

Drive for credit reset begins

By Lee Jin-woo
Reporter of Campus Section

The General Student Council(GSC) was campaigning for reducing graduation credits to draw supports by the students from September 7 to 8, in front of Humanities Building. The main aim of the campaign was to inform the students of the GSC's insistence on the issue and make it

public before holding Course System Improvement Committee (CSIC). CSIC is held in October every year. In addition, its demonstration includes changes in the major system, credit increase in general subjects to three credits. The public hearing was supposed to take place on September 7 at 5 p.m., but no students participated in it. It was indefinitely postponed.

The proposals should be submitted to the Supporting Department of Educational

Matters (SDEM) under the Office of Academic Affairs (OAA) by the GSC because the GSC has no right to put an item on the committee. The proposals are going to be examined by SDEM whether they are appropriate or not. The proposals will be on the agenda if the department makes a decision to adopt them. After the agenda passes CSIC, the final step is to pass curriculum committee before coming into effect from next year.

"I have the same opinion about the GSC's insistence as many students. Now, we must take 140 credits to graduate. I think school places too many burdens on students in comparison with other universities in Seoul and school should acknowledge that the times have changed rapidly and take actions to meet the students' expectations. We not only need to make various experiences from inside and outside such as being an active member in club, taking internships and going to foreign countries apart from taking class in school, but also would like to do them. Really, preparation for employment gets in the way of taking 12 credits to 14 credits well during the final semester, so we want school to decrease total credits to 126 or 130," said Lee Hwa-mok (EE-05).

The head of information and planning, Kim Tae-kuk, said it is very difficult to apply to every student. "We made one proposal to realize it. For example, the two-credit decrease in the total credit is for

seniors, four-credit for juniors, six-credit for sophomores, and ten-credit for freshmen. "However, he said that he felt the needs of taking measures not to produce some desirable side effects on the level of HUFSS. First of all, he emphasized that course quality should be guaranteed as much as school lightens the students' burdens if the downward credits were applied.

Ong Il-hwan, vice-president of the GSC, said "It is expected that reducing graduation credits can solve the shortage of classrooms and professors. Also, it can give chances to use extra time for various things which students can not do in school."

However, Kang Duck-soo, Dean of Academic Affairs, said that he had a negative attitude about the decrease in credits. The students of foreign departments in HUFSS other than those of English College, Department of Chinese and Department of Japanese would lose their opportunities to learn their major languages more if cutting down of the credits is realized. They have rare chances to learn from outside and face the languages for the first time when they enter university, so they need to take as many courses as possible to master it, but he could leave room for compromise on reducing the credits in case of non-foreign departments.

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Strikes for democratic election



LU held a sit down strike before going into the actual strike.

By Yang Eun-ae
Associate Editor of Campus Section

As the election for the president of HUFSS approaches to next semester, almost all students and school personnels have a dream of the election in which all HUFSSans participates. So the governing body of HUFSS foundation gave the right to elect the next president to the General Meeting of Ordinary Members (GMOM) in university, which is composed of students, professors, and the staffs of HUFSS. Originally, the right of election was given to the teacher's union only.

But as Professor Council (PC) adhered their existing opinion, they did not participate in the GMOM but prepared an election of their own. It foreshadows a long way for HUFSSans to achieve the right to vote.

The PC insists that, as long as the general meeting is not fixed by the governing body of HUFSS foundation, they will not participate in the GMOM. Actually the president of the PC, Kim Jung-ryeol, the professor of the Department of Economics cleared his position, "Our decision for not recognizing the GMOM in the university will not falter. And we made a start with the committee for election on September 14, to elect the next president."

On the other hand, HUFSS branch of the National University Labor Union (NULU) will call a strike beginning on October 4. They are in the midst of struggle at the lobby of the main building. They held a sit down strike for the last few days and distributed brochures and pamphlets to HUFSSans. Then they claimed, "The chief director must proclaim clear will to elect next president of HUFSS by democratic system which all

members of HUFSS vote." The director of this union in industrial action, Choi Byoungsam commented, "We sent official documents to the director's meeting of HUFSS foundation a week ago and will hold a conference on the last day of September. We have to consider external image of HUFSS, and all HUFSSans should find their rights to vote for the next president." The second, "Remove the custom of employment contract renovation related to five members of belong to Foreign Language Training and Testing Center. Also guaranteeing retirement age by the adoption of group agreement." The third, "Respond sincerely to our request for wages and agreements of 2005."

Members of the GMOM in the university clarified that the Board of Directors should take part as a mediator of HUFSS.

The president of HUFSS Graduate School, Hwang Su-hwan said, "The director's meeting of HUFSS foundation will have difficulty shirking their responsibility if HUFSSans cause trouble because the directors have not clearly determined which group should take the right to vote."

Currently the 90% of employers of HUFSS are members of the NULU. So it seems as though the administration will have a difficult time if they go on a strike. The president of Wangsan GSC, Zoung Seung-hwa said, "As a student, I want democratic election for the next president of HUFSS. We, the GSC, agree with LU's opinion, but their strike will bring much inconvenience. Although students can not make LU stop the strike, the GSC will prepare temporary basic facilities like "Bbang-Cha" service and school buses. There is no telling what may happen. It will take a few days for the conference with directors of HUFSS foundation to make the decision.

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Students are signing on the paper which calls to reduce the graduation credits in front of the Humanities Building.

Lee Jin-woo / The Argus

Bring back with Aulje

By Kim Ah-reum
Reporter of National Section

Aulje, the assembly of dongaris, was held in Wangsan on September 28 and 29. Led by Union Assembly of Dongari (UAD), the event took place at the Student Hall. The purpose of Aulje is to communicate dongaris with HUFSSans through reminiscence of the old things such as disappeared games, space of old comic books, and traditional wedding ceremony.

Before starting the event, UAD offered a sacrifice to spirits as an expression of desire for the successful event. There were also many games like arm wrestling, game of slap-match, Tekken of Korean traditional military arts, and mig presented, which reminded us of the old memories. And then Pilgrimage of Country, one of the dongaris, recollected the course they have followed for five years through photo exhibition. Besides

all that, there were space for reading the old comic books and listening to the old pop-songs.

Epecially, conventional wedding ceremony received a good response from many foreign professors and HUFSSans. It also gathered much interest when an actual campus couple of HUFSS performed a conventional wedding ceremony in front of the Student Hall.

The finale of Aulje was the mini olympics, all dongari members participated in this and cheer for one another, just like the old days when we all were little.

"Aulje provided HUFSSans a space for enjoying the traditional things. People of all ages participated in this event, creating a mood of harmony of Aulje. Aulje was a good chance to remind the moderners of old memories," said Cha Young-shin (C-02).

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HIMUN discuss Mid-East

By Lee Jin-woo
Reporter of Campus Section

The 29th HUFSS International Model United Nations(HIMUN) General Assembly was held at Aekyung Hall of HUFSS on September 23, Friday. "The Role and Effort of International Society for Peace in the Middle East" was the main theme. There were three teams to prepare for it. One group was arrangement committees consisted of only students attending HUFSS and it prepared for it from March. Another was interpretation committees who went to different universities such as SNU and Ewha as well as HUFSS and prepared from May. The other was representative committees which also prepared from May. They were from a variety of universities such as Ewha, Kyunghee, SNU, Korea, Hanyang, and HUFSS.

The participating nations were the

Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Korea, the Federal Republic of Germany, Russia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Iraq, Iran, Israel, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of India, Indonesia, Japan, and the People's Republic of China. The process was just the same as that of the real UN assembly: opening speech, speech, suspension of the meeting, voting as well as simultaneous interpretation. The students had a heated discussion on the issue as delegates of many different countries in their tongues.

This council's aim was to take a closer look at the situations in the Middle East from diverse views of joining countries. Moreover, as a peace mediator, HIMUN resolved that they tried to play a leading role for the international society and seek solutions for the peace in the Middle East.

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Same campus, same major, same class...
We share the same lives throughout most of the day,
But, where we head after school are all different;
some of us still live with our parents,
some of us live alone after entering university,
Each of HUFSSans has unique and diverse life out of HUFSS;
from dormitory to apartment and so on.
Let's peek in their housing life.

photographed by Lee Eun-young
written by The Argus
continued on 4,5 pages

Editorial

Hard way to democracy

When the writer conversed with a freshman student, he complained about the GSC's hard acting or labor union's strike that caused inconvenience in using school facilities. He also said, "Only the professors know the presidential candidates, so it naturally follows that they select the president." The writer questioned the freshman, "If you were a high school student, would you agree that since the teachers know well about the students, only the teachers are entitled to discuss and select the student representative?" The answer was "No" without any hesitation.

With the new president election forthcoming next year in January, the campus is in a loud mood. At first, the adverse criticism on the President Anh Byong Man's Business Promoting Fees started to appear early in the last semester as well as the method of electing the president. At present, only the Faculty Council (FC) which is the representatives of professors, has the right to participate in the election. However, as a constituent of the school, Student Council and staff workers also insist that they have to join in the president's election. For that reason, these days, Staff Union (SU) is having a strike and the GSC act hard for the election.

Some students criticize and complain that HUFSS does not care for the students. They say that the issue we have to concentrate on is the value of education and welfare. They say that next month there will be an evaluation of universities and in this situation, strikes and other hard actions will affect the ranking result badly. With such reasons, they blame the SU, and inquire better and more convenient service. Other students have no interest in the issue. They just feel uncomfortable because the papers informing strike and election for the president on the wall all around the school make the atmosphere in disorder and even arouse a horrible mood. They do not know much about the issue but get only some meager information from short chats with their friends.

In this chaotic situation, what is the truth? HUFSS had a problem related to private school foundation's corruption. In 1998, professors, students and staff workers got together and tried to put them out of the school. As a result, a new foundation given to public management launched again. Those days they tried to achieve a goal with harmony. This confusion related to the president election also starts with the thought that HUFSS' masters are students, professors and staff workers. With present regulations on the president election, the problem reveals itself. On current regulations, the president election is progressed by FC only. Then Board of Directors has to recognize it. For that reason, the president elected with professors' opinions may command with a leaned direction.

Although professors can expertly recognize the president because they keep company with him, even such points have brought several problems such as in the political field. However, present regulations with only professor representatives are criticized by other members of HUFSS. The president of HUFSS has to be elected by all the members not only professors. In a school which educates democracy, how will a democratic leader electing process be progressed? Isn't it clear without thinking twice? Only asserting the existing habitual practice can be understood as authoritarianism or conservatism.

The writer has a wish toward other HUFSS members who look at the affairs related to the next president election with indifference or cold heartedness. This is not other people's business but your democratic right as HUFSSans. In addition, electing a representative is connected with all the constituents of the organization. If just achieving a democratic electing process brings such a noise, the road to democracy seems to be a long way to go.

Blueprint of Korean Army unveiled

Scientific technology supports the reduction of army

By Yang Eun-ae
Associate Editor of Campus Section

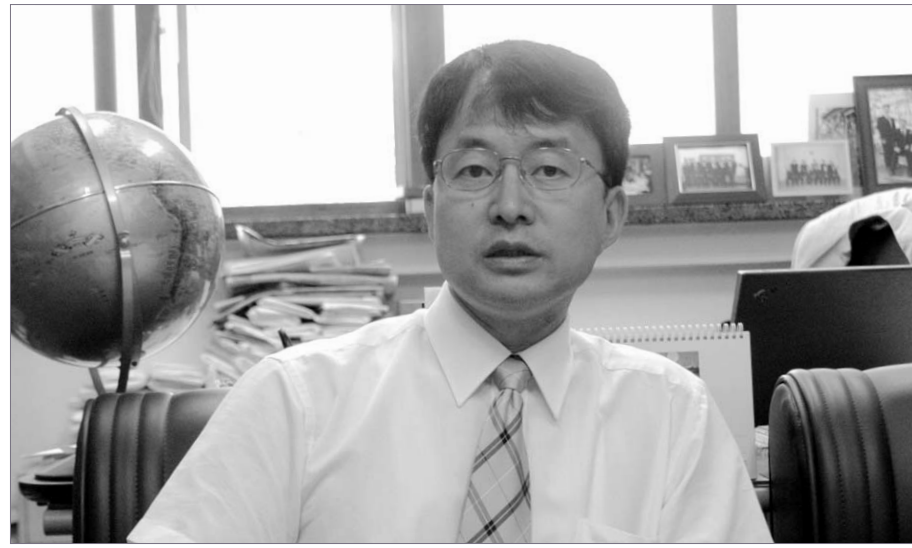
The Ministry of National Defense (MND) opened to the public a blueprint of Korean army last month. According to this bill, maldistribution of Korean Army which lasted for five decades will be reorganized immensely. It reduces current 680 thousand troops to 500 thousand until the year 2020, integrates 3 troops command system, and combines the military draft with recruiting soldiers. As final official announcement about the reformed national defense bill is impending, controversy that surrounds the future of the defense begins earnestly from now on.

Particularly, the first reserves and army experts argue that the reduction of army is premature to carry out under fluid national security condition. However, the other side demands high level of reformation, saying "The reduction is based on intensive military service!"

At this point, The Argus met Park Young-june, Assistant Professor of the National Security College in National Defense University and ask his opinion on the serious national defense reformation.

Reporter : Will this reformed bill toward strengthening the national defense be able to take effect next year in Korea?

Park Young-june : It seems that the time is not quite mature for taking action on the plan. Then it has difficulty making people understand about the law. But it is important for us to guard South Korea against the attack from North Korea and keep the peace in Northeast Asia. Therefore, MND will introduce the new bill to the government benchmarking that of France in the direction of not unconditionally reducing the military power but balancing it. The reform bill must strengthen the national defense anyhow.



Park Young-june is referring his position on the issue.

Until now, there has been short of the most advanced computer technology and the science of information in South Korea. So, we need to build up the military strength by using limited financial resources and to backup such technology.

R : If we shrink the army, is it hard to balance between Korean force and 1.17 million standing army of North Korea with possibility as a nuclear nation?

Park : N.K. leans against outdated weapons and has poor economic backgrounds.

Then we are able to get rid of menace from that type of forces. And I think N.K. has a real nuclear weapons yet. To oppress the former weapon, we need concentrated missile attack and should compose an independent corps. Once MND has decided to reform national defense law, we need to make "able to win" army, otherwise we do not have to modify the bill. For the purpose of this reform, the guided missile command post will be formed in Republic of Korea Army this time.

R : It will give a state of disorder to grown-up young men who have to do their duty on military service. Is there any suggested solution to figure this problem out?

Park : For more substantial force, specializing soldiers is the subject of the reform bill. But the number of soldiers would have been reduced in 2020 of itself. In my personal opinion, it has to maintain the conscription system for men to take on a duty without class distinction as long as we stand face to face with N.K. Next, the army should guarantee soldiers their basic rights to realize potentiality and improve an army life. A ripple effect will be followed by changing army culture; higher fighting spirit, for instance.

R : Does the government have enough backup scientific technology to strengthen the troops in spite of financial difficulty by this time? And what should Korea do?

Park : That is what I would like to say. Until now, the government has supported a little national budget in defense of our

country. Korea is the only divided country in the world, so as you know, it has special security conditions as much.

First, it is necessary that whole nation should comprehend the importance of the national defense and this reform bill above all because soldiers exist to protect us if a war breaks out. Secondly, members of the National Assembly have to recognize the necessity of increasing national defense expenditure. China spends approximately three times more to our government's expenditure for the national defense, which is 180 hundred million dollars, and Japan backups 490. And thirdly, the president of South Korea must recognize "the national defense," one of the important policies like politics and diplomacy. Finally, MND should make an estimate per year economically and spend it efficiently.

R : What do you think about reducing soldiers on service in headquarters of MND and setting civilians there instead?

Park : I will approve of the plan if it increases efficiency and develops national defense administration. Because soldiers are able to be special as soldiers in the strategical aspect and civilians can budget for executive task well. It is better if two are harmonized.

Today the world is going in a new way, reducing troops and modernizing the army. In accordance with this trend, it is desirable that Korea tries to modify the national defense law. Hereafter, MND will continue to pay careful attention to the trend of the public opinion, appeal to a nation for national defense reformation and present the bill at the National Assembly in early November. But there are many obstacles to take a step forward. It is our turn to think about what is a correct plan to revive powerful army of the 21st century.

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Blue Print

Is Coalition Politics possible?



Ahn Seung-gook

It has been a matter of great concern-both to politicians and ordinary citizens-that President Roh Moo-hyun proposed to establish a coalition government with the major opposition Grand National Party. Roh's suggestion seemed to be sincere but Park Geun-hye, chairwoman of the Grand National Party, officially refused to accept it.

Coalition governments are usually formed when any single political party can not secure an absolute majority of legislative seats in parliamentary systems. Such multi-party arrangements are common in Western democratic regimes where the parliament is

proportionally representative for several political parties. It is known that a coalition government often leads to more consensual politics and better reflects the public opinion than a single-party government. On the contrary, under presidential systems, president organizes a cabinet for his own backed by a single ruling party.

President Roh's recent proposal of a grand coalition, therefore, is unprecedented and exceptional. When a coalition government is established, a strong prime minister and some cabinet members will be appointed by the opposition party.

This suggestion, however, still has a problem that it ignores and distorts voters' mandate. Actually election is one of the strongest methods to express electorates' intention. Therefore, present political structure is the result of the people's choice and should carry out their intention. Thus, cooperation between the ruling party and the opposition party to seek parliamentary majority can be seen as betrayal of voters' choice.

Moreover, a coalition government with the Grand National Party is unnatural. What is called a grand coalition usually means that the two major parties have roughly equal

electoral seats united in a coalition. But two major parties with different ideological orientations tend to differ on policy issues, so they usually find it more difficult to agree on a common direction. In the end, they are almost always at odds, and nothing is accomplished.

Especially, a grand coalition with more than two-thirds of legislative seats aiming to reform an electoral system or to revise the constitution can be regarded as a political strategy in the negative sense. In addition, a grand coalition is exceptional in parliamentary systems. That is, major parties in most parliamentary-system countries usually prefer to associate with minor parties. Consequently proposal of a grand coalition is hard to get people's sympathy and support.

If it is inevitable to form a coalition to reform an electoral system, another possibility is a narrow coalition between parties with closer ideological orientations. That is a coalition with one of two minor opposition parties can constitute a minimal winning coalition (a coalition which is characterized by the fact that if any member leaves the coalition, the coalition loses its winning status in the sense that it ceases to

control a majority of the seats in the legislature).

However, President Roh's call for a coalition government was in opposition of the Democratic Labor Party and the Millennium Democratic Party. They have made it clear that they do not agree to Roh's proposal. Therefore realistic alternative is that the ruling Uri Party searches for a policy cooperation different from a coalition government which shares cabinet ministers. When the ruling party finds a political partner, there are many issues including political reform on which it could make a compromise with the opposition party.

It may be necessary to form a coalition government to resolve decades-long regionalism and the politics of divisiveness in this country, but a coalition government should not be established through the process of one-sided negotiation from the people is excluded. Hence what is needed is, at this point of the time, to give careful attention to the trends of public opinion and to talk about the politics of compromise and dialogue for cooperation among parties.

This writer is a lecturer of Department of Political Science and Diplomacy



Kim Sun-wong / Cartoonist of The Argus

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Letter to The Argus



newspaper. It really made me feel like I am actually a student at the University of Foreign languages. But I'm not really interested in social issues and other things so I didn't read most of the articles except the article about queers.

Like most other people, my family uses cable channels. So I was able to watch "queers as folk", "queer eyes" and other gay related programmes. I have to say, I am kind of used to gays. The reason is, when I was young, I went to those parties where gays go. At the party those gays would come to me and kiss in front of me. Now, I even have lesbian friends. And those people are really fantastic. They are charming, kind and even warm-hearted. I am not sure if

they are just nice people but I never saw a gay who is not a good person. It's not like you see in movies and TV programs. I don't know if they are really understanding gay. Whether you like it or not, gay culture is already deep inside our lives.

These days, you can easily hear news about celebrities coming out and marry their own sex. Besides, Korea is one of the most closed countries in the world about gays. Lots of people around me think gays are just people who have problems in their sex life.

Especially Christians deny gays because they believe God made men and women as a pair. But when I talk to my friends who are gays, they say they just fall in love like men and women do. I don't know much about hormones which control the feelings. People feel about the other sex. But I think it's quite natural. The word "Gay" doesn't mean homosexual like most people know. It means "happy." Why do you think "happy" stands for homosexuals? It's because they are. I hope one day people can understand gays around us.

Cho Kyoung-oh (H-05)



What on the earth is going on? Some extremists might be busy looking up the remains of an old prophecy about the final day.

However, the problem is not the things in pointless prediction but it totally lies on the world climatic change which has been resulted from the blunder of mankind. Let me show a concrete example to understand the mechanism of the earth. The human body is called an "organism" which is designed to adapt to an unexpected turn of events.

To deal with inner or exterior changes, the body changes its condition automatically like sweating to keep the body cool. When we regard the earth as a series of organism,

there should be reasons for these big changes. In my understanding, mankind has a great responsibility of such changes and at the same time mankind is the victim for its irresponsible offense toward the earth.

Now we are paid back. For a hundred years, that is a really short period when it comes to the age of the earth, mankind has been exploiting it like a slave. Under the name of "DEVELOPMENT and CIVILIZATION" man did harms to the Mother; Gaia. In the meanwhile, the earth has been silent like a mother soothing a crying baby.

Now the anger seems to be increasing and it is about to explode. No one can expect what will happen in the near future; this natural phenomenon could be an end or just a precursor of another disaster. That wholly depends on our hands. Only when people in the world reach a consensus on the awakening, can we step forth to appease her anger.

Kim Won-il (IC-03)

“I do not want the wage raise!”

300 won raise in minimum wage shortens working hours

By Kim Ah-reum
Reporter of National Section

The Ministry of Labor announced that minimum wage has been increased from 2,800 won to 3,100 won per hour. Compared to last year, the amount is 9.2% higher. The Minimum Wage System (MWS) is significant that it secures low-waged laborers, who are shunned by the society, the minimum standard of living by the government directly intervening between the employers and the employees. Yet there are opinions that raised a question about how the new wage policy still does not reflect the meaning of minimum wage.

35 years have passed since Jeon Tae-il's self-burning incident. The incident implies a suggestion. We all remember the slogans he used, “The Labor Standard Act must be protected!”, “We are not machines”, which he demonstrated and burned himself for. The question now to ask would be, “If the working environment for laborers has gotten any better, is the new MWS truly based on Jeon Tae-il's heart?”



A sanitation worker paid minimum wage is working at a subway station.

Kim Ah-reum / The Argus

The justice of 3,900 won in minimum wage.
Out of all the indigent households, about 65.7% were working in 2005. What the data suggest is that the laborers, whom the minimum wage law applies to, are not able to achieve the lowest standard of living. Thus, the Ministry of Labor (ML) submitted a revised version of MWS bill at the National Assembly on January 10, 2005. ML insisted on 50% increase of average wage of total laborers, which is the 3900 won,

but what the government did was a raise to only 3,100 won, on June 30, 2005.

To maintain the minimal standard of living, at least 1,100 thousand won per month needs to be guaranteed. But the present minimum wage (2800 won) provides the poverty class with only 700 thousand won, which is way too insufficient.

Penury class workers of public and small enterprises receive 630 thousand won per month. They are working 9 hours a day and 7 days a week. This much of income only allows them to spend 900 won a day to fulfill their needs. The new MWS deviates from its essential intention of guaranteeing the minimal standard of living for hard working, low-paid workers.

Additional problems of MWS

The first problem of new MWS is reduction of wage in accordance with shortening of working time. Working time has changed from 44 hours to 40 hours a week, and this puts the monthly wage at the exact same amount as when the minimum wage was 2,800 won.

Citizen's organizations and sanitation workers of public enterprises, led by Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), demonstrated to eliminate reduction of wage in accordance with shortening of working time before the National Assembly on

September 22. A sanitation worker, who works at a subway station, remarked, “I work 9 hours a day, 7 days a week. I personally think that I do work a lot. But if I could attain the minimal standard of living, I would work more. If my monthly wage reduces because of shortening of working time, I don't want it.”

The reason for shortening of the working time can be easily explained. Shortening of working time comes natural with the increase of wage for the enterprises in order to keep running their companies efficiently. It was inevitable for the government to save the nation from a possible period of recession and to listen to what the enterprises have to say more than what the laborers claim.

The second problem is that the poverty-stricken workers in public enterprises are controlled by the government. Because of this, the wage of laborers of public and small enterprises is affected by the government's “lowest cost bidding system”. The lowest cost bidding system is a decision the government makes on public enterprises when it is in need of substitute operators for SOCs. Through this system government measures which company can perform high quality operation of public facilities at a lower cost, and the company which proposed the lowest cost is selected as the operator. This makes

public enterprises compete in their technology and price. However, when they cannot get the price down any further, they will start lowering the labor cost. If the government stops them from lowering the labor cost, it will backfire on the government, because the government will have to pay higher price to find the right operator. This can be a reason why working time had to be shortened.

Third problem also has something to do with the relationship of the government and public enterprises: the contract period. One thing the government has to do when signing a contract with a public enterprise is deciding the wage along with its contract period. The government determines the contract period between 3 to 5 years, whereas MWS is raised every year. In other words, the laborers who are currently under this contract with the government are not eligible for the raise of minimum wage.

It is a problem of human right.

Laborers, who work at public enterprises, barely manage to survive on their salary. The salary, of course, is paid by the government. After IMF economic crisis, the unemployment rate has increased, and accordingly, the government introduced a “low wage policy” in order to lower the unemployment rate and to diminish the government's expenditure. With this, wage expense went down. Since then, the established structure of wage has been maintained until now. It appears as a contradiction of MWS. That is, the economic standard has improved, but the government's “low wage policy” is keeping on going backwards.

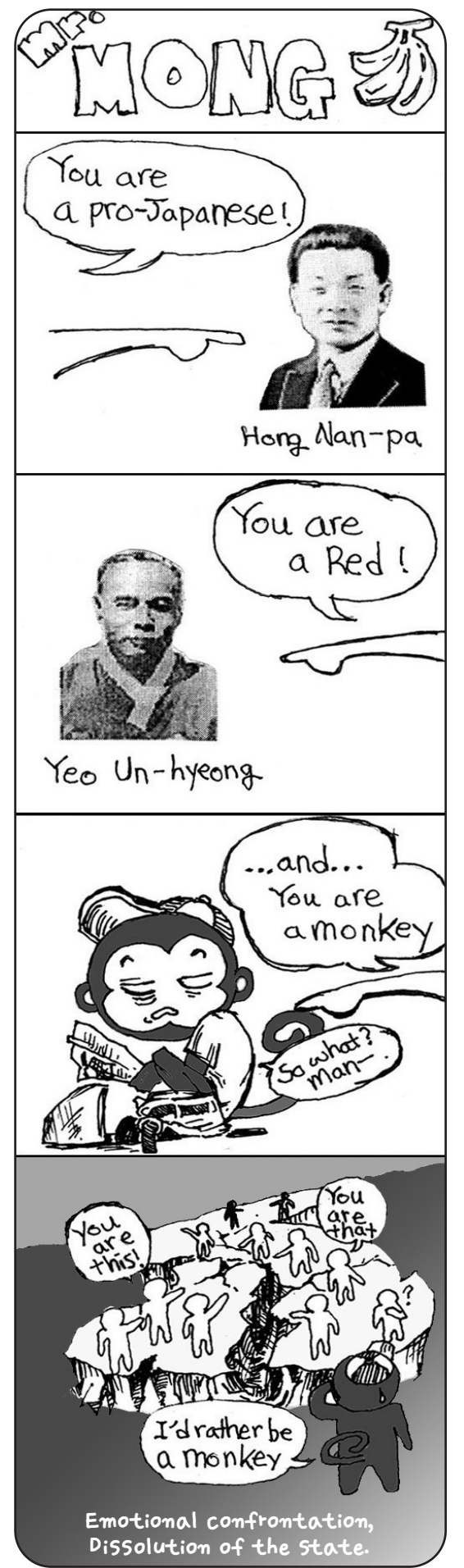
MWS is a problem of human right. Joung Kyoung-eun, a deputy director of KCTU, remarked, “Our society isn't all that happy although only 1% of the people are so rich that they own 50% of national territory. The poor struggle more and more to escape from this damnation of poverty, but all they face is an unescapable steel wall in front of them. That wall is the current structure of our society. Sanitation workers are doing what other people usually refuse to do. It just seems nonsensical that the ones who do the hardest working are paid the lowest. What makes sense is that at least the fundamental rights must be given to them because they were born human. The problem with this is the impossibility of helping all the weak when there are so many. If only we are capable of helping them, what they need is not just the minimal standard of living, but the standard of living which all human beings must be granted.”

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Sanitation workers demonstrated to eliminate reduction of wage at the National Assembly.

http://news.seattleu.wa.edu



Education in market

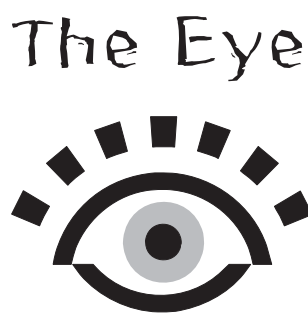
By Kim Han-sem
Associate Editor of National Section

If you are a college student, especially the self-boarding ones whose pocket never felt affluent so you sometimes wonder whether there is a hole in it or what, then you probably, or at least dream of, having a tutor job, which is, the easiest and the quickest way to make money to support your living.

I myself did much tutoring business, just as most of the readers would have. It seemed almost unfair when I acquired that much money in my hands so easily. I even thought in my mind, “Maybe this is what I am called to do.” But one thing I tell you though, as simple as it is to make money in this business, it's three times as hard as to find that job.

I will have to make a confess here. Before I got used to teaching children English, I was spending a time of agony from empty pockets I told about above. It was all because I couldn't find a tutoring job. Nobody wants to hire an inexperienced, somewhat full grown college boy to take care of his/her precious nine-year-old child. So yes, I used a fake resume. I told via writing that I was a very well trained teacher who had taught several kids of age level eight to twelve. And that's why I'm asking for the forgiveness of my sins, really, through this article.

Yet there still remains one more thing to confess. That is, I decided not to hire any college student as a private tutor for my own child in the future. It is not only because I could teach my own beloved child, but more because I never considered my 22 year-old self as a good teacher. More than half of the time, I didn't know what to do with this little kid who probably didn't understand one thing I told him that day. Well, frankly to say, it was nonsensical to begin with to allow an untrained, inexperienced, and unlicensed college student to become a teacher. Since when did



the title “teacher” become so frivolous?

My heart felt this burden coming down upon when came across reading today's article about a charlatan teacher who usurped money by misleading the parents to believe that himself was a specialist at teaching top school aimers. Of course, he is the bad guy; the parents are victims. But I see this as more of a social problem because it deals with private education.

Under market economy, like Korea, all goods and services excluding public sector are open to trade. If the demand goes high for a product, then its price follows. And needless to say, low demand causes low price. According to the school of neo-classical, or more likely to be called the believers of neoliberalism, it is better to rely everything on the free market economy, especially with a good such as education. This is a very efficient way of controlling the market indeed. But is it humane?

In case of a normal good, consumers never have to worry about being defrauded when buying because there are systems such as insurance. If this idea is applied in education, the insurance can be interpreted as every teacher owning a teacher's license, even for the college students. It frankly is impossible. Even if it were, there is no way to return the final product when it proves to be malfunctioning, which means, one good life can be ruined by receiving some bad education. And that would be perfectly legal, too, because there is no way to tell if a private teacher is guaranteed to teach well.

Education sure is a problem no one dares to talk about openly nowadays. After several tries of educational revolution, it somehow became a subject forbidden. But one thing for sure, the fast spreading false teaching must be stopped. And the case of swindling teacher shows us that education in open market doesn't help.

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People

By Kim Han-sem
Associate Editor of National Section

Stepping inside, it doesn't feel like what is expected on a leisurely Friday evening. The house manager's voice, half mixed with annoyance, is ringing out the hallway, and the children have blue dripping on their faces—the older boys ran away from home last night. The house is tensed up.

Study Room, founded in 1988, was originally created for the children of under 13 years of age whose parents are not able to look after them during the day due to work. But naturally, the group started to seek for somewhere they could be more needed, thereby changing the purpose of the group from taking care of children of busy parents to helping out the ones of poverty-stricken family with their school works and college entrance exams. Currently with about 13 university students and two staffs participating, Study Room has a solid structure of organizing the team.

Lee Seh-min (22) is a volunteer teacher of Study Room. He greets The Argus with a shy smile, which made him look as an introspective person. Soon it becomes obvious that he is not so reflective, but rather active and trustworthy when talking about his students. On the way to Study Room, Lee explains about the surrounding apartment buildings. The apartment village is relatively new and neatly designed. But he explains how these buildings are built by the government for the people who cannot afford to live even in a leased house. These people can lease the houses at a low cost after going through the examination of private property by the government. Most of the families here are unstable and fragile due to poor income. As for Lee, what seems to be lost in most college students can be found in him, that is, the passion and sympathy for the weak. Presently, he is helping out Study Room on every Friday night from six to eight.

He is majoring in Applied Biology at Seoul National University. It really isn't hard for him to find a place in tutoring for 50,000 won per hour. “I have always been thinking about participating in a voluntary

Another way to reduce social gap

work for the alienated people who are unknown to public. I was aware of the things I could do for those people. It was when I moved to Seoul for school and went to my church for the first time that I learned about Study Room. Immediately with no hesitation, I knew this was what I wanted to do,” Lee says.

Although this is what he volunteered to work for and is what he likes, he explains how things got a lot more complicated than he wanted it to be. He is responsible for the middle school boys who are probably at their most sensitive age of their life time. On top of that, almost all of the boys have experienced or are still experiencing rejection from their families, schools, and the society. Feeling alienated from the rest of the world, boys are oppressed under awareness of inferiority. Lee finds the reason for their disobedient behavior here. The fact that the kids are lacking hope in heart gives Lee the toughest time because that makes the chance of improvement down to as close to as zero.

This sensitiveness of early adolescence causes much doubt and misunderstanding. All the middle school boys here convince each other that they are being exploited by the staffs because it just does not make sense to them that someone would help others at no cost. What they believe is that Study Room is getting paid by the government, and they also believe that the amount depends on the number of participation of the children; therefore, as a boy in the middle of class argues, Study Room should pay them the money it has earned by keeping them. Perhaps that's why some of the boys ran away.

Finally after dinner, today's lesson begins. There were two teachers today for middle school boys. One is Lee, and the other teacher is a team leader of the university student volunteer team. He is even more unpopular with the kids than Lee. The boys say it is because he always says “no.”

First thing to do for class is to have a word of prayer by the team leader. Although it is already expected for them not to take a part in this, it almost feels like a betrayal to observe how they behave. The boy who is bigger in height and weight



Lee is teaching an elementary student.

Kim Han-sem / The Argus

keeps on cursing and laughing while the teacher prays. Other boys go along with this mood. The class is turning into an one-man show of the teacher.

To get the attention from the boys, Lee throws in a question of what their problem is. Boys start to blabber out what they had on their mind—mostly their dissatisfaction about Study Room as depicted above. As Lee speaks to them what he thinks of the matter, a few of the boys listen with serious face on, others do not. Then, after a while, as if they realized the teachers are on Staff's side, boys go wild once again. The class does not look like a class any more. “This is usual to spend more than half of the class time talking to them about problems they have in their life, even when we know it seems to end in more problems at hands,” says Lee jokingly.

Lee is soon moved to another room because the teacher in charge of that room could not come. This time Lee is teaching two elementary schoolers. Class mood differs from the one just before. Kids here are quiet and obedient, maybe because they are still in their childhood. But Lee doesn't look so happy with it. He remarks with a little bit of dissatisfaction, “Well, it is the middle schoolers who I usually teach. I

know the guys and the team leader don't get along so well.” Yet Lee does pretty well with the elementary kids also.

All this sounds good as long as Study Room can operate smoothly; however, the story differs much in dealing with financial problems. There once were many supporters from both religious and secular volunteer networks, but now there are only two churches that support, one of which the former president Kim Young-sam went to. A girl from Study Room makes her comment about how dinner table has gotten worse.

Don't worry though. The teachers and children are holding out pretty well. If there's anything needed—more urgent than the financial issue—that would be the participation of more college students. “Best condition to teach would be the one on one teaching. As the gulf between rich and poor deepens in our society, the only way to break that chain is through impartiality in education. More college students who are aware of the social injustice need to participate and give us a hand.” Lee Seh-min and his students make their last comment.

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The dormitory life in Wangsan



A way to dormitory in Wangsan campus

This month, the theme of the cover story in The Argus is "Housing life." College students have a variety of housing forms. Among them, The Argus plans to treat the dormitory life in Wangsan.

Do you know the most relaxed students in Wangsan? They are undoubtedly those who reside in the dormitory. Even if the dormitory is located in the campus, it takes nearly half an hour for students to attend classes by taking "Bbang-cha" in the busy morning. Such students account for as many as 10% in Wangsan.

In the beginning of a session, there is a formal orientation in the dormitory. With this event, the council of the dormitory gives a coupon for every room to order snacks and promote mutual friendships. There are many sceneries many others in the dormitory other than these events. Some students rushed for seats in a PC room and a reading room during a test period particularly. Others run to refectory to take meals with training clothes and pulling hats over their eyes. And after meal, students enjoy talking with their friends or eating something, regardless of sex in front of the dormitory. Or chatting in a dormitory store.

This dormitory life has some advantages. First, it is very close to school so if it suddenly rains or in case students drop thegments, they go back to the room and

just take it. Second, their life is better than that of the students who cook for themselves. For instance, the dormitory offers regular meals and a PC room, a study room, a playroom, a tennis court, sporting goods as well as a store in it and so on. And they lead a *dongari* activity without rein.

But living in the dormitory has some defects as well as merits. Above all, they must miss their family. The dormitory students envy the students who come to school from home because those students eat breakfast which their mother make and when they are sick, they have family to take care of them. Next, the dormitory has poor facilities for taking showers, for doing laundry, for hanging out the wash to dry, and for preserving food. In addition, there are not enough computers in a PC room. And they tend to have a bloated face because of not enough nutrition.

All places are sure to have good things and bad things. Although the dormitory has some defects and falls short of many things, the students have all things to do in the dormitory. And they manage to adapt themselves to the dormitory life well. And they go to school today after they wake up out of the second floor bed.



Clockwise: dorm room, playroom, cafeteria, bathroom

Lee Eun-young/The Argus

Something special in dormitory

One of interesting thing in dormitory is that it is easy to have meeting with many people in HUFs. *Bangting* is one of interest thing in dormitory. This following story is based on real episode of one of woman in dormitory.

(Ringing)

"Hello?"

"Hi, this is room number 000 of men's dormitory. We just pressed any number of women's dormitory. I think this is kind of relationship. How about having a date with us? Ask your roommates how do they think. I will tell you my cellular phone number."

This is how dormitory people have *Bangting*.

When I first had *Bangting* with men's dormitory I was nervous and excited. The next day when I got the phone call, I and my roommates decided to have a date with them. We called them and made a date.

We met in front of the dormitory after dinner time. They were already there waiting for us. First, we had an awkward silence. We went into the bar without talking. We set in

silence. After drinking 2,000cc of beer, we started talking, we got a bag on. After drinking we went to Noraebang. We danced and sang together and was lost to shame. With feel something lacking, we said goodbye to each other and got back to the dormitory.

The next day, I was going down to the cafeteria dressed up with big box t-shirt, sweat pants and wore glasses. When I got into the cafeteria I was faced by a man who I met yesterday. I was so surprised, so I screamed and run toward to my room. I was so embarrassed, so I couldn't go to the cafeteria again and had to go hungry. After that day, when I meet the guys I just run away or act like I don't know them. I thought only I was doing like that. But my friends told me they are doing just like me.

When I heard of some couples made from *Bangting*, I feel really bad and think that it is impossible thing. Anyway, I will have *Bangting* no more.

The necessities in the dormitory

① Bathing basket : A shower stall in the dormitory is a public facility, so most students have their own baskets to put their shampoos, rinses, toothbrushes, toothpastes, body cleansers, hair treatments, towels, soaps in them and so on. Then they go to the shower room with the basket handily .

② Toilet rolls & Tumbler cup : Students in the dormitory have their personal tissues and cups to use when they go to a restroom and drink something. Some rooms buy large rolls and use together.

③ Detergent : Students who attend school from their home do not care about the laundry because their mothers nearly do it. But the dormitory students do the wash for themselves and they prepared some detergents.

④ Cap : As college students became interested in beauty little by little, they wear lenses regardless of sex, make up their faces, etc. But after returning to the dormitory, they wear their glasses and remove their makeups so students cannot recognize each other even between close friends. Therefore, students in the dormitory habitually use caps.

⑤ A fly killer : "Ah~~~k!! A mosquito in our room!" Sometimes there is a noise in the dormitory because of flies or mosquitoes. There are many kinds of flies like bees, flies, mosquitoes, moths and so on in and around the dormitory. Then students, particularly girl students, can not live without a fly killer spray.

One dormitory room is composed of four people. Depending totally on luck, people living in dormitory can either meet good or bad roommate. This survey have selected good and bad roommate best five. The Argus asked fifty students who are currently living in dormitory of Wangsan campus.

Best room mate 5

1. Someone who buy the food plentifully. (54%)
2. Someone who study so hard at room. (26%)
3. Someone who clean the room oneself. (8%)
4. and 5. The person who have many boyfriends. and when talk with room mates, easy my mind. (3% each)

Worst room mate 5

1. Someone who grinds teeth in bed (46%)
2. Someone who plays on the computer until dawn. (24%)
3. Someone who dirties the room regularly. (14%)
4. Someone who doesn't washing himself/herself well. (10%)
5. Someone who eat instant cup noodles inside the dorm room.(6%)

25th HUFs FBS Singing Competition



This is your brain on October 6

- When: October 6 Thursday 5:30 p.m.
- Where: Imun campus Open Air Theater
- Guest Stars: Crying Nut, Rock tigers
- Judges : Im Jin-mo, Sung Woo-jin
- Hosted by : FBS

Looking for a house as foreigner

According to the governmental statistics in 2004, about 16,000 foreign students were studying in Korea. In HUFs, there are many foreign students. About 50 students are studying as exchange student this year and 189 foreign students are studying at HUFs, considering the foreign students who are studying in language institutes on HUFs campus, this number maybe even bigger. The Argus met one of the foreign students and found out how he managed his stay while studying in Korea.

Mark Thomas (28) is from England, majoring in English Education. He came to Korea in September 2001. His friend studied at Foreign Language Training & Testing Center in HUFs and introduced it to Mark. Mark stayed with his friend near school. The house that he was staying was rented through a licensed real estate agent. The house was made up of two rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. When renting a house in Korea, large sums of deposit money are required. The company which Mark's friend worked at lent deposit money for rent. Mark and his friend each paid 150,000 won per month. Mark lived in the house for 3 months and returned to England.

In September 2002, Mark came back to Korea and studied at Foreign Language Training & Testing Center, he kept on living at the house he lived before. In November 2003, his friend quit the company, so Mark moved into a dormitory in Foreign Language Training & Testing Center, which is on the 5th floor of this center. The renting fee was 200,000 won per month, two people for one room. There are convenient facilities for students like educational equipment like cassette deck and public shower rooms. It has a 12 P.M. curfew, Mark lived there for a month.

After he graduated from Foreign Language Training & Testing Center, Mark started self-boarding. He heard about the house through his friend. He entered Department of English Education of HUFs in March 2004. He lived at the house till

August 2005. The boarding charge was 300,000 won per month. The landlady was warmhearted and understanding so Mark felt free to come home a little late on days when he had plans in the evening. Also meals were served whenever he wished, which was pleasant. Although there were some convenient facilities, there was still a lack of things that were quite uncomfortable. For example, he had to share the shower room and bathroom with the other members of the house. In most times he had to get up earlier than others to wash. Also, there was no television in his room, so he had no access to learning Korean through mass media. Whenever he went out for dinner, he felt that it was a waste of money because meal fees were included in his rent fee.

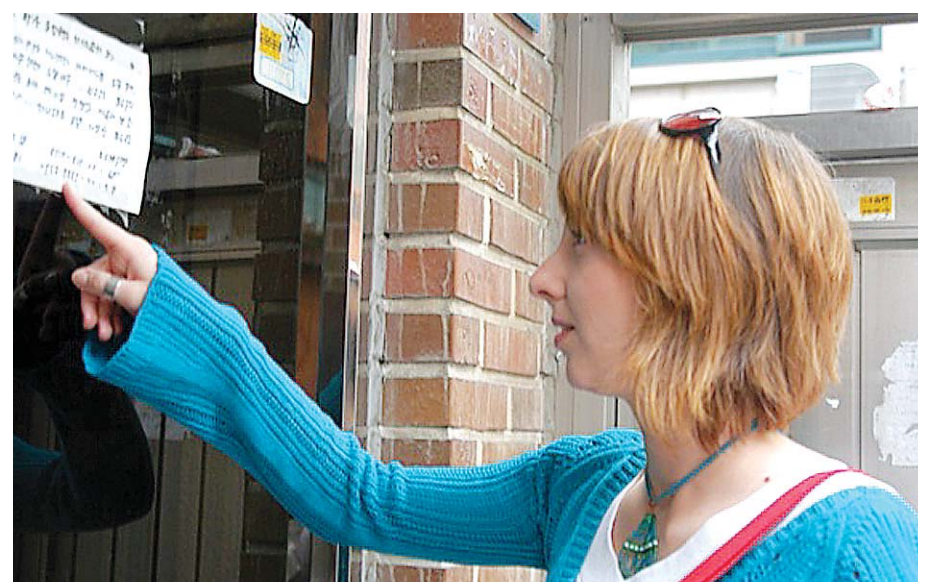
In August, Mark moved into a house and lived with his friend in one-room apartment. The rent was 100,000 won each per month. The deposit money was not charged because his friend was familiar with the landlord.

At first, living in Korea was an unfamiliar and new experience because it was different from England. No beds, no carpets, no

dining table, just to name a few. Sleeping on the floor was uneasy at first but now he is quite comfortable with it, because of the Korean under floor heating system, *Ondol*. Another different thing is that in England, when renting a house, large sums of money for deposit is unnecessary. In England, the double amount of the actual rent fee paid for the first month, and then monthly rent is to be paid. Half of the first rent fee is given back when moving out. Of course, the rent fee in Korea is cheaper than England.

After living in Korea for a few years, he now is accustomed to residing in Korea.

As we can see from above, Mark mainly received help from his friends when he had to look for a house. For exchange students and foreign students in Korea, there is a helpful assistance in International Cooperation Department. They have an affiliated organization called International Students Office. It helps to promote friendship between international and domestic students, and also for foreign students to adapt quickly to the Korean culture, including the house seeking.



Another foreigner, Alexandra Ola from Poland is looking at notice for rent.

Yang Sun-young / The Argus

Survey on HUFSSans' residency

Luxurious VS moderate

The living surroundings are an important aspect for men. Although luxurious equipment and expensive fee may not guarantee residents' contentment, comparing typical types of housing will be interesting enough. The Argus researched into the two types of students' way of living around Imun dong, boarding or self-boarding, and found out some extremely different examples. The standard of comparison is just fee and system not satisfaction of dwellers.

The most luxurious self-boarding, I Officetel

Mostly, deposit money for the lease of a house averages between 30 million and 55 million won. Among them, the deposit money for I Officetel is between 50 million won and 60 million won and the average size of the rooms is twelve pyeong. I is well known as the most expensive and widest officetel near HUFSS. It is all furnished including ultramodern home appliances such as a drum washing machine. When entering the room, residents can be given an additional choice between a bed and a refrigerator. Especially security system is well done. For 24 hours, security guards take turns and protect the officetel. For students who live on their own without their family, security is one of the most sensitive points. In this respect, students prefer the officetel. "Compared with the past students who considered a cheap residence fee to be the best point when choosing a house, recent young students prefer a clean and safe house regardless of the cost. I think it is a generation gap between the old and the new," a realty dealer near HUFSS expressed his thoughts.

The most moderate self-boarding, J gosiwon

Unlike residential types involving deposit money, a gosiwon or a gositel can be used if residents pay only monthly rent. Mostly, monthly fee ranges only from 200 thousand to 250 thousand won. For that reason, it is possible for students to live during short term without burden. In a gosiroom, there are only a bed and a desk. Bathroom and kitchen are shared with the neighbours. Sharing bathroom and kitchen with strangers is really inconvenient, but inexpensive fee appeals to frugal students. Chea Dea-chul who lived in a gositel during the last summer vacation said, "I searched for the cheapest residence near school to live in for about two months. It was J gosiwon. The room is so small that when I lie on my back, the room is full. So, I have to diagonally stretch my body because I cannot put my legs out in a vertical direction. In addition, there is no soundproof system, so I hear the noise of next rooms. However there are also merits to live there. I just sleep in the room at night, and for days I almost made a living in the campus doing Dongari activities. For that reason, it is an effective and inexpensive method for busy students like me as club activities."

As university students, living alone and being independent from their parents are not easy. University period is a starting point to be a real adult. Of all the methods to be an independent person, from searching for your own home and visiting a realty dealer to make your own decision, you will find yourself more and more matured.

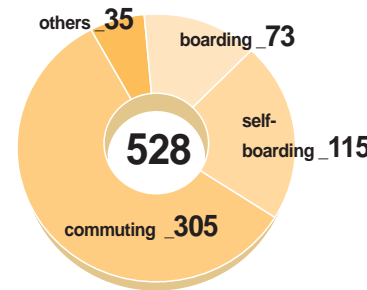
Imun

There are various types of residence which university students tend to prefer to live in. Some students live within the walking distance from school and some other students go to school by public transportation. In this way, we widely divided the types of residence into three; commuting, boarding and self-boarding and so on. The Argus carried out a campus survey on students' residences, which is the topic of this month's cover story. The survey was conducted to the freshmen in Imun and Wangsan campus.

A total of 528 HUFSSans from 13 departments in Imun campus participated in this survey. The statistics were collected based on several departments selected from each college. The survey revealed that, among 528 participants, 305 (60%) commuted to school, another 115 (22.6%) boarded themselves near the school and 73 (14.3%) lived in lodgings and 35 (3.1%)

lived elsewhere.

Imun campus doesn't have a dormitory, so most students who came up from other districts to Seoul have had to live near school in a lodging or self-boarding basis. The rate of the students, including the students who are lodging and self-catering is more than 30%. However, the commuting students seem to increase more and more and they take more than half. The students also prefer living in self-boarding to lodgings because there is much freedom without any regulations or restraint from others and they



Wangsan

have independent time and space only for themselves.

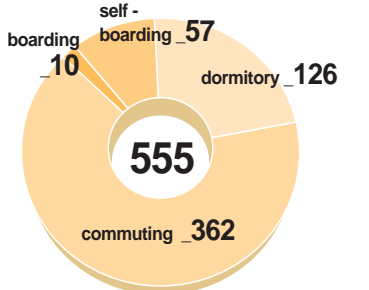
The total number of HUFSSans participating in the survey on the types of the students' residence was 555 people in Wangsan campus. Like the preceding statistics of the Imun campus, all from 13 departments which were selected from several departments of each college took part in the survey.

Wangsan campus has two dormitories, one is for female students and the other for male ones. According to the survey, there were many first-year students in dormitory. Among 555 participants, 362 (65.2%) went to school by commuting, 57 (10.3%) boarded themselves near the school and 10 (1.8%) lived in lodgings.

Although Wangsan campus is located away from Seoul, a lot of students commute to school by school bus. And there is hardly a lodging near school. It is said that lodging

is more common than a boarding. The students who live not only away from the school but also in and around the school usually get on the school bus called BBangcha because the front gate of the school is away from the lecture rooms. So the students have difficulty when they went to school every morning.

The survey, conducted by the Argus, concluded that quite a few HUFSS students lived in Seoul and its environs, considering commuting students' rate is the most.



Chatting of boardinghouse aunties

There are many boardinghouse "Ajuma" who runs boardinghouses for decades because there is not enough space available at Imun campus dorms. There are so many stories we do not know. Now let's overhear to their talks.

At age 45, Kim Ok-ja came up to the Seoul to provide better education for her seven children. To increase household spending, Kim started a boardinghouse in front of Imun campus. After running a boardinghouse for 12 years she retired. Now Jang Myeong-ok has taken over that house. Kim visits her old house and talks about the good old times with Jang who is preparing dinner for students.

Kim: Are you busy preparing dinner? In the old days there were more students than now. I was so busy to preparing dinner that I never could recognize who was coming. Lately students won't come if they are busy but in the old days students even come in the middle of the class. Ha-ha.

Jang: I prepare spaghetti. guys like it nowadays. What would you make before

you quit?

Kim: I used to cook roast fish or boiled pollack. Students liked it a lot. I never put any seasonings but many ingredients. But most important thing is that I cook a lot so students won't feel insufficient. Also I put every side dishes so they can have meals any time they are hungry just like their own home.

Jang: Yes, I do exactly the same thing. Anyway, I feel like students are becoming more and more individualistic. Except for dinner time, they spent their time in their rooms, just listening to music or playing computer games. They don't seem to be interested in having a good time with others. What was it like in the past?

Kim: When I was in a boardinghouse, girls were on the first floor, and boys were on the third floor. For students I bought two boxes of beers, called everyone to come down to the dining room. Then, they made conversation, and told fun stories I felt they became a "family" naturally. And they didn't forget to treat me as well.

Jang: Oh, I see. By the way, a girl who used to live in my boarding house came to the house the other day to say she became a reporter at a newspaper company. She thanked me for treating her like a daughter and brought me a present. I was so glad to see her.

Kim: Your story reminds me of a boy. About ten years ago, a man came to Imun campus to prepare for exam for foreign officials. He had to make money to pay for his tuition. It must have been hard for a young man, but he took care of younger students and they also followed him like an older brother. He had a girlfriend for a long time. After he passed the examination, his parents wouldn't approve of her and opposed his marriage. Eventually they decided to get married without the parents' permission. Finally, as a favor, my husband and I were at wedding as the man's parents. After the wedding, the married couple lived in my house for one year, they went abroad because of man's work. I heard that they came back after 5 years and man's parents

allowed their marriage. Now they have two daughter and live happily. They still keep in touch with me, and come to the house sometimes.

Jang: That's interesting! Could something like that happen to me too?

Kim: Many things happened during the boardinghouse days. Ah, I miss the good old days.



Kim Ok-ja / The Argus



Chea Dea-chul / The Argus

Some laws to know before moving in

To the self-boarding newbies like most college students, some things other people think are so easy are just too difficult to resolve on their own, especially when it comes to law. The Argus visited a realtor and brought you the info.

Before going through the steps of signing the contract, it is very important to understand the meaning and concept of the new "real estate lease protection act". Amended in 1999, this law became more powerful to serve its purpose of protecting the tenants from losing a large sum of money due to a sudden mortgaging or liability the owner has settled.

Thereby, when leasing a housing on deposit, the law bestows a "first priority liquidation rights" up to 16 million won for the housings whose deposit fee is less than 40 million won. That is, in case you lost your property rights of lease because of change in ownership, you are guaranteed to be liquidated 16 million won at the least.

However, the law does not activate itself automatically to protect the tenant. To be assured by the "real estate lease protection act", a lessee must go to the nearest town-block office (or *dongsamuso*) and sign on a sheet of paper. Things to prepare for this visit are the lease contract and your own stamp, along with an identification card.

Law-related sayings seem so complicated. If that is the case, then consider not to be involved in that situation to begin with, which means, let's not get into trouble and get the right housing to start with. The definition of right housing is simple: not mortgaged, not in debt, not on fixed collateral. Do not freak out! We will lead you through all the situations, too.

Everything you will go through since you walk in the real estate dealer's door. And the first thing a home-seeker will face is a "written confirmation of the property". It is normal for the realtor to go over with the customer on some facts about ownership of the real estate, that is, checking to see whether the building is mortgaged or not.

This can be done on your own via internet, paying 2,000 won to view a certified copy of registration of the building you are planning on moving into. But the same information should be on the "written confirmation of the property" sheet, summarized neatly.

The most obvious standard to distinguish good housing from bad one is the condition of the physical building itself. There is a section on the paper that has checks previously done by the realtor. He will try to mark impartially the physical conditions of the building. But a warning is that this result of previous inspection is not so much in accuracy. You need to pay a visit to the actual place yourself and see if it is the same as what the realtor has said. The realtor should lead you through the sheet quickly and easily. He will even double check the "written confirmation of the property" sheet for the customer.

Next thing to look at is when to renew a contract. Happy news is that it is OK not to re-sign a contract because it automatically extends the dates of contract from one year to forever. Usually, it is suggested to notify your intentions one month ahead of expiration of the contract. What is more

suggested is to renew a contract by re-signing it. That is the most assuring way.

To end this article a tip must be given: it is best to move on any day except for on Saturday and Sunday.



The written confirmation of property



Lee Sang-hee / The Argus

A realtor is explaining to a student who is looking for a house.



Presented by- The GSC of HUFSS
Hosted by- HUFSS International Film Festival Preparation Committee
Sponsored by- HUFSS
When- October 4, 2005

Dictatorship in Egypt deceived by democracy

Only 22% of Egyptians voted in presidential election

By Chea Dea-chul

Reporter of International Section

The first ever multi-candidate presidential election in Egypt was held on September 7. Since 1952 when the regime controlled by the royal family collapsed, Egypt has been run by men who started out their careers in the military and eventually rose to presidency. The September election was the first time that Egyptians could vote for another candidate other than President Hosni Mubarak. President Hosni Mubarak was elected for the fifth time in a row, making his term of office 30 years. What made him hold his office for such a long time? Why did only 22 percent of people vote in this important event? First of all, who is Hosni Mubarak?

War hero to last pharaoh

In 1972, Mubarak became Commander of the Air Force. In October 1973, following the October War, also known as Yom Kippur War and the 10th of Ramadan War, Mubarak was promoted to the rank of Air Marshall. During his career in the military, he was credited for improving the air force after the defeat in the Middle East war with Israel in 1967. He was also among the planners of the 1973 Yom Kippur war,



which led to the peace agreement with Israel and the return of Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. In April 1975, he was appointed Vice-President of Egypt, and in 1978, he was selected as Vice-Chairman of the National Democratic Party (NDP). Following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat at the hands of Islamists in 1981, Mubarak became President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Chairman of the NDP. In 1980, there was a constitutional amendment which allowed the president to run for an unlimited number of terms. With this, President Mubarak has been re-elected successively for five six-year terms. He is also famous for his diplomatic maneuvering with United States of America. He spoke out against the 2003 war on Iraq, arguing that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict should be tackled first. But Egypt was a member of the allied coalition in the 1991 Gulf War and Egyptian foot soldiers were some of the first to land in Kuwait to evict Iraqi forces.

Breeze of change for democracy

On February second, In State of the Union Address President George W. Bush said, "The great and proud nation of Egypt, which showed the way toward peace in the Middle East, can now show the way toward democracy in the Middle East." Not even after a month Hosni Mubarak announced a bill for amending the constitution regarding presidential election which passed on May, 26 after the referendum. The change has been made from one candidate to multi-candidate and direct presidential elections. This amendment had some tricks. This reform would give political parties the opportunity to nominate their leaders as presidential candidates. However, "Muslim Brothers," the biggest opposition group is not recognized as a political party. Independents can run but only after securing 250 endorsements from elected members of parliament and municipal councils combined. However, Majority of the seats had been taken by NDP which is the party in power. Campaign began on August 17 and is scheduled to last only three weeks until

September 4, three days before the polls open. This was not even enough time for Egyptians to get to know how election is working. Candidates recognized by the new Presidential Elections Commission is entitled to public campaign funding of around \$95,000, and may accept limited private donations. Total campaign spending must not exceed \$1.9 million. The receipt of foreign funds is prohibited, which made other candidates difficult with funding. Knowing these would make things worse; there were boycott movement and demonstrations all around the nation from opposition parties.

Kefaya movement

On referendum day Kefaya movement which means "enough is enough" in Arabic insisted that it's approximately 40 supporters were beaten and taken in custody by the police during the demonstration. The representative of Al-Ghad, one of the opposition parties, also said 30 of its supporters were taken in custody during its peace march. Also, there were suspicious actions from NDP. According to newspapers in Egypt, some businessmen who are members of NDP supported and encouraged people to vote for referendum by giving them free food and tour package. Secretary of official report ordered its staffs to march for pro-voting unless they would have a salary cut. In May 2005, almost 800 were arrested for illegal demonstrations, by the police. National newspapers covered more Hosni Mubarak's election campaign than sum of others. National broadcast aired for Hosni Mubarak's election campaign mostly than others. On September 6, one day before the Election Day, the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, an official body appointed by the government, took back lower court's words which made Non Governmental Organization (NGO) supervise in the voting places.

Controversial turnout

The government initially stated that turnout was high, though numbers varied.



Egyptians are protesting against President Hosni Mubarak.

Surprisingly, on September 9, the government released results and turnout figures that were low, as low as 19% in some places. On September 8, however, an election official and Mubarak's campaign both stated that it was around 30%. Both on Election Day and afterwards, election monitoring groups stated that the turnout was low, reportedly because ordinary Egyptians thought the outcome as a foregone conclusion. Wael Namara, a spokesman for Ayman Nour of the Al-Ghad Party, estimated turnout to be between 10 and 15% in the countryside and from 3 to 5% in the cities. In previous elections, voter turnout has run at less than 10 percent. On September 10, Kefaya movement supporters demonstrated in the capital of Egypt, Cairo. They held banners saying "Only 19 percent of voters supported Mubarak and he rules Egypt," according to Aljazeera which is the Middle East's media.

Only 19 percent

For 24 years, Egyptians have been ruled by Mubarak. Among 454 parliament seats NDP has 402 seats. Political analyst Mohamed el-Sayed said in the interview

with Aljazeera "Right now the government has absolute power. It could even appoint every village chiefs. Almost every Egyptians have lived in pressure and fear so that drew them away from politics. Even middle class of Egypt fled to suburban with anger and frustration. Egyptians are forced to be solely concerned about securing food and keeping their families safe." Considering that the CIA world fact book describes almost half of Egyptians as being illiterate, it is doubtful that many Egyptians realize what is happening in the election.

Limited changes

Boycott movement was widespread among university students, opposition parties, lawyers, and judges. Even the judges announced resolution that they are not going to supervise the election on May 13. Professor Lee Yong-Teak from Department of Arabic said, "I stayed in Cairo this January. Egyptian Lawyers Association had its demonstration almost every week in Cairo. Because Police have the right to fire, there are only 30 to 50 people in demonstration." It is hard to find powerful and well organized groups in Egypt which

can take over the government for now. There is Muslim Brothers which is the biggest religious group but politics are must be separated from religion. For 26 years Egypt was under martial law that made the government take anybody in custody without trial or a warrant of arrest. That made opposition parties harder to stand against the Government party. America has funded Egypt with 550 billion dollars since 1979, the year when Egypt had a peace accord with Israel. After a bill for amending constitution passed on May 26, six days later in the speech to the Organization of American States, Bush said, "Democratic change and free elections are exhilarating events." Even the First Lady Mrs. Bush vindicated Mubarak on the remarks to the Press in Egypt "I would say that President Mubarak has taken a very bold step. He's taking the first step to open up the elections, and I think that's very, very important."

Freedom or death

Kefaya movement showed itself on March third. They marched in Cairo, Alexandria, and Mansura (south of Egypt). In Cairo about 400 participants marched through downtown. In Alexandria approximately 500 participants also marched. On May 25, seven women in Kefaya movement were sexually abused. They demanded a proper investigation, but they did not took this as a case. Kefaya movement is spreading via the internet. Chang Se-jeung (A-02) described, "I stayed in Egypt from last December through this February. There were 20 to 30 people demonstrating in downtown holding banners. But most of the Egyptians seemed to fear police." This 2005 Egyptian election was an unfair and deceptive election set up by the government party. But each leaders of the world including President Bush congratulated Mubarak's victory. Egyptians' struggle for freedom is similar to our 70s or 90s. As the predecessor of democracy victory we ought to keep our eyes on Egypt.

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Virgin voyage

Tough lessons in Silk Road

By Chea Dea-chul

Reporter of International Section

During summer vacation Kim Ma-ri (C-03) was in China from August 10 to 19 as a participant of "Exploring Northeast Asia."

1. What made you apply for "4th Exploring Northeast Asia" held by Kyobo Life and how did you get into it?

I thought this was a great chance to visit China and I wanted to have a memorable experience. There were three evaluation steps for this event. In the first step, 700 people were selected by random. At second step, 200 people were selected after answering questions about Northeast Asia with creativity and logic. At the last evaluation step, 200 people lived together in Kyobo Life training institute building. During that time we had discussion where we could express our eagerness regarding the trip. After the three steps of evaluation, fifty men and women were chosen as participants. I did my best to express my eagerness in those interviews. I heard the competition rate was 320:1.

2. How was the Flaming Mountain which was the background of Chinese ancient novel "Seo-you-ki" in Trupan?

It was hot like forty to fifty degrees Celsius, which is not imaginable in Korea. My feet sunk deep in the sand at every step. Not even the Chinese wanted to climb this mountain. After that day we stayed with a



Ma-ri is the second from left.

nomadic tribe. To know how to build a nomadic house we took it apart and rebuilt it. I was surprised to see a sheep killed and their traditional dance. In return of their favor we performed Korean traditional music which was prepared. Because of rain, the house was damp and some of the programs were cancelled. Especially, we could not get to the top of the "Tian-Shan" mountain.

3. What happened in "Silk Road" and "the Great Wall"?

We walked through a desert called Silk Road. It has hills which were so steep that made us much tired. We have walked through for like almost four hours with a backpack. I felt like my legs and shoulders were pulled out. Sands rushed into each shoes and were flying around. It would be impossible to finish the walk alone. I could walk whole distance with my colleagues who held and pulled each others. After that, we flew to another city "Seo-Ann." We were welcomed in a traditional way at Seo-Ann's North front gate. After that we walked through a castle wall for 14 kilometers. I could not see the end even though I walked and walked. After having rest at night we walked through the Yellow River and the Great Wall. I could see the endless horizon.

4. You are majoring in Chinese. Did this journey help your study?

When I was studying in the university, I felt like learning generalized image of Chinese. When I met the Chinese they seemed like us. I was surprised that I could speak with Chinese.

5. What is your dream and did this journey help you to achieve it?

I met a man who was a regional specialist. He told about his job which includes such tasks as writing reports after travelling. I found that interesting. Besides stereotypical images of China, I could see unusual ones such as the Silk Road. I saw unlimited potentials in that image. I feel like I can see beyond what I had seen after this journey. I also became stronger and more confident.

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BRICs

By Kim Jung-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

HUFS eagerly started its first step to BRICs. The information about BRICs will be covered monthly.

1. Brazil
2. Russia
3. India
4. China

Russia is the biggest country in the world. Its size is 17,075,400km² and its population is estimated at 143,673,000. Russia borders with North Sea in the North and with Pacific Ocean in the East, with North Korea, China, Mongolia, and Republic of Kazakhstan in the South, with Poland, Norway, and Ukraine in the West. Also Russia is one of the rare countries that can self-suffice. Russia has great potential among the BRICs countries but has problems.

There are several good things that Russia has compared to other BRICs countries. That is spacious land and abundant resources. Russia can supply important resources such as oil, natural gas, coal and iron ore by itself. Russia has higher potential for the industries related to those resources than Brazil, India, and China.

Russia has high technology in the field of basic science. In spite of the rapid decrease in investment to the field of science and outflow to abroad of high level human resources for decades, Russia is estimated that it has second to none potential of universe, aviation, tele-communication and war industry followed by USA.

However, Russia has inferiority in population compare to other BRICs countries. Russia's population is about 145 million. China and India have more than one billion, and Russia has less than Brazil's population. Russia's population has decreased over decades. Population loss led not only to a smaller labor force but also to a smaller purchasing power of the market.

Future technology leader

Nizhny Novgorod

BRICs interactive major took off in July as a result of the government's support of over 23 billion Won. Now, all the related departments are selecting the students who will be sent to the four countries. The fifteen students who will go to Russia were selected based on grades, interview, and a test about adaptability in Russia. Russia shows many differences compare to Korea, and first visitor might have a trouble living in Russia. So adaptability is also considered. Of the 15 selected students, nine are from Seoul campus, and seven are from Wansang campus. Students are selected from not only the department of Russia, but also from business administration and science and engineering who can satisfy the requirements.

HUFS has maintained a good relationship with Russian universities, especially with Moskva University. But this time, students selected by BRICs interactive major are sent to Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University in Nizhny Novgorod. Nizhny Novgorod is placed in the shore of Volga river and Oka river. It is the way to Eastern Europe, and commerce and handcraft are well-developed. Nizhny Novgorod has many temples of medieval times and it also has many historical structures.

Nowadays Novgorod grows to the third city in Russia and it is called "Detroit of Russia" because of the development in heavy industries and it is the place that Hyundai car industry is built.

Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University

It's been one year since HUFS get relationship with Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University. The president and vice-president of Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University came to HUFS to celebrate the 50th anniversary. Nizhny Novgorod State Linguistic University is famous for social science departments as well as linguistic departments.

Students who have been selected to go to Russia have to spend one entire semester taking classes set up to prepare students for



Nizhny Novgorod is the third city in Russia.

better adaptation in Russia. Lectures are held in Faculty Office Building. These students will depart for Russia on September 30 and take the class on October 3 just like the Russian students. Students are going to take classes for 16 weeks and have internship for 4 weeks and finally finish all courses and return back to Korea on Feb. 18 next year. For internship, school will introduce Russian enterprises instead of Korean one.

Schedules are already prepared. During the courses, students have to spend 320 hours in learning Russian, and 10 hours for Russian Economics, Politics, and Culture and so on. Also, city tours are prepared by the school's supply for free. Tuition fee and 2 man 1 room dormitory fee are supplied totally, and money for books are also given. In classes, students who majored in Russian are available to choose more subjects on social science and things that they are interested in. But students who are not, have to take more class in learning Russian relatively.

HUFSans are ready to jump to world.

Students and professors have both great expectations and many worries. Although there are interchanges between HUFS and

Russia, this is the first time to interchange by BRICs interactive major. One of the selected students, Hong Jun-hee (R-01) said, "Because this is the first time, I have some problems to gather information about Russian university I go. But many professors are willing to help me and other students, and that was very helpful." She also said "During staying in Novgorod, I hope to learn about science technology, too. I heard that Russia is much developed in science field."

Professor Hong Wan-suk of the Department of Russian said, "Lots of students are eager to learn about BRICs, but it is sad that we are not able to send them all to Russia. There may be some initial trial and errors, but this project will settle firmly. By BRICs interactive major,

I hope HUFSans will not just learn the Russian language, but also learn its culture, economy, and society. Many HUFSans will become a leader in each part of the world. There is a ceremony for the successful start of BRICs on September. 22 in Seoul campus. Students will attain 17 credits in BRICs interactive major. Among the 17 credits, 10 are received as interactive major credits and 7 as free choice credits

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Edutainment is blue ocean

By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of Culture Section

“Edutainment” is a coined word from culture contents. It integrates such forms of contents as image, graphics, animation, a book for story-telling, sound, music, and game. In other words, edutainment is designed to provide the user with a learning experience and enjoyment. It lays emphasis on motivation and interactivity. Although edutainment industry is growing very slowly in Korea, edutainment contents got the upper hand in development and practical use. Total sales for the year 2003 is estimated at about 525 billion won consisting of both on-line and off-line contents. For 2000 off and on, as off-line distribution system sunk, after 2003 edutainment developed round on-line studying. They estimate 773 billion won this year. The final result expected about 4,262 billion won in 2010.

Misunderstandings
There are some misunderstandings about edutainment. When people first hear the word, they first think of educational entertainment TV programs like “Sponge”, “Curiosity”, “SangsangPlus” and so on. Frankly speaking, these programs are not edutainment. The quality of information that you get from the programs is low and can be easily forgotten. And also, the progress of these programs goes by the star entertainers. Maybe, the performers could enjoy

edutainment but the television audience are not. Second, some people are mixed up with edutainment contents and e-learning. E-learning is learning that takes place by means of computers and the Internet. In recent days, a company released Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB) cellular phone which adapted e-learning. The difference between edutainment contents and e-learning is the background of their appearance and their purpose. E-learning appeared with on-line media to narrow the gap between time and space. On the other hand, appearance of edutainment is to maximize the studying effect by delivering educational contents easily and fun. Also, while e-learning using on-line devices to live up to consumer’s expectation of using educational services in low price, edutainment tries to transform and combine other area of culture contents to maximize the studying effect.

More about edutainment
Edutainment contents could be divided into four areas. The first area is “educational game.” It put a great deal of weight on Edutainment contents. For instance, there is a game named “Gersang”(Gersang means wealthy merchant.) This game gives lesson to players on management and geography. Second area is “productivity.” It is a content that provides multimedia active producer to make user to easily enjoy the pleasure of creation. It handles drawing, making slide show, handicrafts, making animation and others. On the other hand, there is “animated story book.” With a collection of fairy tales

and creative stories it mobilize and composite sound and animation, interactive games to advance reading ability in language education area. Lastly, “multimedia reference” is the one. It combines and delivers knowledge which arranges humane studies, society and science, multimedia techniques and game function so they could support user to absorb knowledge. One of famous multimedia references is a reference about Korean bird written by Lee Woo-shin which was selected by Ministry of Culture & Tourism as a work that will lead multimedia reference industry. It contains about each 170 species of natatorial birds and birds that live in mountain and field. It provides the 71 birds songs and explains it to make users feel the feeling of movement.

Korea Culture & Content Agency
Korea Culture & Content Agency (KOCCA) contain “movie”, “cartoon”, “animation”, “character”, “music”, “broadcasting contents”, “game”, “performance”, “internet/mobile contents”, “edutainment contents” and the others to culture content business. KOCCA plays an important role of raising content industry. They support and encourage buyers and sellers to find business opportunities and to make successful partnerships. On August 31, Korea Culture & Content Agency (KOCCA) and allied industries had public hearing at KOCCA center located in Yeoksam-dong. At the public hearing, they had a hot discussion about promoting the edutainment business. They had better a scientific investigation about edutainment than before.

Park Young-il, the manager of Digital Content Industry Promotions, said children was target of Edutainment business as they need a fun motive to join studying. But as a strong wind of lifelong education and lifelong school came they extend the area. But the problem is that they are lack of manpower. Because Edutainment business is not yet a big undertaking, they can’t be supported like game business from the government. To be invested they need a good development, it will make people who has greater expertise have interest in that business. KOCCA is sure that the culture content business will extend the market worldwide market and among them edutainment will be the best. Because China and Japan are noted for education-enthusiasm like Korea. Korea is the only country which has on-line market and no country can tag along. Culture elements could be obstacle to exportation of contents but in case of edutainment is worldwide and

doesn't have culture difference. To success we need technical expertise and planning. There is an atmosphere that we could put down the world market.

Edutainment *Gong-bu nara* in KOCCA center is the first step to their goal.



A child studies through edutainment.

From a professor
To tell students how to step up to Edutainment business, The Argus met with Professor Baik Seung-kuk. He said HUFSS and the school of humanities and foreign languages ability that could read the trend of foreign culture.

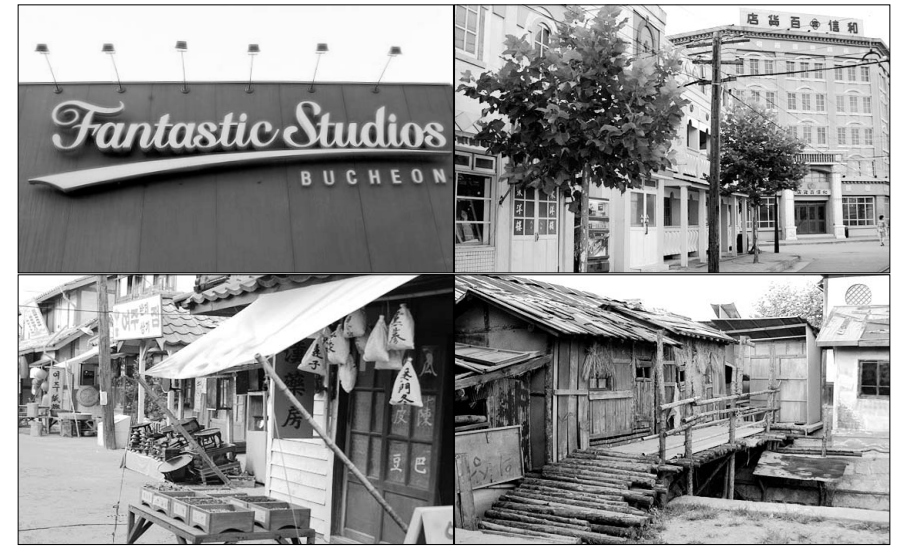
In Europe, parents consider educational effect when they are deciding where to go with their children and soon Korea will be like that. According to Professor Baik, this is why development of contents is important. But the problem is what will be the resources. He wants students to find the resources. He is confident that Korean edutainment industry will lead the world.

He also said e-learning is an extension of lecture and students must follow the textbook even though they do not meet with the teacher. He continued that e-learning could be considered “educational violence.”

E-learning conveys information instead of providing education, and it will reach uppermost limit. So he wishes universities to use edutainment contents instead of e-learning if edutainment for university is developed. He thinks nowadays it is hard to get employed with only linguistic knowledge. Students need to add something that could enhance their value. And that something can be the cultural industry.

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Culture Trip



Lee Eun-young / The Argus

Reminisce the old days

By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of Culture Section

“We shoot pictures everyday. Come and see!” Image and Culture Complex in Sang-dong in Bucheon opened its “Feel Big Studio” (otherwise called “Fantastic studio”) in 2004. It is the biggest multiple filmstudio in Korea, covering an 8,500 *pyeong* area. Feel Big Studio reconstructed the buildings and streets on the basis of all the records and verbal evidence. Unlike other general film studios, the sets in the studio are built like real ones and allow people to go into and experience its facilities. So it puts a premium as a new form of set and culture experience theme park.

Movies and dramas such as “TaeGukGi: Brotherhood of War”, “Ragind years”, “Rikidozan”, “Fashion 70s”, “Age of an Average Man” and others were shot there.

You can see many places that you saw in these pictures. Also, whenever you go there, you can see people making films. Before entering the park you have to go through a short dark tunnel called “time tunnel.” In the tunnel, when you look up to the ceiling you can see posters of movies which was shoot in the studio. During walking through the tunnel you can feel like you are time traveling. After that, scene between 1930 to 1970 come in to the sight. When you pass the street you can see a big old-fashioned building. It is Hwa-shin department store which is the first Korean department store which was built in

modern style by Korean millionaire Park Heung-sik. Feel Big Studio rebuilt it about one third of real one. Even though thirty three-story state-of-the-art building Jongno tower is replaced you can meet Hwa-shin department in Feel Big Studio. If you go through an alley, Jongno night market is stretched away. In the market you can see Pungmadang, pub and traditional stand. The stores sell buck wheat noodles, food made from flour and street food. You could imagine like you were in the 1930s during enjoying the food. One of the principle place to see is Cheonggyecheon. Feel big studio reconstructed it as people could be in mistake for the real one. In there, you can see mud huts where beggars lived. It will be fun to see Cheonggyecheon if you saw the real one recent days.

Feel Big Studio is not only fun but a learning experience. One important part of Feel big studio is that you can become familiar with movies and dramas that were popular during your parents’ days. There are about 20 structures and each of sets makes you to think of the old-fashioned charm. If you are exhausted from walking, you can ride a rickshaw or street car. You could even travel in time to the days of your parents’ childhood.

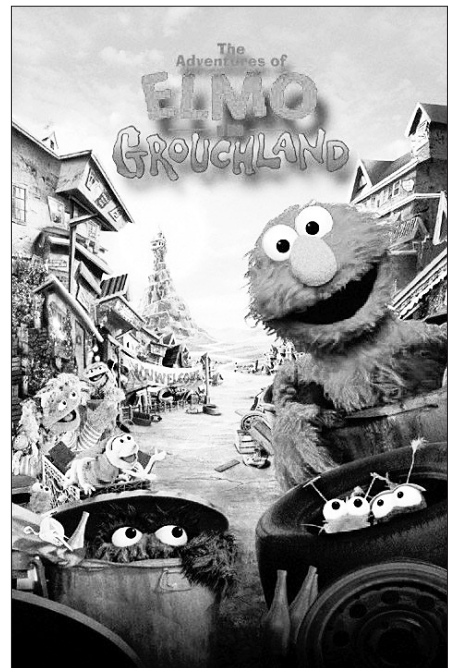
Give full play to your imagination in Feel Big Studio.

Way to Feel Big Studio :
Songnae station bus 7-2

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On-line game, “Gersang”



“Sesame street”

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFSS



Lee Eun-young / Reporter of The Argus



By Lee Sang-hee
Editor of Culture Section

Korea holds many top-ranking records of both good and bad. One of shameful records is the number of sending children abroad for adoption. It has been an on-going process period over the 50 year.

After the war, because of poor, devastated domestic economy, some parents could not afford the basic needs for their children. With a heavy heart, day had to send their children abroad. The time has passed and those children have become adults. Korea’s economic situation has become better and parents who sent their children are trying to find their lost loved ones. A TV show and a book describe the long-awaited, anticipated reunion.

From May 2005 on KBS2, Sunday night, a program, “Now we are going to meet”, connects the adopted children and their parents. It is a part of an entertaining program in “Happy Sunday!” The host is Kim Je-dong, and each week a new popular star comes as co-host. For five months, they have accomplished the reunions of 10 families, the adopted children’s age was diverse, from five months old babies to 13 years old teenagers. Countries vary from U.S.A. to Europe for example, Norway, France, Germany, Belgium. This reunion of families is supported by four overseas adoption organizations such as Holt Children’s Services, Inc, Social Welfare Society, Inc, Eastern Social Welfare Society and so on.

In the program the audience gets to know the reasons why their child was sent. The Korean parents tell the sad and difficult reality then, that they could do nothing about.

The program helps Korean parents and the hosts go abroad to where their adopted child lives. It shows the process of reunion and the meeting with the foster parents. Some of the adopted children were really willing to meet their parents again, but others hesitated. At last, in the moment of their reunion, the TV audience is moved to tears. Korean parents hugged tightly to their child and

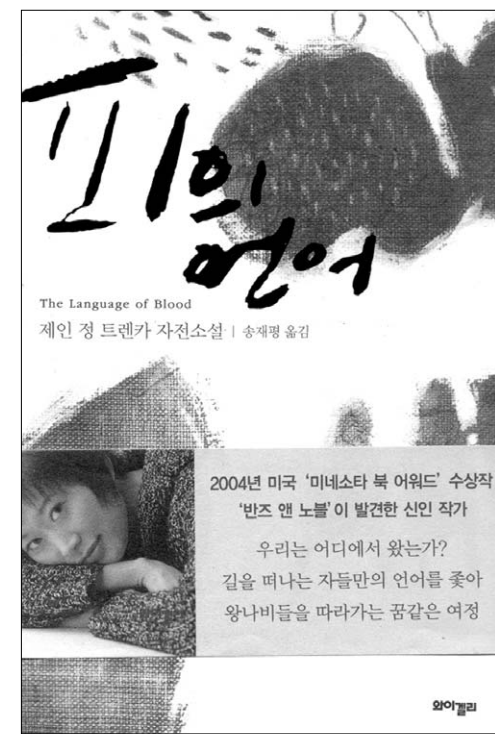
Applaud their reunion



tears of joy and sadness came altogether, it shows apparently that there is no love much stronger than the love between parents and children. After they were united they shared the time that were missed through photos that they had.

The adopted child’s life is individually different. The child was sent abroad without the mother even knowing so, in the past, there were no efficient communication systems, so it was hard to notify where a child stayed. While some adopted children are well-educated and loved with affection, however the other was rejected by foster parents. Twenty to thirty years passed and each of the stories was very heartbreaking.

This program is credited for reuniting the separated families however, there are some criticism that it focuses too much on the moment of reunion with repetition of these scenes and slow motions. These comments have been accepted and have changed the program in a good way. Every Sunday evening, this program is touching the hearts of many TV audiences.



“The Language of Blood” is a memoir by Jane Jeong Trenka, a Korean-American adoptee. The writer was adopted to the U.S. with her four-year-old sister. Considering her compound name, it is imaginable who she might be and how she might have lived through her 30 years.

The first name Jane is her English name which was given by her foster parents. She lived in Minnesota with her parents and full sister. Jane went to the U.S. when she was young, she tried to be an ideal daughter in her American family. Jane’s sister, Carol was ill as soon as she came to the U.S., because the state of due to malnutrition, from which she got better again. Jane played the piano and was well-educated. It is obvious that their circumstances were better than other poor people of Korea. In preschool, she explained Korean things that she heard from her birth mother as Christmas presents to her friends. She came to realize that she was different from the white. When she entered university, her curiosity about

identity deepened. Then one day there was a big accident that alerted her. She was frightened of a malignancy stalker who mainly focused on Asian woman. She slowly overcame the after effect. She understood then, she is a minority in the U.S.

The middle name Jeong is her Korean first name and her Korean middle name is Kyong-ah. She and her sister were sent to the U.S. because her father was an alcoholic and didn’t have the ability to bring up a family. 20 years later she returned to Korea and greeted her mother and half sisters. When she met her mother, the big problem was the language barrier. She could not speak the language, but it felt familiar. She just liked the sound and feeling of Korean language instinctively. This is why and how she came to name the title of the book. She lived with her birth mother who was suffering from cancer.

The last name Trenka is her husband’s surname. She feared in meeting a good person, however, she met a wonderful person. She and her husband truly love each other. He is made her more mature.

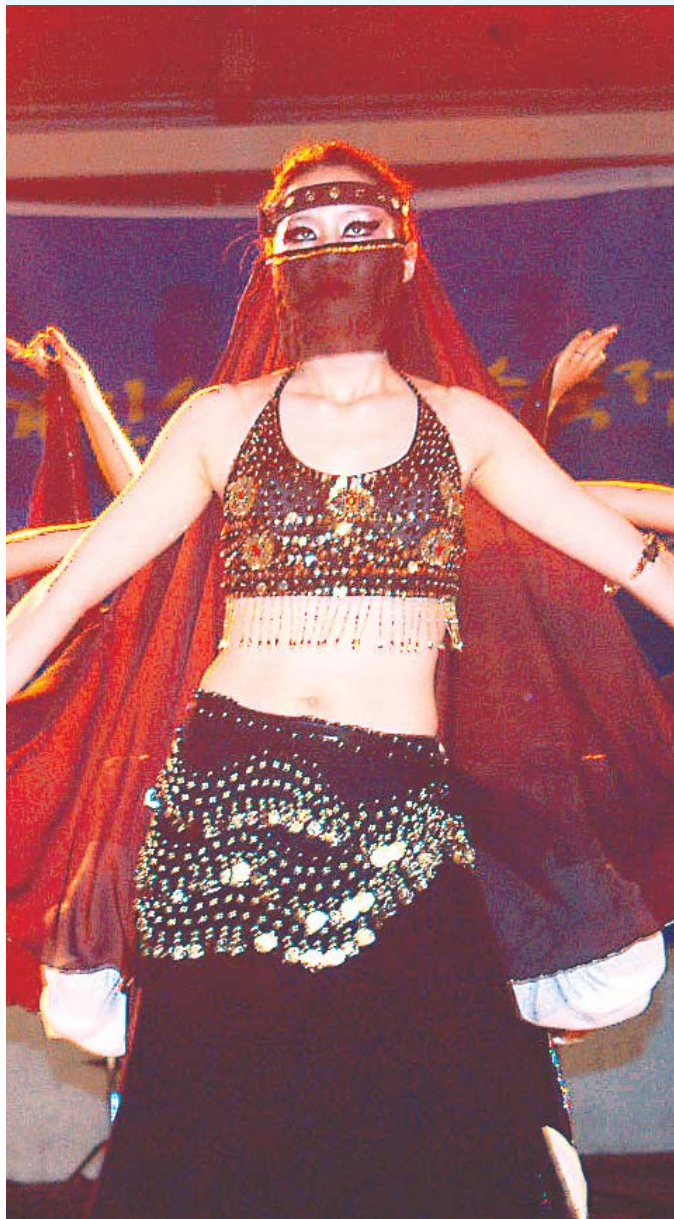
This book has some short tales which straightly from the author’s imagination. It shows how she lived and what kind of thoughts she had growing as an adopted child and a minority.

The TV show presents itself through sound and picture, vivid screen of the reunion leaves a strong impression. Absolute love between the adopted child and his birth parents can be felt. The book gives us specific information of the life of an adopted child through her own experience and how she finds her identity.

Through TV shows and books, people are moved emotionally and are touched in many ways, even when the true purpose of those media is solely focuses on popularity. It is good, however, from adoptee’s personal point of view, one life has been saved from suffering poverty. It is always touchy to an adopted child visit back his/her mother land fully grown, well educated, and successful. It is just a bit shamable that it could not be his/her mother country to raise him/her so.

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2005 HUFS World Festa World Folk Festival



*We are the world
we are the ones*



Break the wall! Feel the world!

The opening

The 8th World Folk Festival was held on September 9. This year's World Folk Festival was different that it opened the curtain at the public square in front of the city hall.

World Folk Festival is special festival in HUFS because the purpose of the festival is to understand different cultures of various countries through unique dances and songs of each. The 8th World Folk Festival reminded us of world unity.

At the first festival, there were 12 teams participating. Rastbathry of Russia opened the door of the festival. It was continued by Sora of Japan, and then Amunyou of Arab. Especially, the team of Arab wore traditional clothes and danced unique dances of Arab culture. What was more outstanding was the team Nosnovios of Spanish, combined the traditional hispanic musical instruments with modern music which made it familiar and friendly to the audience.

And then, the end stage was decorated by Nienching of China. They sang the song "They Don't Know" from the movie "Pure Heart of Dancer." It also received a good response from the crowd because this music is well known to many people.

The World Folk Festival is meaningful that HUFSans showed the uniqueness of numerous countries with their own creative thoughts. The full purpose of the festival is for the students of HUFS to understand the world. And therefore, as the final shout out of the day remarked, "we are the world".

Foreign students take the floor

Big stage for Foreigners held in Open Air Theater on September 28. This competition innovated a new outlet where foreigners can perform at HUFS World Festa. This event was informed by the flyers and banners which were written in four different languages at Imun campus. In this event, Koreans also could participate with exotic theme performances. 2005 HUFS World Festa staffs prepared this event. Professor Michael Allen Misner from College of English and Cha Jin-a (E-05) proceeded this competition. The professor said in English first then Cha Jin-a translated the speech in Korean.

Even though it was held for foreigners, only two teams of foreigners showed up at the Open Air Theater. Because it was a late night, there were not many people around but a few people who were lured by the music. Most of them were friends of performers who cheered eagerly in front of the stage. Cho Hyun-duk (J-05) said, "I came here informed by the banners that there were a lot of events around here, but it was hard to find one."

Various performances pleased the audience. One of the performers Lee Sang-wook (PA-03) commented, "I have participated in the performance to get that MP3 player as a prize. Preparing for this, I felt I am making my university life rich."

There were a group of foreigners from Foreign Language Training & Testing Center. From there, one of the professor and four students have entered this competition. Choi Jung-hwa, Yukam erim Hiroki, Wataru, and Yuki performed traditional Japanese dance which simulated the actions on the fisher boat. They acclaimed and won the first prize for their exotic movement.

An organizer of the event, Chung Yoo-jin (E-04) said, "It was hard to hold this event because it was the first time. We did our best at informing all foreigners around, but it was disappointing when there were only two groups showed up. But I was pleased in the fact that we made our foreign students feel they have a place to participate in a festival."

Closing ceremony

With sounding *Samulnori*, which a Korean folk music accompanied by four percussion instruments, the closing ceremony of the 2005 HUFS World Festa was held on September 29 at Open Air Theater. The event was similar to the opening ceremony which took place at the lawn square in front of the City Hall, but it reversed the order of the HUFS World Festa with a little different composition. Although it was a little bit rainy, the stands were filled with students and residents of Imun-dong. Just like the title "Break the wall", people at the festa became as one.

All 12 groups of each department such as College of English, Occidental, and Oriental have participated, starting with songs and dances to the music. The performance was presided by Shin Young-sub (P-03) and Lee Hae-na (E-03). In the performance, a group consisted of four female students who wore ostentatious clothes from Department of Arabic was the most popular. Some people walked in front of the stage to see the complete show.

In the midst of the event, a video prepared by the HUFS Media was played. The video was made with the theme like "We are the world. We are the ones. Feel the world." Lastly, the Crimson Red, a rock group of College of English performed a passionate stage, to which lots of people sang along and waved their hands. "As soon as I went to school, I could hear the excitement from the Open Air Theater. Every performance was visual and exotic. It was funny to see the diversity of the world's folk dances and songs through this festival at school," said Park I-rea (F-04).

Towards the end of the performances, ChoPD was invited to the festival, sang 4 of his songs. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by the student body. "This kind of event cannot be seen anywhere else but HUFS. It was very unique and best. I hope HUFSans should feel more obligated in participation of school events, which are planned for them," said Shin Young-sub (P-03). This annual festivity finished successfully amidst hearty cheers of audiences.

At the World Village

On September 29, on the way from the library to the Student Hall is full of sweet and tasty smell. The last day of World folk Festival at the World Village, students from each country showed off his own food, traditional clothes, and plays. Japan, USA, Brazil, Germany, Turkey, Russia, France, Vietnam, Netherlands, Malaysia, and Indonesia have participated, and the representing students of each country were prepared for the festival. They mostly prepared traditional food, but some prepared something particular.

In France, they not only prepared food but also made a "Louvre Museum" and displayed Leonardo da Vinci's works and landscape of France. In USA, students of College of English dressed in Halloween's costume, and gave out candies to the students passing by. Turkey's Kebab smell emptied many people, Russian barbecue was also popular. Students of Malaysia and Indonesia show fresh tropical fruit juice.

HUFS World Festa staffs prepared special events for the last day of festival. Treasure hunting took place. Staffs hid capsules in some spots, and the people who found the capsules were given a "present." The presents were an exchange coupon for Issac Toast, take out coffee, and 5 *dotori* of Cyworld to one hundred participants.

A staff, Lee Joong-tae said, "During the preparation of the festival, there were little quarrels with General Student Council. Except for that, the preparation was pretty fun and went smoothly."

Written and photographed by The Argus

