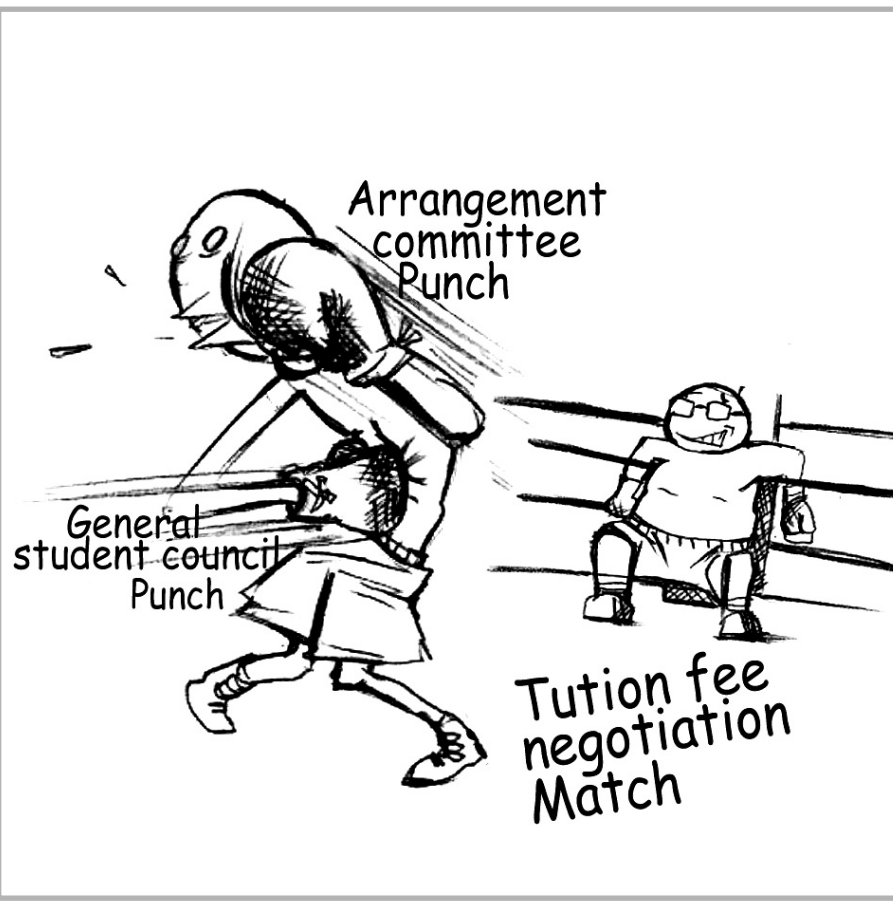
The consequences of a North Korean nuclear test would have significant effects on the security situations in Northeast Asia. The

United States, Japan, and Taiwan will regard North Korean nuclear test as a direct threat to their security.

Thus, the main measures to prevent the nuclear test lies primarily with China, and its failure to convince North Korea to give up its nuclear weapons program will have meaningful effects on the bilateral relationship between the United States and China.

Now, we deserve North Korea to join the six-party talks again, and make a thoughtful decision to give up its nuclear programs. North Korea must also take other measures in addition to giving up its nuclear programs. It needs to normalize its relations with Northeast Asian countries, improve its human rights conditions, eliminate sponsoring terrorism, and abandon the proliferation of nuclear missiles and technology.

The writer is an associate professor of Department of Political Science and International Relations



Kim Sun-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Letter to The Argus

### Is relative grading system really good?

It was a nation-wide shocking event that hundreds of high school students took to the street to hold a candlelight rally to protest against the relative grading system in early May. The Ministry of Education had to cope with the students' protest privately by persuading them to return to classroom.

As relative grading system has also been applied to our university since this year. Students have been becoming more nervous about each point, and tension is created among students. In case of college of education, relative grading system, in fact, has already been applied because student performance in college was involved in the exam for certification of teaching job. This competition has resulted in some undesirable relationship among peers. So called "bad students with high performance" are reluctant to help neighboring peers. One day, my junior in the same course said to me, "It is regretful.

My friend turned cold to me and other students after she became a junior. Therefore it is impossible to call her to ask advice during exam." She said that it probably was a way of defending themselves to maintain higher grades.

I don't think that all competition is bad for us, but there is too much competition in our ordinary campus life. If we will continue this system, our daily routine will be full of competition. Students will think of fellow students as their subconscious competitors. It is unreasonable in the fact that students regard their own success as the most important thing without thinking of others.

University authorities should devise other evaluation systems instead of forcing students to compete for higher grades.

Kang Sin-Hyun (KE-02)

### Menace to the right in campus

I read the article "safety alert in campus," of May 4 issue. I agree that the risk such as the bus accident and sexual harassment threaten students inside the campus. But there is another jeopardy that menaces the right to live; smoking indoors.

Most smokers in campus smoke in buildings without any sting of conscience. Men smoke at the hall and lobby and women smoke at the lady's room. Non-smokers have to always cover their noses because of smoke from the cigarettes. But no one of the smokers feel sorry at all. Of all the students in this campus, 50 percent of them are smokers and the others are non-smokers. There is not even the sign "No Smoking" in school buildings.

I know that a few years ago it was enacted to prohibit smoking indoors of all buildings in Korea. All of the students in this campus do smoke illegally and shamelessly. Moreover, they also threaten non-smokers' right to live. Everybody

knows that the rate of getting cancer of non-smokers is higher than that of smokers. Non-smokers have the right to study and walk in clean and fresh air.

I am not sure whether the school takes this problem seriously. Constructing dongari buildings, struggling with the tuition fee problem, and attracting freshmen will not matter if our right to live is dangerous. What is the good of having this stuff if we are not convinced of our health and life after 50 years because of the smoke? The General Student Council has to protect students' right to live even though they put other problems out of the way.

Seo Jeong-hee (E-02)

After reading The Argus, please send us your impressions or opinions.  
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# Starting construction for new trial

## HUFS decides to build the dormitory on its own at last

For a long time, there were a lot of questions about the construction of a dormitory in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) among HUFSSans, because there was a big delay in building it for two years. The problem was connected with a company called "Campuscom," which made many HUFSSans feel exhausted and brought about a serious dispute. However, the first stage of dormitory construction was decided on May 4th by the board of administration. Along with this, the project of building a dormitory in HUFS re-started. "I have been hearing about building a dormitory since I entered the university. In addition, last year I saw the breaking down of the Student Center, so I thought a dormitory would be built soon. But there was no change after the breaking down. So I was doubtful about building a dormitory," said Lee Ji-nam (G-04).

### Situation and problems

To build a dormitory, a paper company was set up in June 2003 and in February 2004, HUFS closed a contract with this company. This was a paper company made by joint venture of "Dong Yang Express & Construction Corporation" and "Media Will." The company was made only for building a dormitory. Since then, many contracts have been made on paper.

At first, they decided that they would build two dormitories. For this, "Campuscom" needed to borrow money from the bank. So they demanded that HUFS should guarantee the borrowing. However, HUFS could not accept this demand, because the guarantee was so risky. Thus they changed the plan that they would build only one dormitory to reduce the guarantee amount and the borrowing interest rate. "Campuscom" managed to arrange the budget to build a dormitory, but when inquiring into some benefits from the project, HUFS knew there would be of little benefit to the school. "The company said that if any money is left from the construction, it would invest the money in the university. However, compared with the benefit, the interest rate of the bank was so expensive. In conclusion, if we entered into a contract with 'Campuscom,' we would have little benefit, because the interest rate is more than the benefit from the operation of the dormitory. So we decided to break the contract with 'Campuscom,'" said Kwon Oh-don, a director of HUFS Foundation.

The GSC said that the contract between "Campuscom" and HUFS was a private contract,



Dormitory construction will begin here in October.

because HUFS did not discuss it with the GSC when making the contract, and HUFS selected "Campuscom" without comparing its terms with those of other companies' contract. "It was obviously a private contract. If we still had this contract, we could not participate in managing the dormitory. For a long time, there were many problems related to dormitory, like a private contract problem, date of completing a dormitory, the English program and so on. However, all of these problems are focused on one point. That is whether HUFS can build a dormitory by itself. We think when the university manages a dormitory, it becomes a real dormitory only for the welfare of students," said Kim Tae-kuk (EC-97), who is a member of the GSC.

### Final result and the present situation

The board of administration decided that HUFS annul the contract with "Campuscom" on May 4. Also it decided to start building a dormitory from the beginning. The point of decision is that HUFS will be the master of managing the dormitory. For example, in arranging the size and design of the dormitory, the university will bear expenses for the first management in part, and the building company will pay for the

remainder. Above all, they will select a building company by competitive bidding. In October 2005, they will select a new company and be ready to start the construction. Therefore, from October 2005 to September 2007, for about 24 months, the dormitory will be built. Finally, in September 2007 there will be a dormitory in HUFS.

### Management of dormitory by HUFS

To be a dormitory which pursues the welfare of students, it is important that the university has a right to manage the dormitory. This was the focal point of the meeting on May 4, held by the board of administration. In the existing contract, the university was hard to get benefit, especially in terms of money. In addition, the university could not exercise their rights when there would be students' complaints. However, if the university has a right to manage the dormitory, the monetary benefit will be spent more for students like increasing the number of students who can get scholarship. Also, if the cost of entering the dormitory is high, the university will adjust it to a moderate cost. "If the university has a management right about the dormitory, the cost of entering would be reduced. However, the building company will not

be excluded. So it is really important that the company and the university negotiate the terms. No one should be excluded," said Jo Nam-shin, the dean of planning and coordination affairs.

### Participation of students

Above all, it is the students who get direct benefits and influences from the dormitory. So accepting the demands of students and exercising their rights are very important. For such reasons, organizing a students' committee will be needed. Through this committee, students will present their opinions or complaints and sometimes even manage a festival for unification of the students. "For the students who are in dormitory, it is a place not only for sleeping but also for living as if it were their own home. For the purpose, union and friendship are also very important. In Wangsan dormitory, there is a students' committee. It accepts students' opinions and tries to unify the students. We are managing an internet site and trying to hear students' opinions. To manage the dormitory, the participation of students will be the most important factor," said Jang Ji-young (M-01) who is the head of Wangsan dormitory.

There were many problems in building the dormitory. From now on, the university should be developing the plan to build the dormitory. The important thing is that there should not be the above-mentioned problems and the dormitory is built "for" the students and "by" the students.

"In this coming October, we will select a new building company. This time, we will select the best company, considering every terms and condition. For example, we are promoting a deal with a building company which is managed by one alumnus. In addition, when we borrow money, we will not borrow just from a bank. For example, there is Korea Foundation for the Promotion of Private School which is managed by the government, so we can borrow money from the foundation with a cheap interest rate. We will not forget the faults of this time and we will try to reduce damages with reasonable alternatives," said Director Kwon oh-don.

By Lee Young-mee

Reporter of Campus Section

Have you ever heard about Motiquette? It is a compound word of mobile and etiquette, which suggests people to keep manners about cellular phones. However, so far from keeping manners, people seem to not have the sense of manner. These days, cell phone is one of the serious problems that interrupt classes frequently. Ringing phones cut the flow of class.

Students keep them turned on, and they often answer their phones, send short messages, and even enjoy games. These actions allow themselves not to concentrate upon class. Also it is not necessary to say that the behaviors damage other students' concentration.

During class, when someone's phone vibrates or rings, students and professor come to be sensitive toward the sound. Although they are hearing the sound continuously, nobody knows who is the phone's owner. They, at last, pause the lesson and the professor says "Whose phone is it? Let's turn off cell phones." This is the situation seen easily, in every class and even during a test.

What is worse is that professors show the same tendency. The owners of ringing or vibrating phones are often professors, and they answer the phone. They hang up the receiver after saying "Hello, I'm lecturing now." Professors as well as students became insensitive to the mobile etiquette.

It is more serious that the situation above are increasing and repeating. Lecturers who scolded students that they did not turn-off cellular phones tend not to scold them anymore, and they don't turn it off either. Those things happened scarcely before but it happens frequently these days, and now nobody points them out.

In addition to this, there are some students

cheating in exams. Cheating by using a cell phone does not happen in only university entrance exam. So-called "intelligent" university students cheat by sending and receiving short messages. Are they real intellectuals? That is extremely deplorable. Study it if the material amount is able to be cheated through mobile.

What is the reason to such incidents happening? The most critical cause is the lack of guiltiness. Although they are conscious about the matter, they have no will to act. They know well that they

have to turn off phones during class. Maybe, knowing but not acting is more worse. It also means that the student's attitude toward the class is insincere. There are some students who attend

classes with their mobile phones on and complain that they cannot concentrate upon their class. It doesn't make sense.

Feeling uneasiness without cell phone is also one of the causes. People can't imagine their life without cellular phones. They should be aware that even if they do not take or miss a phone call for one time, nothing serious happens.

Disappearance of such Motiquette is to blame. Turning off phones during important time is the basic manner. The school cannot be an exception and neither can a professor. It is important to keep the basic manner as well as enjoy the modern convenience. A habit makes students as great members of society. Be HUFSSans with good manners.

By Kim Kyu-young

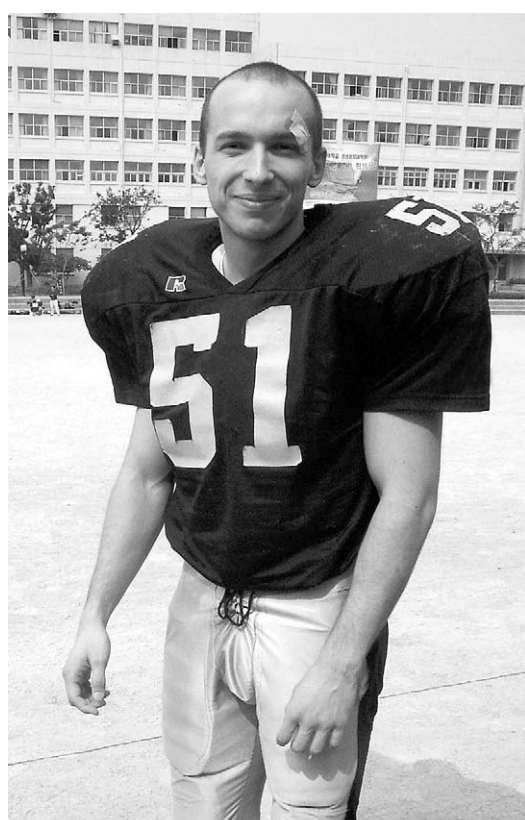
Editorial Consultant

## Pandora's Box

### Knowing but not acting

Unique & Best

## Finding something special in learning Korean



Marcin is a member of American football team.

Have you ever seen a foreigner who is majoring in Korean? In addition, he is not a Japanese nor a Chinese but a man of a country in Europe. This person who is the hero of this column, Unique & Best, is a man from Poland. His name is Marcin Sobkowiak. He first came to Korea in January this year as an exchange student of HUFS. He is learning Korean in Foreign Language Training and Testing Center.

He was majoring in Korean in Poland. Most students who are in HUFS are majoring in "Asian languages" or "Korean literature." However, Marcin is majoring only in Korean. "I knew about Korea for the first time when I was in high school. Before then, I did not know anything about Korea. I was the first to major Korean in my village. In Korean department of my original university, there are only 18 students. So I thought that it would be valuable to study Korean. I think Korean is a really difficult but interesting language," said Marcin.

Although he cannot speak Korean fluently since he came to Korea only before five months, he tried very hard. "When I first started to study Korean, most people did not know about Korea. However, since 2002 World Cup, Korea has been famous. Furthermore, there are a few companies which are famous in Poland. For example, Daewoo is one of the successful companies in Poland with car business. So

I think Korea is quite famous in Poland," said Marcin.

In his university, it is easy to come to Korea to study. However, the distance between Korea and Poland is rather far, so his mother was very worried about him. He was also very worried about living in Korea and when he first came here, he also experienced culture shock. Besides, although his major was Korean, the language was a very big obstacle. "I think the program of Foreign Language Training and Testing Center is really good. The teachers are very kind and there are many levels for each student. In fact, lately, I'm pretty comfortable, because when I was in Poland, I had to study Korean in Polish. It means, when I learn Korean, first I had to learn in Polish. Every professor lectured in Polish. However, here, all lectures are progressed in Korean. So speed of class is much faster than in Poland. Moreover, the level of class fits me, so now I can understand all my classes," he said with a smile.

These days, he is studying Korean and taking exercise. He is a member of an American football team in HUFS, called "Black Knights." "I joined it on the invitation of my foreign friends. I like sports very much. When I was in Poland I learned Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu, which is Brazilian traditional military arts, for four years. It is a really tough sport. I like it very much. However, since I was in Korea, I have played American football and gone to the gym," he said. It is

a really rare case that an exchange student takes part in a team in HUFS with other Korean students. "There is only a language problem. It is sport, so there is no problem except the language. Now there is a student who lived abroad, so he helps me a lot. Playing American football with other students is really good. In addition, by spending time together, we become closer together," he said.

Marcin is teaching English as a tutor. He is very well adapted in Korea and now he says it is quite comfortable. "When I first came to Korea, even taking a subway was a big obstacle to me. In addition, I had a culture shock. So everything was very odd to me. The biggest surprise was that Korea has a special and particular group called 'Azoomma.' It is very hard to understand what 'Azoomma' is saying, though they are saying the same Korean. Besides, they are powerful. For example, in subway, sometimes they are rude, but no one says anything to them. I think this is a special group in Korea," he said smiling. He wants to be a teacher after graduating from a Korean university. "I want to study Korean even after finishing this program. I will study hard and I want to make warm memories in Korea."

By Lee Young-mee

Reporter of Campus Section

## Notice Board

### Final examination of first semester 2005

- When? 2005. 06. 15. Wed. ~ 06. 21. Tue.

### 2nd FLEX 2005 (Foreign Language Examination)

- When? 2005. 06. 12. Sun.
- Where? In HUFS
- Kind of language in FLEX: English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese (total 7 languages)
- Sections: Listening, reading, speaking, writing
- Result announcement: listening and reading - 2005. 07. 06 speaking and writing - 2005. 07. 12
- ※ e-mail: hufs2@hufs.ac.kr

### 2005 Edu Expo

- When? 2005. 06. 01. Thur. ~ 06. 14. Tue. (14 days)
- Where? KINTEX, Goyang, Gyeonggi-do
- Participating universities: Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Hanyang University, Sungkyunkwan University, Ewha Womans University.
- HUFS will have a presentation through "BRICs" and 06. 03. Fri. will be the day of HUFS and there will be various performances from 11:30 a.m.
- ※ http://www.eduexpo2005.com

### Summer session application for Dongguk University (a sister university)

- Application period: 2005. 06. 2. Thur. 09:30 a.m. ~ 16:00 p.m. (1 day)
- Application place: (Imun) Registrar (Wangsan) Academic Affairs
- Period: 2005. 06. 23. Thur. ~ 2005. 07. 19. Tue. (4 days per one week)
- Place of class: Dongguk University Seoul campus (except swimming)
- Permission of units: within 6 units
- ※ http://www.dongguk.edu/

### Summer session application for Konkuk University (a sister university)

- Application period: 2005. 05. 31. Tue. 09:30 a.m. ~ 16:00 p.m. (1 day)
- Application place: (Imun) Registrar (Wangsan) Academic Affairs
- The way of application: Send in a written application → giving a student number (after 06. 02.) → register → application (http://www.konkuk.ac.kr/)
- Application period: 2005. 06. 01. Wed. ~ 06. 03. Fri.
- Period of class: 2005. 6. 22. Wed. ~ 2005. 07. 13. Wed.
- Price: 70,000 won per unit
- Place of class: Konkuk University
- Permission of units: within 6 units

### 2005 second half of year lecture course for 20 weeks

- Application period: 2005. 05. 30. Mon. ~ 2005. 06. 17. Fri.
- Price: - Day lecture: 3,140,000 - Night lecture: 1,530,000 (re-trainee could be discounted)
- Period of class: - Day lecture: 09:30 a.m. ~ 16:20 p.m. (6 hours per day) - Night lecture: 18:40 p.m. ~ 21:30 p.m. (3 hours per day)
- Class test: 2005. 07. 02. Sat. 14:00 p.m.

### Job network system assistant wanted

- Pay: 3,500 won per hour
- Work period: 2005. 07. 01. Fri. 09:00 a.m. ~ 17:00 p.m.
- Application period: 2005. 06. 07. Tue. ~ 06. 24. Fri.
- ※ (02) 2173-2142, 2143

### Participation for Hufs-Frontier Program

- Period: 2005. 06. 24. Fri. ~ 06. 30. Thur. (Imun) 2005. 06. 27. Mon. ~ 07. 01. Fri.
- The number of people: 100 students for each campus.
- Application period: 2005. 05. 30. Mon. ~ 06. 08. Wed.

# All that glitters is not gold

## Government's BTL policy is ineligible for economic recession

In line with the Korean New Deal policy, the government introduced the Build-Transfer-Lease (BTL) project last April as a countermeasure for economic recession and financial deficit. The government decided to extend the range of social overhead capital (SOC) by adding the areas of schools, social security facilities, and cultural centers and so on, to already existing 35 SOC areas.

What's been currently a hot issue is the building of Gangjin Cultural Complex as the first model of BTL project. The Ministry of Culture and Tourism announced on May 17 that Gangjin Cultural Complex would include 2640m<sup>2</sup> of nursing home, 1980m<sup>2</sup> of welfare facility, 3200m<sup>2</sup> of infant nursery, and 330m<sup>2</sup> of district library and so on. Since the society is aging rapidly, the need for nursing home is inevitable, and the cultural complex through BTL, which even helps the government out with the financial deficit, can be a possible solution to the problem.

Sounds too good to be true; BTL is already an active SOC investment system in the U.S., proven to be a working system. Also due to the government's aggressive public relations effort, most people do not think about the potential problems the system might have.

However, some questions need to be raised regarding the BTL system. We need to consider the fact that the system is fully based on capitalism and that it might deepen the gap between the rich and the poor.

### What is BTL?

As we can see from the term "Built-Transfer-Lease," BTL is a system highly dependent upon private capital.

The system works like this. As the government plans to build SOC facilities, private enterprises and civic organizations participate by investing their private capital. The building part of the process is solely done by the private organization, therefore.

Then, the government rents the facilities, meaning private investors gain profit in this process. The government operates the facilities and pays the investors from the profit gained from them. Another way for the government to pay the investors is to use the SOC finance from the state finance. After 20 to 30 year period, the possession of the structure will be completely transferred to



Daejun-Pohang highway is an example of SOC.

the government.

BTL is different from the current BTO (built-transfer-operate) system in that SOC facilities by BTL is operated by the government whereas under BTO is operated by the private enterprises.

The idea is that private organizations would be willing to invest in riskless government projects, and the government pays them back with the amount of national bond interest rate plus alpha, meaning extra incentive as needed.

### Something wrong from the start

However, a theory is only a theory; a theory does not always work out so well in real life. Private organizations all claim that there is no profit gained by investing in a low-risk BTL project. Here, no profit means the organizations can gain higher profit by investing the same amount of capital somewhere else.

On top of that, the government had not been sincere in investigating the market. According to Construction & Economy Research Institute of Korea (CERI), it is quite difficult to do so since it is the first time the system is introduced.

CERI also pointed out that the government, in an effort to make the system work, is too insensible towards public opinions. This even lessens the attractiveness of investment, leaving no options for the

private organizations.

### BTL, a goose that lays problems

People who oppose BTL claims that the system will produce more problems than it removes. Lee Dong-kwon, the reporter of economy section of Nodong Media, commented, "BTL, in other words, is a system that merchandizes living rights, meaning we have to pay to be cared at a nursing home when old."

Currently, it costs about 3,000 dollars a month for a US citizen to pay for his nursing home expenses. This means the gap between the rich and the poor will present even in the field of social security, where the poor is not even allowed the right to live humane.

The bright side of BTL is that the government has the advantage of building SOC facilities with low financial responsibility. Yet the problem occurs when it is time to pay back those investors the profit they require.

"The Government, when trying to pay the investors with state finance, will soon go bankrupt, or, when trying to pay them with usage fare, the fare will shoot up sky high, following the exact steps the U.S. has taken before," added Lee.

Another social problem BTL might bring is the worsening of economic depression. While the Government has introduced BTL to save the nation from the recession, it

might deepen the problem in case the policy fails to operate smoothly, just as now.

Lee remarked, "Although the Roh administration has tried hard in many ways to revive the economy, it is having difficulties in working out the Korean New Deal project due to financial deficit and rise of international oil price. There is no reason to believe the new policy of BTL should work. Right now the Korean New Deal might look like working out well by revitalizing construction industry, but the system might even cause greater unemployment problem and other national unfavorable factors."

### Solution

Many economic activists claim that Korea should follow the model of Europe rather than the U.S.. They say that Korean culture of economy differs greatly from that of the U.S., where "donation" is an active part of their culture. They say that in a culture such as ours, depending fully upon the open market system could lead to social destruction; therefore, social safety network needs to be introduced.

Lee claims, "The government is trying to evade from the responsibility of social welfare. It is common to all of us that social welfare is public responsibility, meaning also the government's responsibility. The government needs to operate SOC projects solely upon tax, even if that means tax raise. Currently, the ratio divided for social welfare is too small due to large part of national defense cost. Therefore, issuing of national bond could be another possibility."

Lee adds, "At the same time, the government needs to increase the number of taxation sources and investigate the possible tax leaks. In Korea, the richer you are, less tax you pay by bribing the certified public accountants. Similarly, we can not pass by the problem of high capital income. Money for nothing culture needs to be washed out by an introduction of new social safety network, meaning taxation, not another capitalism based SOC system."

By Kim Han-sem

Reporter of National Section

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

### Life should go on, even through bad times

Activist Kim Hyeong-yul (35), who struggled for second generation of atomic bomb victims' human rights with passion, has passed away on May 29. He was always eager to attend every symposium that is helpful for his work, despite his serious lung condition. Kim's condition has become worse after he attended a symposium in Tokyo, which was about paying off Japan's past faults.

Kim Hyeong-yul himself was the second generation of atomic bomb victims and managed the Second Generation of Korean Atomic Bomb Victims Patient Organization (KAVPO) on the web site, though his body was suffering from atomic bomb sequela. Since 2001, under the worst situation that nobody hardly heard about Korean second generation of atomic bomb victims, he has visited anywhere with his small body to make his voice.

When the writer saw him for the first time, he was reading his long report about actual condition of atomic bomb victims at small conference to other peace activists. He was very thin, wearing thick glasses and jacket, and he occasionally stopped reading the paper and coughed. Just reading a paper is not a difficult work for normal people, but he was like fighting against something weighing down to do such a reading. The scene made the writer to write an interview about him last year.

That "something" weighing down him during his life was not only "immunoglobulin deficiency with increased IgM." He has been hospitalized more than 20 times since he was in first grade of middle school, but sometimes he cannot tell his mother, an atomic bomb victim, that his disease could have been influenced by his mother as doctor's diagnosis. Actually, revealing his condition with the title as an "atomic bomb victim" meant the end of his normal social life. That is the reason that many atomic bomb victims are living very quietly bearing the agony of their lives. They experience a lot of sadness in their family, such as Mysterious Death Symptoms, Down Syndrome, and many mental diseases.

However, the atomic bomb sequela was not their fault. Realizing the truth, Kim Hyeong-yul decided to work on the extension of atomic bomb victims' human rights. As he made effort on investigating actual condition of atomic bomb victims, more people could know about Korean atomic bomb victims. His struggle to uncover Korean and Japanese government made progress, too. Early this year, National Human Rights Commission of Korea investigated their actual condition, and special bill is prepared by a National Assemblyman Cho Seung-su.

Life should go on. It is a sentence that Kim always wrote under his writings. Even under his portrait, his writing, "life should go on" existed. "Normal" life should be guaranteed to the minorities, because it is not their fault. If someone is suffering from illness, which is caused by war, countries who caused the war is responsible, because right to live is the most important human right.

Life should go on. There are still many minorities suffering in the society. Sometimes they cannot tell anybody about their situation, because it is obvious that telling their penalty will cause another penalty in their life. Ideological, ethnological discrimination is still in full force in the society. Physically, mentally handicapped people are not being protected well yet. Way is too long, to make a society that every life goes on.

By Lee Jun-gul

Planning Director



Participants are love-running towards finish line.

## KFHI love run

"The world is richer than any other time in history, yet the hunger strike increases through out every corner of the earth," remarked Yoon Nam-joong, the president of Korea Food for the Hungry International (KFHI). "While the rest of the world is drawing their eyes away from the needed, we will draw near to them. Love running towards them."

On June 6, 9 o'clock in the morning, the Olympic Park was busier than ever. The 15th Love Run for the Hungry Children was held with about 20,000 participants.

The purpose of this year's rally was "being a friend for the ones in need." The event started off with the president of KFHI, Yoon Nam-joong's opening speech, followed by 1992 Barcelona Olympics marathon star Hwang Yeong-jo's ignition ceremony.

The participants then ran about 5.8km around the park. Every 1km, a special electric sign inscribed with the situation of the world hunger and the duty of global citizen was placed. After the running, the participants gathered at the Olympic Park Plaza and continued on with the rest of the program.

The programs included all kinds of performance such as the X-games, OX quiz, special hip-hop dance performance by Mentor, making T-shirts, and taking pictures. However, the highlight of the event was writing hope messages for the children in need on a large red balloon.

"KFHI love run is a huge international event. The fact that we are focusing on becoming a friend to those who are hungry makes this event more special. Being a friend means not just giving them the money and forget about them for the rest of our lives, but it means that we will take responsibility of them as long as the friendship lasts, forever," remarked Rev. Jeon Eung-lim, the director of Gyeonggi middle office.

To participate, the applicants of the event had to donate 10,000 won each from his or her own pocket. Also several private enterprises such as Pulmuone, Samsung Electronics, SK Telecom, Namyang Dairy Products, Hyundai-PowerTech, Mael Dairy Industry, and Crocodilelady joined the event.

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

## 10th MediAct forum

With the topic of "Act with Video: Search of new potential of film media activists by examples of co-produced projects," the 10th annual MediAct forum was held, on May 24, at the main auditorium of MediAct building.

The purpose of the forum was to re-evaluate the already made movies and to discuss on things that can make activism movie industry more effective.

With about 10 guests participating, the forum began with three directors briefing each of their movie. First movie to brief was an independent movie, "Against National Security Law," produced by Hong Soo-young. Then, the briefing went on to the second movie, "Complete Abolition of Irregular Jobs," directed by Heo Gyeong. Lastly, "To Die or to Leave," a movie about immigrant workers, by Lee Mario of Seoul Visual Collective was introduced.

Director Lee commented, "The motivation of making this film was the thought that immigrant workers might have something deeper to talk about when they are interviewed in their own language, although the result was not as good as expected."

Main point of the discussion, then, naturally focused on the matter of "point in co-producing activist movies," with a guest's question of efficiency.

"I have to admit that the procedure of co-producing was inefficient due to lack of communication among team mates of different background. As movies are co-produced by directors from several activist groups, support should not only be done by the directors, but from their groups is needed, in ways like funding," remarked Heo Gyeong.

By Kim Han-sem / The Argus

## People

## One step closer to the disabled

Three out of every hundred people are the disabled according to the Korean Statistical Information System.

Then, one might wonder, where did all these disabled people go? We hardly ever see a physically challenged person on the street. The Korean Employment Security Association for Disabled explains that only 70% of the disabled go outside once a week. This is due to the fact that going out for most of these people is an undertaking which inevitably accompanies great discomfort.

Nevertheless, the worst problem is not their lack of going out. It is their lack of chance to work. Of all the disabled, only 30% are employed. Of these 30%, most of them are employed in the so-called "3D" industries, doing work that involves difficult physical labor, causing them to quit their jobs in about a month.

Most people are unaware of the kinds of problems the physically challenged face. These problems can simply be solved by providing the disabled with the skills in information technology. While informationizing the physically challenged sounds very distant, information education for disabled is already being implemented in several places around the nation.

Daejeon, known as the center of science, has a very special place that is suitable for its reputation. Led by Park Cheol-hoe, Daejeon Association of the Disabled Person (DADP) has been giving free education to the disabled along with some that are able since 1998. They also have developed and imported special computers for specific kinds of handicaps. For example, for a blind person, a braille computer is ready made.

One of the important contributions DADP achieved is, by educating not just the disabled but also the able, they pulled Park's dream of "together society" closer. Park believes that the disabled welfare program shouldn't give the disabled a special privilege, but should only lessen the depth of gap created by differences.

Park, a disabled himself, confesses that he has not really experienced the disadvantages the isolation from information brings. Born a disabled, but not as critical as others, he graduated from a university in Seoul and could have went on with a normal life. But

this realization of the disadvantages handicaps get from the isolation deepens the social conflicts and the gap between the rich and the poor made him to do something about the problem.

Park felt that the only way for the handicapped people to overcome their poverty is to get good education. The thing is, however, tuition for any good professional education is too expensive for the jobless to afford. A vicious circle of poverty profoundly existed in this field.

Just as everyone knows, the society has gone through some changes: from hunting to farming, then to industrial society. All of those societies required physical labor and that was one of the main reasons why handicaps were naturally segregated through out the history. However, the world has changed now to so-called information age, turning what was considered useless into something valuable. Park emphasizes that the key to handicap welfare is in riding this flow of the age.

Park gathered his own money to start a school for free computer education. He decided not to accept any volunteer workers either in order to give quality education to the students. There was no one to help but his belief in rightfulness of what he was doing.

Then the news from Ministry of Information and Communication that DADP has been recognized as an official welfare institution for the disabled gave him hopes of moving on. "In 1998, I had to start basically with no funding at all. It was all done by my private property," reminisces Park with a bitter smile.

Although the association goes back only seven years, Park had several ups and downs. He proudly points out the achievements he and his fellow workers attained by overcoming the difficulties. Currently, the size of the association is the largest in the nation, and most of the disabled employees in other associations for the disabled are the graduates of this one.

He also brags about the students who graduated from the institution. "Well, of course there are many who do not take studying seriously, but that is just the same at any school, I believe. About 50% to 60% of



Park Cheol-hoe at the interview.

the students are employed, but the thing is, there had been some special students that I am so proud to present. There are these four guys who got together and opened up an animation business. Although they are having a hard time fighting against Chinese low-price strategy, they are doing something meaningful for themselves and the society."

Up until now, DADP has given free education to 3,500 disabled and 6,500 able, and given out 1,500 free computers, both the specialized and the normal, last year. Also Park started new service of computer A/S center since the year 2002, of course for free.

"I hope that the Government would expand their support for welfare of the disabled. We are in a situation where we want to educate more students, but can't due to financial deficit. The way the Government has been helping the disabled through food support programs needs to be changed. That kind of support program is for the 1960s when people were dying from hunger. Now, the Government needs to teach them how to fish, rather than giving them the fish," remarked the one who reached a step closer to the disabled.

By Kim Han-sem

Reporter of National Section

# EU constitution falls into confusion

## Uneasiness in Europe from dissension of constitutional law

It has been one year since the European Union (EU) has expanded their signatories from 15 nations to 25. Europe has strived to achieve unity for the last 50 years, and now, it has two major problems that need to be resolved. One is the enactment of the European constitution and the other is the accession of the countries that have not joined the union yet. However, unlike the progress which has so far been satisfactory for most members up to now, some EU nations such as France, otherwise known as the "Mother of EU," Netherlands and the United Kingdom, are having problems with ratifying the constitution.

### Meaning and background of the European constitution

The European constitution can come into effect by unanimity of the 25 European countries through their referendum or decision of the congress. The European constitution is the supreme law that will be applied to 450,000,000 people residing in the 25 member states. So it has character of the organic law and includes the provisions defined as constitutional order about division of several organization's authority. It is vague and overlapping because this constitution is the provision in transition period coming from the unification of sovereignties. Therefore, it contains negotiations giving consideration to their transition stage and let each countries use their own rights, especially in the field of national defense and security.

At present, 25 nations of EU have their own constitution and also are under the obligation to observe the treaties of EU like



the Treaty of Nice. Moreover, they should speak their mind clearly after the expansion of signatories. Therefore, in this complicated situation, importance of the constitutional law came up to the surface as an issue.

Appearance of Europe after making the law is almost one big nation. They will have a common president who holds office for two years and six months, and they will nominate the minister of Foreign Affairs. He will be the best representative of the diplomatic security and the vice-chairman of a committee. There are also some articles which talk about the mutual security to be provided when the situation of a nation being attacked occurs. EU is still using the same flag and song like before, and they will appoint a EU day to seek for the unity in variety.

### Meeting the difficulty

The European constitutional law aims to be effective in 2007, but it faces difficulties with the objection of France and some countries. By this time, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovenia, Spain, Italy, and Greece approved to make the law. However, according to survey, the people of France and Netherlands expressed their opposition. What is more, France voted down the constitution on May 29 and Netherlands also rejected it in the following vote. So it is difficult at the moment to foresee the future of the European constitution.

"Pros and cons about the European constitution depend on the complicated

situation that the Europe confront now," explained Yoon Young-sun, the professor of the Center for International Area Studies. He said that the expansion of EU, which took place last year, raised problems in general. "In the field of economic, western countries are discontented at raising the funds for the eastern countries which are relatively poor. There are also social problems such as emigration on the grand style from the East to the West," he added. Besides, conflict of each nation can be a trouble. They have clash of interests about the main industry of Europe after their unification.

Also some countries are raising opposite opinions. Especially, rejection in France has a great meaning because the country has played an important role to lead EU. Many experts disclosed their worries to the press that the rejection of France might affect adversely the other nation's vote result.

It is presumed that there are three reasons why the French refused the constitution. First, the left faction of a party is against the economic way of EU. For EU is considered that it would be reorganized based on the Anglo-Saxon's economic structure after the unity, it could infringe the welfare state which France has desired. Secondly, the extreme right wing is also worried about the inflow of manpower from Eastern Europe. France thinks that it had a bad effect on the shortage of jobs. Emotionally, the public opinion is not pleased with Turkey joining which contains Muslim.

Public of Netherlands also disagrees to the

constitution. They usually disgruntled that Germany does not keep the financial upper limits and dread the loss of their national identity due to the liberalization of emigrants. Out of that, the United Kingdom, that is planned to have a public vote early next year, has had doubts with holding countries of continent in check and relation with the United States.

As a matter of fact, prediction about the making of the law is pessimistic in Europe. The failure of the constitution means that the dream of the past fifty years burst like a bubble. Peter Mandelson, an executive committee in charge of commerce, gave a warning about the reversing of making the law in his speech. He said that some nations would be divided due to the conflict over interests and the European economy would face a stagnation.

However, even though they do not get the consents from all the signatories, the walking to the purpose will continue for the time being. EU is opened to the possibility of allowing the re-vote and re-negotiation in part. Thus, this dangerous situation does not mean the disorganization of EU owing to the Treaty of Nice.

### Views of other nations

There are the voices of apprehension from other nations because it is obvious that the unity of Europe would change the situation of the world. Experts said that enlargement of EU can induce the discord between Europe and the U.S. And because of great economic growth of Europe, there would be problems such as the newly joined countries just following EU's economic system. Besides, the lapse of each nation's characteristic is also pointed out as a result.

Byun Hae-cheol, the professor of College of Law said, "Rejection is just a process. It will not become the main force that resists the stream of unity. The EU has already made its common culture. So, it would be an opportunity that can ruminate EU." He also added that Asia should propel a union to strengthen Asian role and understanding. Moreover, he said that Korea has to study EU, which will be a big union.

The unity of Europe is a great movement that will influence the present and the future. In this case, the European constitutional law would decide the way of EU.

By Lee Seung-hee

Reporter of International Section

## REFLECTING THE GLOBE

### U.S. wants to affect backyard again

On June 5, there was the 35th annual general assembly of Organization of American States (OAS) in the United States, Florida. In this meeting, the secretary of state, Condoleezza Rice's statement made Latin America much hotter. Her words show the U.S. representative's opinion about Latin America's democracy. She insists that OAS have to cooperate with private groups and people and observe well each countries' democracy in Latin America. To this statement, some countries strongly repulse. Why are some countries showing anger about the statement?

Among Latin American countries, Brazil is the most developed country to lead the Latin community. Brazil is a member of BRICs which are made up of Brazil, Russia, India and China, and these nations have much potential power such as natural resources, and the population to control the future. For those reasons, Brazil has confronted the U.S. face to face.

After the 9.11 terror, the U.S. has strengthened the security in the airports and started confirming fingerprints and pupils and most nations adjusted to the rule of the U.S. However, only Brazil tried to protest against the U.S.. Brazil also started conforming entrance people who are especially from the U.S.. Like this example, Brazil is more independent compared to other nations. Like the same interconnection, about Condoleezza Rice's public speaking, Brazil says that it agrees that Latin countries have to try to develop for democracy. Nevertheless, they also insist that democracy should be upgraded by each nation not by the U.S. They think of the U.S. as an interruptor. In addition, the president of Venezuela, Chavez said that the U.S. intend themselves to become the dictator of the world.

Why does the U.S. announce statements as such? There are some reasons. Most of all, in the aspect of economy, the U.S. is checking the tendency of the Latin American countries, especially Brazil. They are gathering under the economic union, Mercosur, and the U.S. and Brazil have ahead the contract of Free Trade Agreement (FTA). So, the U.S. attempts the Latin countries to affect stronger power and the nations also try to gain advantage. Now, Mercosur expanded the trade nation from the U.S. to European and Arabian countries, too.

How was their past political situation? Alike Korean past history had one's despotic rules, many nations in Latin America had experienced it in modern age. For example, Brazil was ruled by Vargas, Chile did by Pinochet. Cuba was removed from the member of OAS since Fidel Castro governed the nation for 2 years, in 1961. However, recent days, most nations overcame the era of dictatorship. On the other hand, in general, Latin countries still have a huge gap between the poor and the rich. For that reason, the U.S. insists the nations need to be better in political adjusting. The intent is much reasonable. However, the Latin countries centering Brazil pierce the deep intents of the U.S..

On seeing the two powers, as the people of the sovereignty, the writer reminded of the situation of S.K.. How would S.K. act if the power stated like that? Most of all, they are geographically near like Korea and Japan. Wishes of many people will arise. Like Brazil, S.K. wishes to gain the power before it confronts U.S. independently. The readers can see that it makes sense that after all the new power, who has potential power can be the hope against the one absolute power. To S.K., what is the weapon for confronting power and when it will be shouting the opinion with own confidence?

By Lim Hyo-jung

Editor of International Section



French woman is furiously objecting to making of the constitutional law.

## Virgin voyage

### Challenge to street furniture

There are many kinds of programs which urge university students to reach higher. The LG Global Challenger program is one of them and it is especially famous for its tough selection and screening process. Many students apply for this program since those accepted into the program receive not only special benefits such as financial support for going abroad but also preferential treatment in entering the company. Four HUFSSans proudly won an honor prize in the program last year, enhancing HUFSS' prestige.

Han Hey-soo, a student of European Union Studies of the Graduate School of International Studies, who is a member of the team, were interviewed as a representative of other members. They gathered together at graduated school, and all three members were graduates of HUFSS. "My friend and I specialized in Italian, and another friend studied Dutch in HUFSS. However, there is another friend who graduated from Kyung Hee University, and her major was French." Han introduced the members of her team. She said that actually they prepared for other thesis competition, but they failed to win in that competition. "After that, we decided to have an another chance and confirmed our determination, because we thought that it was the last chance in our student life," she said.

They had to pick out a new and striking subject in order to be selected as a Global Challenger. Han told that "All of us four have experiences in living in Europe. So we decided to study street furniture in France, Italy, and Netherlands where we had lived. The home of the street furniture is England, so we added it into the list of the nations where we were to go." Moreover, concept of the street furniture did not become generally known to the public in Korea. Street furniture means several facilities on the street such as street lights and signs.

Before leaving for Europe, they looked

into Korean street furniture and interviewed staffs of Seoul Metropolitan Government to hand in their planning document. Fortunately, Seoul was planning on restoration of Cheonggyecheon at that time, so they could complete the mission in the middle of concern. "In Europe, we were really busy trying to see around four nations in two weeks," she explained. "Each one of us was in charge of one nation because we had a lot of things to do by ourselves like making reservation of lodging and appointment with officials in the government office regarding to the street environment. Of course, we also had to bear the responsibility of language in each country," said Han with the memory of last summer.

She also told their horrible episodes in Europe. "It was not easy to go to Europe. When we arrived in Paris, we found out that there was a problem with the reservations we made in England and that we didn't have any room. Furthermore, the room we got on the spot was a swindle."

However, the study about their subject was successful. She said that the countries in Europe have their own system handing down over 100 years and apply it to their practical construction like La defense in Paris. Korea also made a department in the City hall that regards street furniture last year. It is thought that this trial is one of the stimulants for improving Korea.

Of course, their journey was helpful to Han. "I am studying European Union, but I have thought that my study is focused on only one aspect of the union, especially economics. I want to be an expert about the European region, and this experience helped me to acquire a balanced view of Europe," she said.

By Lee Seung-hee

Reporter of International Section



## Most peaceful way to shout peace

The second Seoul International Forum for Literature (SIFL) was held in Sejong Center for the Performing Arts from May 24 to 26. During the forum, discussions were held under the title "Writing for peace." The Daesan Foundation sponsored this forum and national and international lovers of literature came together. As a part of this forum, HUFSS also invited some foreign writers to give special lectures. For three days, 13 theme sessions were held and Korean participants such as Hwang Seok-young and Bok Koh-ill and internationally famous writers such as Kenzaburo Oe who won the Nobel Peace Prize, Moyan, who is Chinese and wrote "Red Sorghum," and Erling Kittelsen, who is from Norway, also participated in the forum.

The world is becoming smaller and people say it is a global village. However, some are worried because conflicts and wars are increasing between countries. Distinction between the poor and the rich cannot be overlooked. This forum focuses the optimistic and pessimistic sides of globalization, and discusses the dark side. The panels deliver messages that literature can make the world brighter. What do they think about the globalization and the effect of the literature for the world?

### Understanding foreign society by reading literature

Reading literatures works and meeting the writers are important because through these ways people can understand racial characters universally. Especially the literature works fill people's emotional feelings compared with the simple news or media.

"The first collection of world literature appeared in Korean translation in 1958. The first literary work in translation I bought was Franz Kafka's 'Metamorphosis.' This astonishing work proved to be a turning point in my reading career," Kim Kwang-kyu who is a poet and a literary man studying Germany, expressed his experience under the theme of "My Encounter with Western Modernity." He expressed cultural shock, when a young lover of literature who had enjoyed Korean racial poetries like Kim So-wol, met German poetry starting "The mouth of a girl who had ling lain in the reeds liked so chewed up." With interesting examples from his actual experience, through the various Eastern and Western literature works, he shows well the importance of the literature to understand other countries society, culture, diplomacy and so on.

### Memories of war and need of writing for peace

One of the most notable people was Tibor Meray who came from Hungary. When the Korean War broke out, he visited North Korea as a war correspondent. Since then, he got along with a Korean poet, Sul Chung-sik and had connection with Korea. "We have but one weapon, the word. This forum may be one of the last opportunities, no the very last, to see there is a point in raising our voices. Having to decide, do they have sufficient resolution to raise their voice, individually and collectively." He was in a similar situation because his motherland Hungary had experience the Second World War. For the reason, the point of seeing Korean unification was not just simple. "Today Korea is a unique country, in several aspects. After World War Two, two have been reunified, they are Vietnam and Germany. Korea is the remaining one where the same people and same culture are divided in half. There are two ways of reunification, namely the German way or a blood-filled Vietnamese way. We know the result of that way. The only solution is the one resembling the German example, namely peaceful reunification."

### Worries about standardization

Globalization also brings problems such as chaos of identification. Especially English is used for communication all over the world. So methods of literature, language and public use of English are controversial. Literature also has become a global community. This is a natural outcome of modernity. Communication is one quality of literature that is universally valued. "I often ask myself whether literatures of the world are becoming alike, just as the streets in Asian cities are becoming covered with advertisements from multi-national corporations. The essence of literature has a commonality that rises above individual differentiation. It is the reason why we, not think the same, come together to share ideas when we first meet," said Choi Yun who is a poet and translator of Korean novels into French. There are many worries about leaning western culture and advanced countries. Most participants sublated it and emphasized the efforts for keeping their own cultures.

Literature has some meanings of peace. Ideal for world peace, relationship between western and others, effect of modernism and so on are some of the topics that are often dealt with in literature. Nevertheless, the most important aspect is communication beyond distinction. The second SIFL was a chance for the public, as well as the professionals, to ponder on the issues of vital importance. "It will bring a synergy effect since many famous literary people came together and held discussions in Seoul. It was good for me to be able to see various aspects of international literature and agonies as writers," said Oh Hyo-young who was an audience.

By Lim Hyo-jung

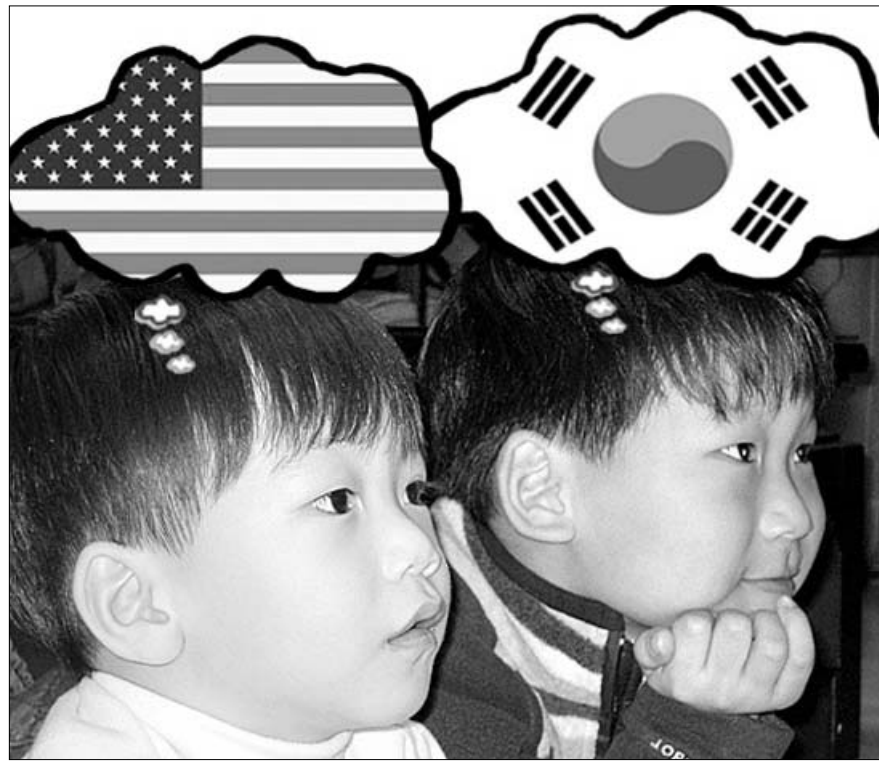
Editor of International Section



Masao Miyoshi, Choi Yun, Kim Kwang-kyu and Tibor Meray (from left) are some of the participants in this forum.

# Which to choose, Korea or U.S.? Inner conflicts of people having dual citizenship

Mr. A, a physician in Korea, had studied medicine in the U.S. for a while with his wife. During his stay in the U.S., he received a master's degree in medical science and also got a son. Recently, his son Mr. A' stands at the crossroads due to recently revised law about nationality. Mr. A' has dual citizenship: one is Korean and the other is American. If he gives up his Korean nationality and chooses U.S. citizenship, he does not have to serve in Korean military for two years. But it is not an easy matter to abandon his mother country. Finally after deep anguish, he and his family decided to choose U.S. citizenship over a Korean one. Meanwhile, Mr. B, who is in a similar situation, cannot dare to give up his Korean nationality. Although he is concerned about the restrictions and disciplined lifestyle he will be forced to experience during his two-year military service, he does not think it constitutes a reason to abandon his native country.



military duties from reacquisition of Korean citizenship.

"If they cannot walk out of the society directly, they are likely to keep physical distance with the unsatisfied items," Professor Heo gave further explanation. It is applicable to people who deny to think of his military duty or who vaguely hope to be excluded from the duty.

One of other reactions people carry out is to set a new standard for evaluating their society. They also tend to think this standard is most pivotal when judging. "Psychologists call this phenomenon 'recovering their self-pride by searching superior attributes,'" said Professor Heo. Former examples of Mr. B's choice can be explained by it. He gave more value on Korea, in terms of high national consciousness and mental tie. "I decided to be a Korean although it asks me some duties, because I want to live in my mother country with strong emotional tie," he said.

### Conclusion

According to Jean-Jacques Rousseau's "theory of social contract," a country is something which is merely based on a contract by people and exists merely for the safety and comfort of the people. This could be the rationale for those who choose the U.S. citizenship. On the other hands, people who find themselves in strong connections within their community may identify more with the saying of Aristotle, "Man is by nature a social animal." "However, people's behaviors cannot be described by only one point of view. They even act in contradictory ways at the same time," Professor Heo explained.

Although each action may be justified, one essential principle has to exist. "People abandoning Korean citizenship are blamed because they act as a Korean when the nation gives privilege and soon they disguise themselves as foreigner when the nation asks them for duties. Most important thing to remember is that rights are always accompanied by duties," said Park Seon-kyun, who teaches "Worth & Behavior" at HUFU.

By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

### Recently revised law about nationality

This case describes inner conflicts of the people who have dual citizenship. It resulted from an additional bill passed on May 4 by the overwhelming majority of the National Assembly. The essential point of the bill is to prohibit individuals who have dual citizenship from abandoning their Korean citizenship until they complete their military duties. However, the bill only applies to "special" dual-citizenship-individuals, whose family and the individual in question have stayed in Korea for most of their lives. It is still the same in case of people who have stayed in the U.S. continuously that their military duties are postponed till the age of 35. After that, their duties become void, provided that their privilege will be withdrawn if they stay in Korea for six months out of twelve months. Also, the bill includes content that gives extra three months to "non-special" dual-citizenship-individual. Until now, they have to select their citizenship before 18, the age acknowledged as an adult. "The clause aims to maximize the reflection of opinions of the person himself, because most of their

parents make the choice when their son is too young to consider his own nation and identity," said Lee Jang-hie, a professor of College of Law at HUFU.

### Causes of diverse reactions

Under the same condition, every person's selection differs from each other. In spite of the fact that more than 1,800 people abandoned Korean citizenship in May, there are some people who canceled their renunciation or steadily stick to be Korean. It would be interesting to find out the inner processes of those who made different choices.

"There are two ways that people define themselves: one is based on their own characters like personality and intelligence, and the other is based on attributes of societies they belong to," Heo Tae-gyun, a professor of Psychology explained about self-identity. "In this case, we have to focus on the latter part that implies each person as one of the members of certain societies," he added. H. Tajfel, a famous social psychologist, described it in his theory of social identity.

According to his study, people tend to

keep their self-pride from social identity as well as from their individual identity. It can be attained by recognizing their community better than others. Yet, no community can always satisfy their members, and individuals who are not satisfy about their community are described as "their social identities are threatened." "When people face those crisis, they try to maintain self-pride through leaving the society, setting a new standard for evaluating it, and so forth," said Professor Heo.

Secession from a community, one of the reactions when their pride of social identities are threatened, occurs when the community can be chosen by people freely. Different from ordinary cases, people who have dual citizenship can choose their nationality. It means that they can leave their first country if they want to. However, the decision is accompanied with a heavy responsibility, because they are deprived of right to be a Korean from the moment. It is because Hong Jun-pyo, a member of Great National Party who proposed the bill, also plans to legislate branch laws that ban people who leaves the country to avoid

### Digest & Focus

## Bringing truth to light

The Hankyoreh editorial consultant, Son Seok-chun gave a lecture under the title "Korean Society and the Problem of the Press" on May 10. It was organized as one of the lectures that is being held in a series by the Korea Democracy Foundation in order to promote the press in universities and to encourage the press to play a pivotal role as the eye of the students.

### Digest

Son Seok-chun began his speech with the etymology of the Korean word, "journalist." According to him, it originated from "Sagi" written by Samacheon, who is a renowned ancient Chinese historian. As directly interpreting the notion of Chinese letters, a journalist means that a person who records historical daily-happenings. "However, what we have to concentrate on is 'how' to record the events," he said. Samacheon endured cruel punishments by the royalty of the time for writing true facts, but not fabricated ones. "So, we have to recognize the implied meanings in the word, journalist. He or she who delivers the real truth regardless of any threat or risk, can be a journalist," he emphasized over again.

"Then, does the truth really exist?," said Son. Instead of answering the question directly, he gave another question to the students. "Generally speaking, diverse viewpoints can exist about a subject or an incident. However, can we really say that it is a matter of the diverse viewpoints when the newspapers of the Japanese colonial period called 'Ui-Byeong,' which means voluntarily gathered soldier for the dynasty, as a 'bi-do,' which means burglars who do nothing but plunder and despoil?" As the answer of the question, he said that genuine truth that no one can't deny certainly exists.

He applied it to the current Korean press and showed sharp criticism. "The U.S.

military is now stationed at Yongsan, exactly at the same spot where Japanese troops were posted in the Japanese colonial period. The press which reports the U.S. military as a protector is no better than the past press, which described that Japanese is actually our helper to be a civilized country," he said. He also commented about the unreasonable fact that the Korean labors are called "noble labors." According to him, only 12% of Korean labors are in labor unions, and it is very low percentage compared to 80% of Sweden labors in their labor unions.

Lastly, he strongly suggested that why doesn't the universities' press be the front runners to report the true facts. "Reporters in every university, sharpen your pens!"

### Focus: report-indication exposure in 1986

A secret document, deeply memorized in the history of the press, was revealed to the public by several journalists in 1986. The document is a special edition of Mal containing detailed guideposts which were passed down to every newspaper from the government. It instructed the head, contents, directions, lay out of articles, and even chose words about sensitive incidents. It completely showed how Chun Doo-hwan's military government controlled the press.

"A reporter of Hankook ilbo, Kim Ju-eon, wrote down daily reporter-indications secretly. He and the reporters of minunhyup, who were forced to be fired unfairly, decided to publish those indications through Mal, an organ they formed on their own," explained Park Jae-seon, an activist of Citizen's Coalition for Democratic Media. The special edition of Mal consisted of daily indications and explanations about situations from minunhyup. "Possible, impossible, completely impossible to deliver" notes were under each indication.

As soon as it was published, it spread rapidly between the citizens and caused big sensations. "It was an obvious evidence of the government's pressure that most people only guessed and helplessly kept silent," the activist added. In addition, it was one of the important triggers that caused the big democratic movement in June 1987.

Even though main publishers were arrested, several journalists of minunhyup steadily reports news through Mal. "Efforts like these make us think twice about the behaviors of today's newspapers which only seem to be interested in their company's profits," said Park.

By Kim Bo-seok

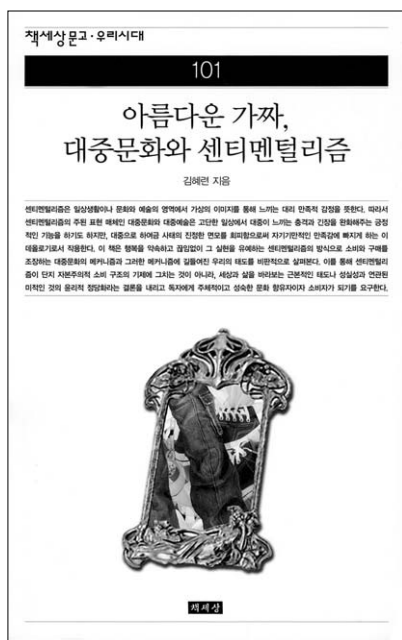
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Son Seok-chun at the lecture.

### Books

## Beautiful fake



"The place where you live tells you are." It is a copy of a TV commercial, which whispers to the audience that certain apartment can decide a person's place in social life. The copy could be unpleasant to somebody, or could be regarded as an exaggerated statement, but it seems to be a very effective catchphrase nowadays. According to Kim Hae-ryeon, the author of "Beautiful fake, pop culture and sentimentalism," such unreliable images are effective because people living today are accustomed by "sentimentalism."

"Sentimentalism" in this book has the negative meaning of "satisfaction by deputy that a person feels through intentionally chosen fake images." In a word, mass culture constantly produces beautiful fake images, and people just feel happy consuming those produced images — evading actuality and even themselves. With the code "sentimentalism," the writer Kim criticizes our mass culture and the masses.

The book is composed of four parts. First two of them are quite theoretical parts about

the meaning of sentimentalism and the narrative structure of emotion. The author is explaining the origin of sentimentalism aesthetically and why the word "sentimentalism" should be used as a critical notion. She says that sentimental behavior can be an aspirin that helps people living in the cold world, but if the sentimental attitude is used customarily and internally, escapism can be formed as one's way of living.

On the next part of the writing, Kim analyzes the sentimentalism of mass art with three concepts; schema, popularity, and sensuality. She prescribes the mass art as emotional excretive medicine that withdraws people's stress of daily life. However, she also strongly warns that schema, popularity, and sensuality can entrap people with sentimentalism at any time. Then, people are easily addicted by hedonism, and "deliberately" throw away their accountability of ethical concern for others.

Finally, on the last chapter, she gives some talk about consumption, the psychological phenomenon that the consumers show. Following the woman's opinion, it is difficult to deny that whoever the reader is, the one is also producing their narrative while consuming products. People buy things because they want to be recognized by others, and always imagine "What if I consume that, how am I going to be better looking?" The author dissects the reason of such mindset of consumption, one by one.

The writer's purpose is to tell people about sentimentalism, and to avoid it. Dispassionately, university student's consuming behaviors and trends are very similar with the examples in the book. Some different view and mind are needed. Youth should not be beaten by such sentimental behaviors.

By Lee Jun-gul

Planning Director



## Spirited debate with solid reason

Highly tense students filled the Immanuel Hall at Sookmyung Women's University on May 17. What all 500 of them waited for was the final round of the Sookmyung Debate Contest, which is said to be the highlight. Only two teams which had survived a total of six contests and beat 140 teams were the heroines in this context. A great number of audiences packed the hall to watch "To-dal" and "Seung-bu-sa," compete against each other with an interesting and positive attitude.

The Sookmyung Debate Contest, which has been held since 2002, is one of the leadership promoting activities of Communication Development Center. "This center was organized in 2002 to enhance deeper thinking power and flexible presentation abilities and eventually intend to cultivate leaders of our society," Choe Si-han, the chief of the center explained its meaning. The center also manages several other programs like "open lectures," from the center's professors, "Expression and Discussion" and "Reading and Writing," the required courses of all students.

Students and the center prepared the

Sookmyung Debate Contest for almost two months. The center holds explanatory forum in the middle of March and distributes application forms to the students. They also can get a topic for preliminary contest, and have to submit an argumental composition as well as the application form in the beginning of April. For this time, 142 teams, each consists of three students, applied to the contest. The center selected 32 teams out of them through those reports and interviews. The selected teams then start the regular debate competition. Following a list of matches, two teams argue at the opposite point of view. Only the winner team can continue to participate in the next contest.

"It is particularly challenging for me to study a given topic, because we cannot know which standpoint — pro or con — will be attributed to us until just one day before the contest," said Lee So-young, a member of "Seung-bu-sa." Higher four teams, winning prizes, are given a chance to be a member of "Choeng," a voluntary group of debate. They assist students at "Expression and Discussion" classes, like helping them

prepare a class-debate. "Members of Choeng are continually at the place of discussion. Not only class students but they also learn from helping and sharing the activities," said Professor Choe.

The topic for the Sookmyung Debate Contest is carefully chosen by related professors. Different issues are selected for every year, but "woman" and "leadership" are fixed ones as occupying pivotal parts in the contest. For this year, "woman, leader, and democracy" is the broad title of the contest. According to Professor Choe, the subject came from a critical viewpoint doubting whether democracy, which seems to be in progress, is really contributing to public weal.

Specially, Communication Development Center introduced a new form of debate, a Karl Popper Debate. In this debate there are no moderators and each of the three members take turns charging other participants. At first, argumentations by the pro-team member (P1) opens the debate. Then con-team (C1) asks confirmatory inquiries following the former argumentation. Immediately, the second member of con-team (C2) represents their argumentation, and pro-team (P2) makes confirmatory questions about that. Soon con-team (C3) raises objections against pro-team (P2) about the first argumentation. Pro-team (P2) has to defend their opinion logically. After that, the debate proceeds with these refutation and arguments. "It maximizes participants' refutation power because every presentation has to be made by critical thinking in very few minutes. Participants cannot rely on ready-made plot," Professor Choe explained.

The evaluation of each competition is based on clarity, consistency, appropriateness and so forth. "In a Karl Popper Debate, these are the primary criteria of evaluation because students'

refutation ability occupies a large percent of the debate," said Wang Sang-hwan, the foreman of the jury. It also enhances the quality of the final contest with few examiners who are authorities of the related field.

As one of the biggest events arousing students' interest, the Sookmyung Debate Contest influences students significantly. It provides a place to think and represent one's opinion in dynamic way. "We have prepared for the contest since last semester through regular classes and extra meetings. That period was really hard but brought me keen eyes," said Kim So-young, a member "To-dal" which attained the first state of the contest. Associate professor Lee Hwang-jik also added, "As contests progress, students showed better discussion. We were surprised at the participants' improvement even during the contest period."

While Korean TV programs still portray debaters as mostly man, the Sookmyung Debate Contest reaffirms women's position and roles as debaters and future leaders.



Pro-team member is asking confirmatory inquiries to con-team.



By Kim Bo-seok

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

# Book price rattles on and offline

## The Fixed Book Price System Amendment causes state of disorder

Do you remember the movie "You've got mail?" In this movie, the man and the woman each runs a book store. The man is the president of a large corporate chain of bookstores, "Fox Books," and the woman is the owner of a small bookstore, "The Shop Around Corner" which mostly treats specialized child publications. The two coincidentally meet in an internet chatting room and become friends. Soon the man opens a new chain near "The Shop Around Corner." Her small bookstore does not stand a chance against the big bookshop, which overwhelms other small stores with material superiority, quick sales at small profits, and operates many convenience for customers. The woman broadcasts the large bookstore to make a target of criticism and conducts a campaign with people who withstands memories of her bookstore. But in the end, she has no choice but to close her shop.

The event in this movie is occurring in Korea now. Besides, online bookshop sells books at a reduced price with mileage service, coupons, free gifts and so on. In a result, the number of on and offline middle and small bookstores all over the country have decreased. Woo Sang-ho who belongs to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and 22 members of the Assembly suggest the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" on March 31 to protect both consumers and the publication industry, which the government will enforce all on and offline bookshops not to cut down book prices fixed by a publishing company. Now the amendment is on the table.

### System of the fixed book price before now

Before the 1970s, customers were damaged frequently by unsettled circulation market of books. And business circles put in operation fixed book price autonomously in 1977 to establish order in the circulation and stop indiscreet sales. In result, the publishing business improved generally in such parts as circulation and as a result number of bookstores increased. This came as a big leap for Korea to have the 7th largest publication industry in the world. But after 1998, online bookstores flooded into the market, the circulation underwent all sorts of hardships. Then the FAIR TRADE COMMISSION made the "Fixed Book

Price System" in 2003 although it suffered denunciation. However, the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" of those days, contrary to the object of legislation, was formulated being prior to promotion of electronic commerce and market competition. It allowed on and offline bookstores discount out of balance, the former ten percent discount, and not the latter at all, then the circulation has been in a state of disorder.

In this the "Fixed Book Price System

books when a book has a fixed price and bubbled price will never be profitable to customers." However small-scale bookstores already have failed as many large-sized bookshops which are in the city arose and managed well with compound convenience for customers.

Secondly, can the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" be helpful to the publication trade? Online bookstores contribute the benefits of discounts to consumers by decreasing inter-mediate

dispersion of online bookstores and huge confusion in circulation of publication. Nowadays, people can not help but depend on electronic commerce, which means online bookstores here. Stopping them from selling at a bargain price will cause most online bookstores to close its doors and the number of issues to decrease.

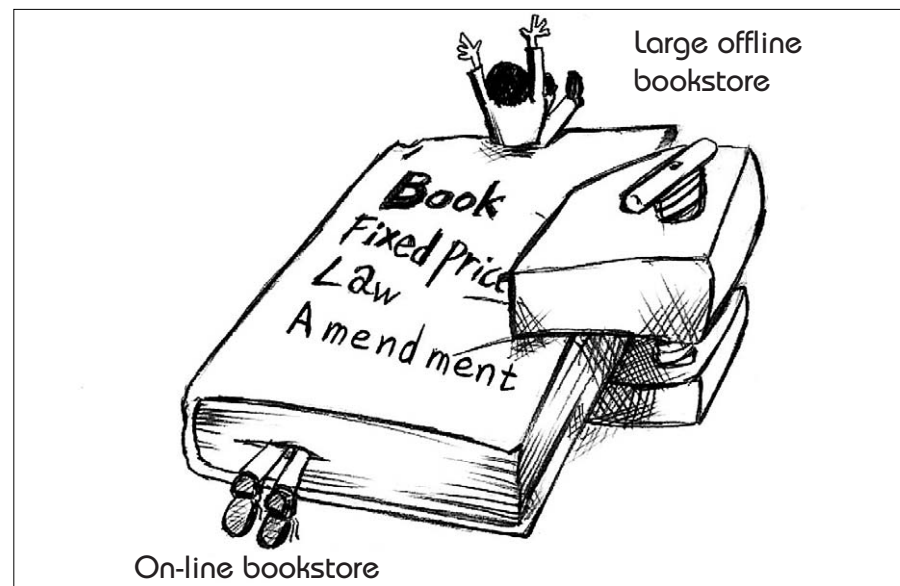
### Solutions

The "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" is short of actuality. First of all, it is required there be other realistic settlements, as reducing discount price range or making narrow genre of books that is possible to sell cheaply. Joo Se-hun, the senior commander of books industry in Yes24 said, "Our the 'Fixed Book Price System Amendment' will be the most unadaptable way in the world. In France, they allow on and offline bookstores to sell at a discount range to five percent together." Secondly, universities and libraries have to make human knowledge and art and science books actively not to lean on publication industry. These institutions make people, especially college students to read those kinds of books. Next, to get out of business depression, middle and small petty bookstores should prepare their own management to gain success after all. It is not a right manner that they lay the fault entirely to an although abnormal fixed book price system. Finally, it should protect "competition," not competitors. The government must consider that what would be a real solution to protect circulation of the publication industry and consumers' benefits at the same time before they think about any on and offline bookstores which are just booksellers.

To see historically, it is true that the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" corrected order in publishing circulation in Korea. But, the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" is the content that had not put into consideration of on and offline bookstores. The current system must walk in the path of virtue, backing the global competing age.

By Yang Eun-ae

Reporter of Culture Section



Amendment", the name and notion of words were the only things that have changed, and contents of the law changed a little mentioning publication must sell books at a fixed price and also magazines to be brief. That is to say that all discount benefaction would be abolished entirely. But this small change brought out grand influences to the industry connected with it, like middle and small publication companies, on and offline bookstores, and to the netizen who are the potential consumers.

### Expected problems of amendment comes into force

First, it was thought that the prearranged the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" can make petty bookstores live and protect consumers' profit. Kwak Sang-ha, the director of the Korea Federation Of Booksellers' Association said, "By a long range plan, on and offline bookstores can sell

circulations. So, even if the sales of publication is shut down completely it will do no good for the profit of the publication industry. Also the change of consumers' books spending taste is one of the reasons. Protection of publication industry and publishing variety of books in a balanced manner is an important matter, however, nowadays people almost barely read books of human knowledge, art and science, but only the best-sellers. It is of serious doubt that business will come alive by getting rid of the sales benefits. In an environment harsh as this, the publication companies could not play their role as they should.

Third, the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" is only commuting with large bookshops which are situated in the city, not considering well-known online bookstores such as Yes24.

Finally, the "Fixed Book Price System Amendment" will be likely to cause



## Culture Trip



## Jewelry whispers its stories

Samcheong-dong, located near downtown Seoul, has many secret tales. Citizens visit Samcheong-dong when they want to escape from city life and temporarily find a place for refreshment. These people know the secret of peace that can be found in the The World Jewellery Museum.

At one glance, you can see a wide range of beautiful accessories from masks to bracelets. The outlook of the museum looks like a huge copper machine. Imagine yourself on the time machine which allows you to access closer to the secret of the exhibitions. Opening the door to climb up the small steps, you are in primitive times. Colors and shapes of amber welcome visitors on the right wall on the first floor. Amber whispers a world history. This is just the beginning of the exploration.

In the next room, you will smell the scent of El Dorado, the city of gold, originated in South America of the 10th to 16th century. Objects of gold made by natives of Latin America before the European invasion are exhibited. You can see their culture contained in religious and cultural rituals. They buried dead bodies with golden treasures.

In the room of "Necklaces of the World," your neck and shoulder feel burdened. You can imagine how heavy and painful those big necklaces are to wear. But if you know the fact that bigger pieces indicate higher social status, you can

endure.

On the second floor, you will see the "Mask Wall." You may be able to distinguish differences of characters among the various countries and ages. "Beads and Sculptures Room" contains splendid beads of various colors. In the next room, "Modern Jewelry" presents a story of Art Nouveau: it is patterned upon shapes of animals, insects, flowers, and female silhouettes, which are originated in 1900s. But nowadays, many jewelry designs are influenced by that mode.

Expensive jewels are not just a pile of exhibition. There are also jewels that have their own meaningful stories. The curator Lee Kang-won saw a silver necklace worn by a nomad woman at a market in Ethiopia in 1978. That necklace is now being exhibited. In East Africa, a delicate ivory carving meant its possessor's power, achievement, and social position.

We thanked Lee Kang-won, who established this museum, for giving us a chance to enjoy the treasures. And to her husband Kim Seung-young, the former ambassador to Colombia, Argentina and Ethiopia, for providing the exhibitions.

Open 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Closed Monday. For more information check the museum's homepage: www.wjmuseum.com

By Lee Sang-hee

Associate Editor of Culture Section

## OVERVIEW

## University festival is for entertainers?

For the past few weeks, a lot of universities enjoyed festivals. There were, however, no students but only fan clubs of the entertainers. It is not too much to say that these are not the festivals of university students, but they are just entertainment shows or concerts of singers. Who is the master of the festival in university? Students or entertainers? It is the case of putting the least important before the first priority.

From May to June, this period is a festival season. Most of the universities open their festivals during this period. But the festivals of any university in Korea are the same. University students just take interest in what kind of entertainers are coming to the festival. The reason of universities engaging many entertainers are because through this kind of pattern it is more comfortable to gather students. Therefore, the General Student Council hires entertainers excessively.

According to these conditions, many students who are not interested in entertainers, do not participate in the festival. They think that going back home earlier and then doing something for themselves or traveling to some places is more beneficial rather than joining the festival. In the festivals these days, there are no performances of *dongari* or *pungmulpae* and then there is no place for students to participate. Instead, there are many middle school students and many fan clubs who come in order to see the celebrities. Festivals are no more festivals for university students.

People called the university festivals as "daedongje" until 1970s. The meaning of this word is that every student becomes a big circle. In those days, university festivals were really like that. However, this name is unsuitable for the university festivals anymore. There is no difference between popular culture and university culture. It goes without saying that the festival does not have a form or a frame. If the festival pleases the students, it will be a good festival. If the students are amused in the festival, and if they learned something through the festival, then the festival will be the best festival.

If we take an example of these memorable festivals, a university had events that looked for a bone marrow donor during the festival. In addition, some university students invited local residents to their festival and then they opened a party in honor of the aged and their health. Moreover, students held a campaign of blood donation or no-smoking. At first, many students thought that these festivals were not good and students would not take part in these events. Unexpectedly, however, many students joined in these events. In addition, most of the students who joined in these events were very gratified about the events.

Next time, how about a festival with the local residents? Let's not hold a festival just for amusement, but also a festival that can remain in students' memories. These festivals are a hundred times better than the festivals that depend on some celebrities.

By Yoo Ha-na

Editorial Consultant

## Rendezvous

## Drawing on transparent canvas

Astuteness, versatility, brightness, toughness, and vision are all talents that seem to overflow from Nanan. Though Nanan introduces herself as "Window Painter," she possesses an amazing personal record of accomplishments from her early twenties. Now, she has fallen in love with window painting. Let's take a look at her career and discover why she attracts so much public attention.

**Reporter:** You became renowned through many fields of arts — standing for illustration and visual directing in your early twenties. How were you as a student?

**Nanan:** In high school, I was the chief of the school broadcasting station. Later at Seoul Institute of Arts, I majored in advertisement and creation. I was a cartoonist of the school newspaper. I also joined numerous academic clubs including Gwang-kki, which deals with advertisement. Two years at college encouraged me to find my potential — to find what is suitable for me.

**R:** You have talents in drawing and writing based on your own artistic genius. What influenced you the most?

**Nanan:** I was influenced by two groups of people: my father and my friends. When I was young my father showed me animation film sheets, as he worked in a related profession. I colored and portrayed them. Another group is my friends whom I got along with since college. They are Jung-sin who works in advertisement and Cider who takes photos. We have similar life styles, and all of us are active in similar fields of art. We spend time together talking and discussing what we will do. We stimulate each other constantly to find out what we had so much in common. I think sharing a lot of time with my friends helped me to develop my value, artistic style and even my personality.



Nanan is smiling in front of her window art at the Seoul Art Center in May.

**R:** Many newspapers and magazines introduce you as the youngest chief-editor of magazines such as Lunchbox and Khai Magazine. You were regarded as a model of non-mainstream culture.

**Nanan:** I did not create a new trend. Rather I tried to reveal some unknown culture like Hong-dae culture which was still veiled. I think that people are afraid of what they do not know, but I am not scared. So many people want to see such culture through me. Fortunately with the advancement of communicating tools, the internet and media took a great part in unveiling the new culture to the public.

**R:** You are the first "window painter" in the world. Window painting is different from graffiti art or wall painting. What is the glamorous fact that makes window painting attractive? And how did you start that?

**Nanan:** I completed the 1st Korea Graffiti Course, but graffiti was not exactly suitable for me. I tried to draw anywhere

due to economic reasons, but I enjoy and like doing that. I attained a huge success in advertisement. For example, I made an advertisement publicized on the Internet search engine, "www.naver.com." It is a well-known fact that "www.naver.com" previously aired advertisement with a famous actress, but I did not include her in my work. I approached it with more creativity. For example, one of the advertisements was arranged after the weather forecast program. When the forecast is over the message that says "If you miss this program, you could ask this search engine," will show for a moment. In this way, various advertisements are aired. I'm thankful I could catch the mind of consumers and they agreed to my idea.

**R:** What is your future plan?

**Nanan:** Recently I realized that the themes of my painting should be broad. I learned this from masters of art works and my respectable seniors. And I want to draw all over the world. There are windows everywhere. To empathize with many people, I know I'll draw universal themes related to mankind. When someone hears "Pop art," they automatically think of "Andy Warhol." I hope when people hear "Window painting," they will be reminded of "Nanan." That is my dream.

The Argus and Nanan met in the Seoul Art Center, where her works are exhibited. During our interview, many visitors stopped to take pictures in front of her painting. Visitors and her window drawing were harmonized to make a new art.

If you want to know more about her, check her homepage: www.nanan.co.kr

**R:** You have worked with advertisement continuously. What do you think about that?

**Nanan:** Working with related creation and planning helps me continue drawing

By Lee Sang-hee

Associate Editor of Culture Section

# Splash into HUFFS FESTA!

Under the bright sunshine, spring and summer are the seasons of festival and Daedongje in Imun campus and Soraeje in Wangsan campus were held. There were many events and performances by HUFFSans filled with the students' passion, youth, and love. Let's dive into the exciting festival!!

By The Argus



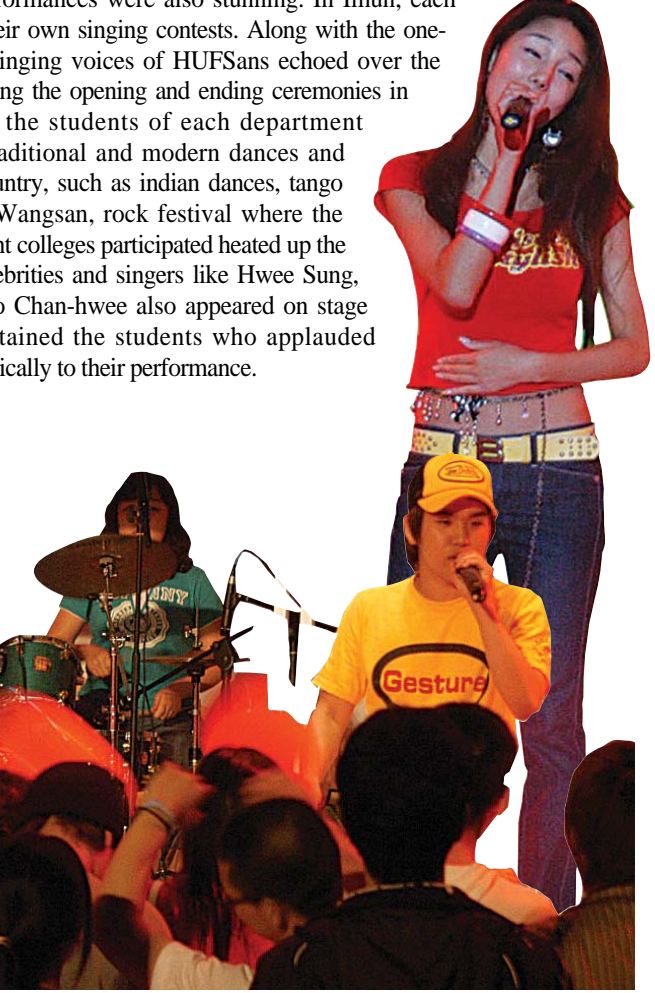
## Around the world in campus

Showing off the characteristics of HUFFS the World Village is one of the most anticipated part of the festival. With departments related to different countries all over the world, the World Village becomes a place to experience each country's uniqueness without actually visiting the country. Usually, the departments sell traditional food to the students, but there also were some special treats that caught people's eyes, for example, the water cigarette from Arabia and kebab prepared by the department of Turkish. Also, the students dressed up in the country's traditional costume to attract customers.



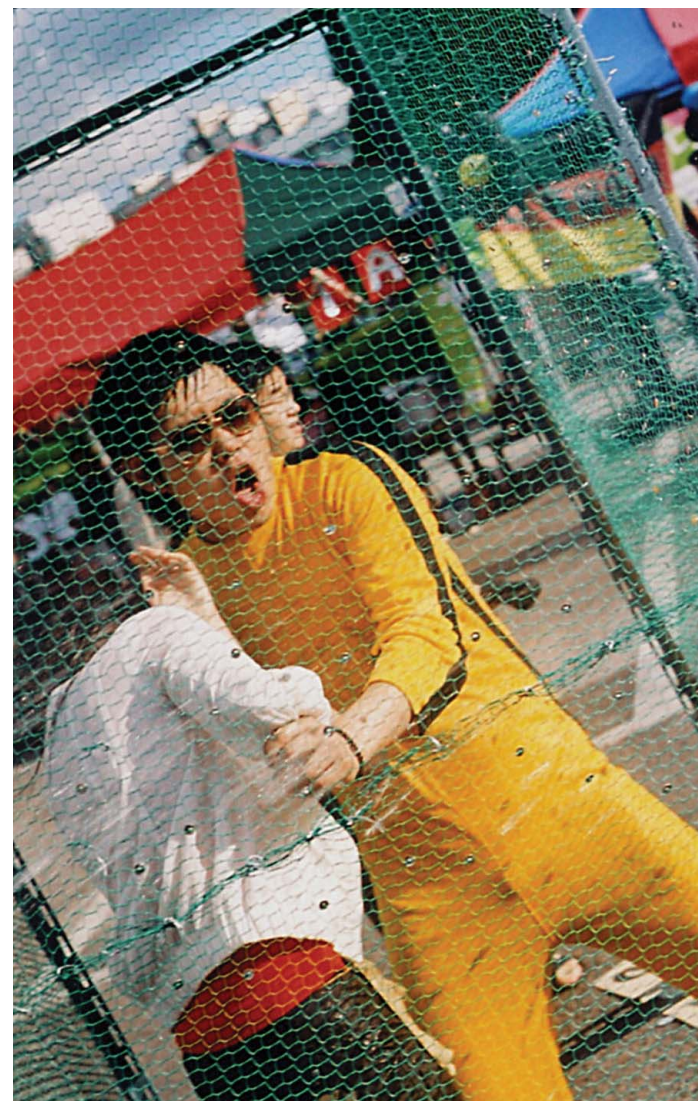
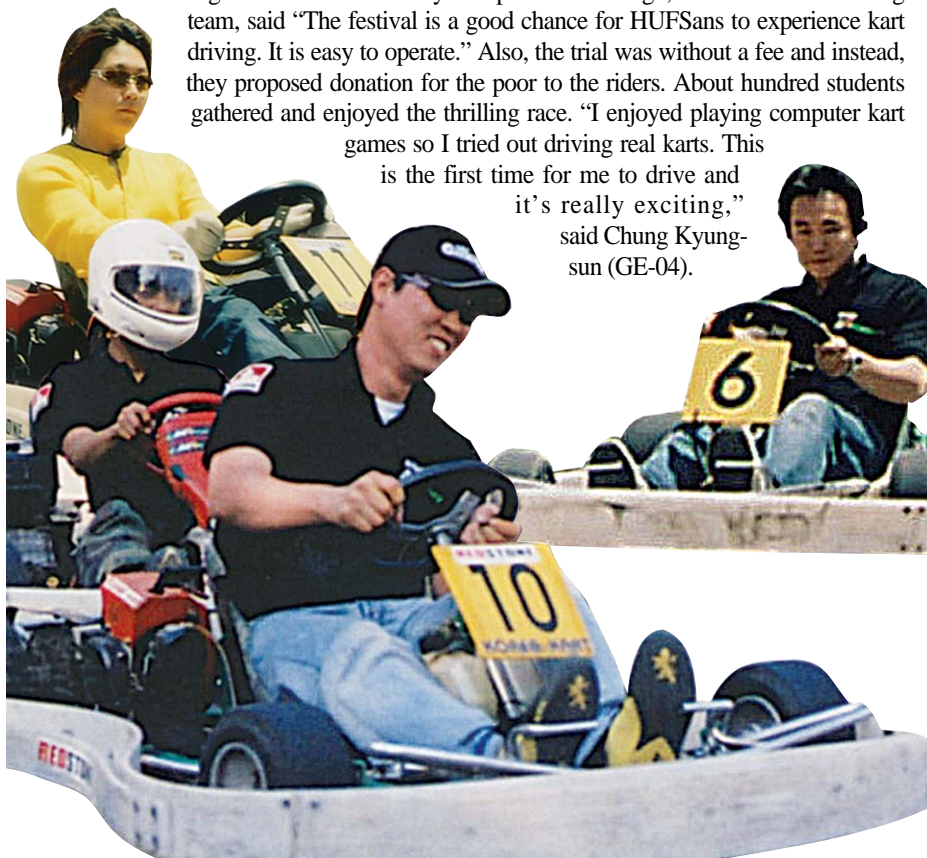
## Singing and dancing to the rhythm

The student performances were also stunning. In Imun, each college held their own singing contests. Along with the one-day brewery, the singing voices of HUFFSans echoed over the campus. Also during the opening and ending ceremonies in both campuses, the students of each department performed the traditional and modern dances and songs of each country, such as indian dances, tango and chanson. In Wangsan, rock festival where the bands from different colleges participated heated up the atmosphere. Celebrities and singers like Hwee Sung, UN, and So Chan-hwee also appeared on stage and entertained the students who applauded enthusiastically to their performance.



## HUFFSans became kart riders!

One of the most attractive sights of the festival in Imun campus, was the kart rail set up in front of the Audio-Visual Education Center from May 19 to 21, sponsored by Gillette M3 Power Racing Team. Especially, with the fame of the computer game "Kart Rider," the event instantly attained people's attention. The karts that were used for the festival was a kart for leisure, which can be easily driven by anyone who can steer with a handle and use an accelerator and brakes without gears. The car was low on the ground and had a safety bumper. Park Hun-gu, a director of the racing team, said "The festival is a good chance for HUFFSans to experience kart driving. It is easy to operate." Also, the trial was without a fee and instead, they proposed donation for the poor to the riders. About hundred students gathered and enjoyed the thrilling race. "I enjoyed playing computer kart games so I tried out driving real karts. This is the first time for me to drive and it's really exciting," said Chung Kyung-sun (GE-04).



## Fun! Fun! Fun!

Apart from the main events that took place in the Open Air Theaters of both campuses, there were diverse small events which numerous HUFFSans could enjoy. Fast eating contests were managed here and there on campus all through the festive days. Competitors drank up bottles of yogurt or cider and stuffed their bellies with bowls of chinese black bean sauce noodle. Also, students gathered around the water balloon throwing game. As they threw the water balloons to the net, HUFFSans also threw their stress away. In Wangsan, games such as couple games, OX quiz and games between departments were arranged, but many of them were canceled in shame as the rainfall showered over Wangsan campus. Also, movie nights were progressed successfully in both campuses. They were divided into two parts according to the genre of the movie. Numerous horror and romance fans gathered at the Open Air Theater all night long for the movies and a cup of beer prepared by the GSC.

