



The Argus

The Argus

400th
Issue

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HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

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**You HUFSans are
the eyes of The Argus!**

Argus: n. 1. a hundred-eyed monster of Greek mythology
2. a watchful guardian
+3. (the) a campus English newspaper of HUFs pursues the highest standard

Celebrate the 400th issue. Thank you for your supports



Editorial

Path to the 400th issue and the way to the future

It is The Argus' 400th anniversary. In the same time of year, 1954, HUFS had been founded and The Argus was born. The Argus is one of the oldest campus English newspapers in Korea. It is a newspaper with a strong tradition and reputation on its keen observation and analytic critique. The Argus has played an important role in pursuing the highest standard of campus academism and journalism.

Since its first publication, 52 years have passed; and the students, university, society, and media have changed. The Argus always reflected the views of the student and walked in the footsteps of HUFS students. Students' interests, thoughts and ideas are all of which The Argus has been devoted to. In this special edition, it will look at the changes in articles that reflect the ideas and important issues of our time.

From its first establishment to the 1960s, there were special features compared with present. One interesting feature was the column "Dating on Sunday," which is one of the oldest columns that interviews unique students. In those days, there were only few female students studying in the university, the ratio of female and male was one to nine, so the interviewees in these periods were mostly woman because they were difficult to find on the campus. These days, in this column The Argus interviews students who have rare talents. Another interesting discovery is that there were some articles written in other languages besides English, such as Spanish and German.

In the 1970s, it was easy to read articles on a Model UN, an athletic event called "HUFS Olympics" and scholarships from the government for foreign language studies. These three events still continue today. The events show a part of the characters that can be found in HUFS.

In the 1980s, when protests and rights for freedom were the most crucial issues in Korea. The Argus also focused on the voices of just students and their movements. At one time, however, The Argus could not speak out and were only allowed to publish scholarly contents. Nevertheless, shortly after The Argus gained back its right to speak for the students.

From the 1990s, a new era emerged and new concepts like Neo-liberalism and globalization were introduced. The Argus led students to think about the changes and question themselves how to perceive all the new situations and what they should do.

In the 21st century, students today who are young, passionate and important members of this society are occasionally rather more focused on individualism and self-interested than keen on social issues and justice. Perhaps this is maybe the result of too much interactions between the external influences from the society and the internal thoughts of a person.

With the celebration of the 400th anniversary, The Argus will focus on the important issues - humanity and mutual prosperity. It's time to look back and deal with what is important for a well-balanced society. Harmony and mutual prosperity are crucial. Indifference is not a solution for a harmonized society between the rich and the poor. The Argus will keep on illuminating these important issues, asking the readers to think about the neglected and vulnerable members of today's society.

In a time when there is a constant flow of light and easy-to-read news, some may have doubts as to a campus English newspaper ability to deal with significant and heavy issues. Also, there are skeptical views on what the proper role and status of a campus English press today is. The Argus, however, will maintain its reputation and set more ambitions aims for the coming the next hundred issues to come.

Abreast HUFS and advance for bright future



Park Chul
President of HUFS

I would like to sincerely congratulate the Staff of The Argus on the occasion of producing the 400th edition of our school newspaper. And I look forward to the coming issues which the remarkable Argus reporters will bring to us.

Fifty-two years ago, the late Doctor Kim, Heung-bae founded HUFS with the motto, truth, peace, and creativity. In the same year, The Argus, the first University English newspaper in the country, was also founded.

The Argus is a proud chronicler of HUFS history. The students of HUFS have spent sleepless nights studying, organized groups, and taken action and, in so doing, have produced newsworthy stories which you have been faithfully reported. In 1985, the

diligent reporters of The Argus garnered The Korea Herald University Press Award. This is a concrete example of The Argus' pursuit of excellence. Since that time, The Argus has continued to be a powerful resonating and

spirit of our motto, create. As HUFS has produced international intellectuals equipped with foreign language competence for the past five decades, HUFS will continue to develop into the core of international exchange and solidify its place as the premier university of foreign language and international studies in Asia. I challenge the staff of The Argus to use their abilities to report the FACTs - Fast Accurate Correct Truth! And in so doing keep this university abreast of

the events which affect our lives. Therefore, I would like to extend my support to you, the staff of The Argus, and wish you a happy, healthy, and newsworthy semester.

"I challenge the staff of The Argus to use their abilities to report the FACTs."

incisive voice among the English media services produced by HUFS.

The future of The Argus staff is to build upon the skill and spirit of their predecessors and chronicle the new history which new generations of HUFS students will, in the

Let's congratulate the 400th anniversary issue of The Argus



Chae Myung - su
Professor Editor of The Argus
Business Administration Division

The Argus has been known as the essence of university English newspapers in Korea. Also, it has functioned as a window for our students and alumni to let them know and realize what issues are going on in school and as a bridge to connect them to vast outside world. The Argus has done that job wonderfully and sufficiently so far.

Before I became the professor editor of The Argus, I just occasionally read the newspaper and pinpointed misspelled words and awkward expressions with a cynical smile. Back then, I could not realize how much time our reporters spend to meet the deadline. Without their endless blood-and-tears endeavor and thoughtful sense of duty as reporters, we would not have seen the 400th anniversary issue today. I would like to congratulate them sincerely from the bottom of my heart.

As the professor editor of The Argus, however, I have some regrets. Even though

there have been some typos and different explanations or viewpoints on the critical issues, readers did not give many responses or criticisms. Please remember that we hunger for the readers' criticisms and active participations. It is not only the

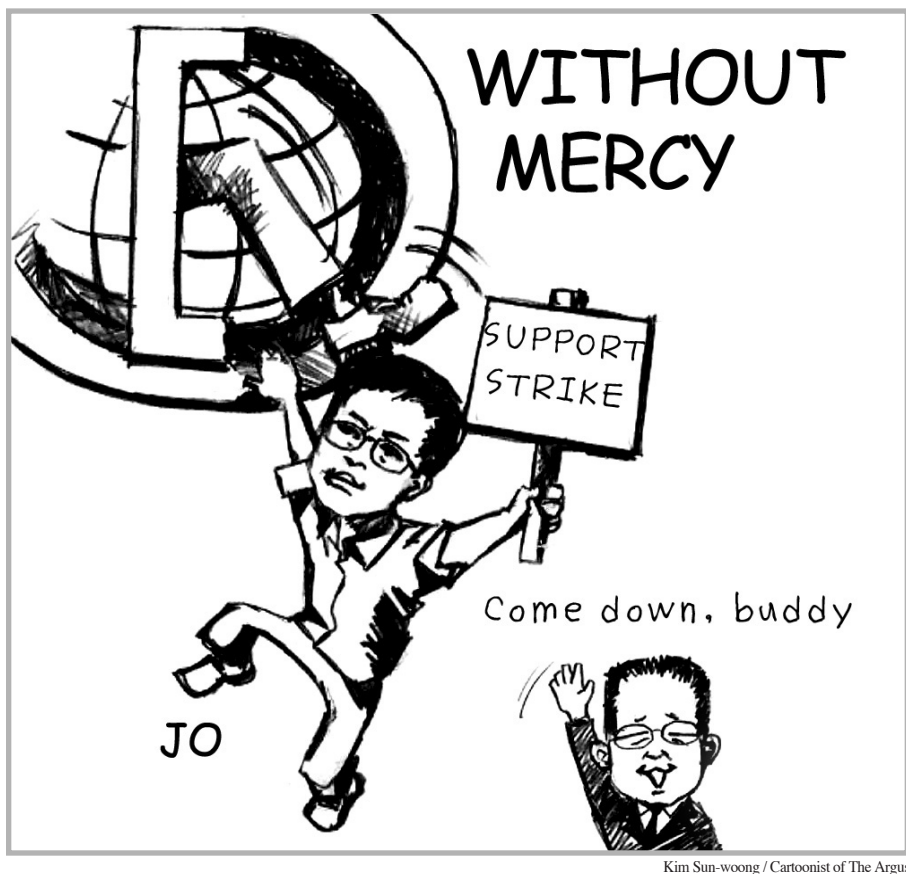
"Please remember that we hunger for the readers' criticisms and active participations."

responsibilities of our staffs but also your concern and affection that make our goal of becoming a truly good newspaper true.

One more point I want to mention is that the number of student reporters has been steadily decreased because of our current economic situations. Students are worrying too much about getting the proper jobs for

their life, and they do not want to spend their precious time on doing other things except studying English and their major subjects. But please remember that working as a reporter for The Argus will be a wonderful experience, and it will help you enhance your English and your soul. Please join us; our door is always opened to anyone whoever wants to share his or her ideas and discuss with each other on various issues all night long.

As a coin has two sides, so does our invaluable newspaper. Even though I mentioned some problems The Argus has experienced, nobody can deny the beauty of our newspaper and it is and will be our pride. Let's congratulate the 400th anniversary issue without any hesitation; it deserves your applause and acclamations. I am already waiting for what articles will ornament our 500th anniversary issue. I hope you have the same curiosity.



Kim Sun-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

Congratulations to The Argus 400th edition



Yang In-mo
President of Hankuk University of
Foreign Studies Alumni Association,

I show my greatest congratulations to the first ever campus English newspaper, The Argus, now having reached all the way to the 400th edition. Being one of the graduates myself, I'm very proud of The Argus having kept up this far. The Argus has moved along with the historical progression of our school, HUFS, which makes it a true old friend of ours. Thus, as we, the Alumni Association, hear the wonderful news that The Argus has already grown up to have reached its very own 400th edition, cannot conceal the boundless joy. Consequently, we also give an applause with wholeheartedness.

During the past half century, HUFS has kept its honor as being a prestigious private university and fostered great pride among HUFS students and alumni. This is thanks to the graduates who didn't just sit back to the changes and who did their best at whichever things they put their endeavors into, as well as the devotion shown by the professors to the students. These fruitful efforts at our

school have survived throughout the past 50 years and have grown to have over 50 majors in language and other useful areas. Viewed in this aspect, The Argus is meaningful and we are proud to reach our 400th edition. The Argus is spreading hope to our students and viewing the history of HUFS continuously in a certain point of view.

The Argus was the first English newspaper ever published in a university in Korea, and it has maintained its place as the best campus newspaper ever since, along with being praised by the effort to reach near perfection in composition and editing. Simultaneously, The Argus has become a target of envy from other universities. In addition, the alumni who have worked as reporters at HUFS have earned a great capacity to succeed and have become influential journalists in several main press agencies in Korea after graduation.

The alumni association encourages The

Argus' reporters who follow up their academic studies. They also deliver news to the students of HUFS. Moreover, we show great gratitude to the professors who give us assistance and also to the juniors who do editing. Once again, congratulations to The Argus' 400th publication.

The Argus will continue to march straight forward to the upcoming new half century. We hope The Argus will be true to the spirit of the times and increasingly become capable of making a balanced progress in quality and also continuously come up with brand-new ideas, always striving for improvement.

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

Published monthly except the school holidays by and for students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism.

- *President, Publisher* Park Chul
- *Editor-in-Chief* Lee Sang-hee
- *Editorial Consultants* Lee Hyae-myung, Yeo Hee-soo
- *Associate Editors* Anna, Cha Hyun-jin, Kim Jung-eun
- *Reporters* Kim Eun-hye, Kwon Eun-jung, Mun Hyeon-kyeong
Nam Seok-ho, Seo Jin-ho, Song Dan-ah, Yun Ji-hun
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History of The Argus

1954 Jul. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" published its first issue in tabloid. The campus English press "The Argus" was registered a university organization by the Ministry of culture & tourism. (Registration number la-92)
1960 Jul. 1	
1967 Sep. 10	The campus English press "The Argus" published its 100th issue.
1976 Sep. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" was established as an independent organization, due to the press of HUFS separation from the newspaper publishing office of the school
1977 Mar. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" altered to standard sized issues. (The first of domestic universities)
1979 Jun. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" published its 200th issue.
1980 Nov. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" alternatively published the newspaper with added pages. (Registration number was changed to la-90) "The Argus" established four sections; Campus, Society & Culture, Theory & Critique, Books. "The Argus" started "The Argus Prize" an academic prize, targeting of university students. The Argus awarded prizes to selected writers in three sections, theory, essay, and review.
1982 Mar. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" was published monthly. (Registration number la-2637)
1985 Oct. 10	The campus English press "The Argus" won the "The Korea Herald" grand prize.

1994 Mar. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" published its 300th issue.
1996 Sep. 2	The Ministry of culture & tourism abolished the registration system of university organization.
1999 Jan. 29	Reduced edition of The Argus was published in three books including the first issue to the 330th issue.
2000 Sep.	A series of autumn seminar was held by the NACEP (National Association of Campus English Press).
2002 Aug.	The English press "The Argus" participated in the Jiudau peace camp which was an event that celebrated the 58th anniversary of the Liberation Day. Six reporters from "The Argus" visited Mt. Geungangsan as a part of the program and as press members.
2004 Feb.	"The Argus" joined USCEN (Union of Seoul Region Campus English Newspapers) to promote campus English press.
2004 Sep. 1	To celebrated the 50th anniversary of HUFS and The Argus, The Argus issued special edition. An interview with alumni worldwide during summer vacation, the purpose of this program was alumni's overseas life and HUFS story as well as making inquiry of foreign universities and its campus newspapers.
2006 Sep. 1	The campus English press "The Argus" published its 400th issue.

Stretching Out into the World



In 1954, a year after the Korean War ended, three university English newspapers were born on the Korean peninsula: the Ewha Voice of Ewha Womans University, the Granite Tower (GT) of Korea University (KU), and the Argus of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies. Their foundation shone light on a nation wounded by war. Now the three newspapers, although the GT has changed into a magazine in the subsequent years, is more than half a century old. This month, the Argus, is publishing its 400th issue. As the Editor-in-Chief of the GT, I am writing to congratulate the GT's contemporary, the Argus, for its endeavors to this day and encourage its future progress.

I am sure that the Argus has walked a similar route to the GT. During the times of authoritarian regimes, the GT fought against social injustice. Introducing true democracy to Korea was one of the GT's biggest aspirations. It went out to cover KU student demonstrations under harsh conditions. Sometimes, the GT's freedom of press was infringed by censorship. The hardships endured by the GT were not only the authoritarian regimes. The indifference of many KU students was also a mountain to overcome. In the past, KU was not as globalized as today and English was rejected by a large number of students. This greatly inhibited the growth of the GT.

However, now the situation has changed. In front of GT lies open the window of opportunity. A democratic government has been established on Korean soil. Also, KU, along with other universities, is seeking globalization more than ever and student interest in English has skyrocketed. The GT now is free to lead the global trend of its university. Yet, the globalization of the current era has two sides. Yale Law School Dean Harold Hongju Koh mentioned in a lecture held in Seoul, In the age of global pessimism, globalization is a double edged sword. On the one hand, we can fly anywhere in the world in a plane. On the other hand, those planes could be used to fly into buildings. I believe the GT should seize the opportunity to draw out the positive side of globalization. It should be the instrument which can bring about global harmony.

I am sure that not only the GT but also the Argus will play this role as a tool inspiring harmony in the global community. The 400th issue is of course a great achievement. Nevertheless, I look forward to the future when the Argus will lead global conversation, having the world as its reader. Constant efforts will have to be instilled, but I am sure the Argus will rise to the challenge. Wouldn't it be nice if we, the global English campus journals around the world, drink a toast to our achievements when that day comes?

Lee Go-woon,
Editor-in-Chief of the Granite Tower (GT)

Congratulatory Message

I would like to congratulate the Argus' 400th edition first.

I'm glad to meet HUFU students via the Argus. You must be proud of this 400th edition. I - though I'm not a HUFU student - also take pride in that, because the Argus is the oldest campus English newspaper, and its history is an important part of history for campus newspapers. After the Argus took its first step in 1954, many campus English journals were established.

Unfortunately, we, campus journals are facing a crisis' that we have never experienced before during our long history. I wonder what you pick up when you pass by a newsstand in your campus. I believe many student pick up weekly free magazines published by professional press (e.g. Daehak Naeil and Campus Herald) beside campus journals.

In this situation, frankly speaking, I can't say eyes' easily, if someone ask to me, "Are your articles more interesting those in magazines or on-line news? There are some reasons for that. First of all, we don't have enough time and reporters. These days, students are trying very hard to get a job they want, they spend more time studying to get a good grade or to pass TOEIC and TOEFL than doing extracurricular activities. To make a monthly newspaper requires more time than other extracurricular activities, so many student quit working as a reporter. Besides, student reporters can't perfectly be

devoted to the newspaper, because they are students who should study first. Secondly, various journals have appeared. It has made our position narrow. In the past, there were only a few newspapers and broadcasting systems, and they monopolized information and news. However, they were controlled by the government. Only campus journals could freely express their opinion and ask the government to democratize. Now, all of journals can carry out their opinions. On-line newspapers and free magazines for university students were born recently, and they catch students' interest more quickly than us. Lastly, our article are written in English. Because it is even easier for students to read Korean articles than English articles, they don't pick up the English campus journals.

However, I don't think the English campus journals should go. The free magazines or on-line news are so commercial that they don't express real student's opinion, this is the true domain of the campus journal. And in globalization, English gets more and more important. English campus journal will take an important role in introducing our schools and sending students opinion to foreign students and schools. What we duty doesn't disappear, so there must be our new way to survive somewhere. USCEN is a place to gather and find the way. Cheer USCEN and the Argus!



Goo Youn Eun-ae
President of Union of Seoul Region Campus English Newspapers,
Former Editor-in-Chief of the Sookmyung Times

Congrats The Argus



Ewha Voice
EWHWA WOMANS UNIVERSITY ENGLISH NEWSPAPER

Fifty-two years in a person's life is a long and significant period-bound to be filled with a string of stories too long to share within a few pages. The lifespan of a fifty-two year old newspaper, I'm sure, has equally a novel to tell. The effort and manpower put into each page is a priceless possession.

As for Ewha Voice, we are proud to be a partner to this age, and thus congratulate the years of Argus with extra empathy. With each accumulated year, we hope that the newspaper has matured and grown that much more, which calls for more hope of maturity in the years to come.

True, student English newspapers have not exactly been leaders in this especially, tech-driven landscape.

Even until now, we are tentatively dipping our toes into the chilly rapids of cyber space and we still don't seem to quite figure out what to do with the Web or how to increase readership with it.

The time definitely has come for our student English newspapers to start seeing the Internet as central to our future. Now that's all changing, of necessity.

Just as our seniors have set a precedent in the history of student English newspaper, it is time for us to play the role of establishing our presence on the Web and aggressively contemplate on developing additional online products such as launching niche corners

and columns that particularly reach out to our potential audiences, particularly exchange students from abroad. It's all part of a critical transformation: from mere student English newspaper to informative newspaper from student's perspective aiming worldwide.

Ewha Voice has been a fond subscriber of the Argus these many years, and would like to say that we are highly anticipating the 400th issue.

We believe that this number, and this issue, will mark a milestone in the history of the Argus, and hope that the issues that proceed will be delivered with just as much success.

As a fellow newspaper team, we know of the shortcomings of a workforce composed of humans, and to make matters worse college students!

Nonetheless, we believe that the effort is what counts and it will be the people we work with, and the people with work for, that make a difference in the work. We would like to congratulate you once again, for journeying this far, and for journeying even still.

Kim Na-hyun,
Editor-in-Chief of the Ewha Voice

Congratulations on the 400th edition!

Congratulations on your 400th edition. It is really amazing and unbelievable. You all members have a great job and your efforts make it the most authentic and powerful campus english newspaper in the country. As we know, The Argus has the longest history. It has been leading campus english paper with features as well as current news. It has also contributed to the democratization of the nation by criticizing wrongdoings of military regime. Especially I still remember that it covered the Kwangju Democratization Movement with miserable photo in early 80s. It was a light in darkness. My experience as Argusian is more than only memory. It was all of my campus life. That was the reason I became a reporter. Now I am working on political desk in The Korea Economic Daily as staff reporter and I am proud of being the member of the Argus. Again, I would like to give my warmest thanks and best wishes for your continuous development and success.
Lee Jae-chang, former editor in chief in 1985

The Argus, HUFU English newspaper, is pride of HUFU! I wish that The Argus will be advanced infinitely.
Lee Cheol-jin(P-01)

In Greek mythology, the Argus was a 100-eyed giant who was a guardian. Since its humble beginnings the Argus newspaper, through the participation of its reporters, has had far more than 100 eyes. The Argus has been a guardian for Korean democracy, an advocate for HUFUans, and a champion for free speech. Like the Greek myth, The Argus is a legend. I am proud to be a part of The Argus. Congratulations to everyone involved. Viva La Argus!!
Professor Mark Nicholson

أجل التواضع والطيب الأماي
على إمداد العدد ٤٠٠ من
جريدة «ذي آرغوس»
الجامعية التي تصدرها جامعة
هاتكونك للدراسات الأجنبية.
Prof. Park Jae-won
Department of Arab

Felicitó calurosamente al
periodico The Argus
por sus 400 ediciones y por
su importante labor
con la comunidad
Universitaria. Le deseo una
larga vida.
Prof. Elena Magana Franco
Departamento de Espanol

Hope The Argus represents
voices of HUFUans and be voice
of HUFUans. Congratulations on
the 400th edition.
Kim Mi-ran (GS)

I congratulate for the publication
of 400th.
And I hope 400th gets to be
coming out 4000th and becomes
40000th. Write us a good
newspaper article for the
development of HUFU
Kim Hyoung-jun (PA-03)

I celebrate 400th, Fighting!
Lee Dong-hyuk (L-05)

Congratulation
on publishing the 400th issue of The Argus.
Considering that The Argus has the longest
history and tradition in Korea. I feel
unspeakable pride and excitement. I still
remember vividly what I did and how I did as a
reporter. I can hear my heartbeat whenever I
see the word, "The Argus." To read the 400th
edition of The Argus means a lot to me as one of
alumni.
Park Jun-hyung (T 83)
former reporter of The Argus

Don't stop here. Hope The
Argus will be continued to
publish for a long time.
Kim Kyung-mun(A-06)

Foremost, congratulations. And
please write interesting articles for
foreign students as well as domestic
students. Moreover, claim critical
voices on school administrations and
show love for school.
Han Hyo-jin (GS-KE)

Wish that The Argus will go
advanced steps endlessly. Please
give more useful informations and
be familiar with HUFUans. And
efforts for students to interested in
English newspaper.
Kim Chang-hun (GS-L)

I think that The Argus is
suitable for the HUFU. Please be
the media that students art not
reluctant to read and publish
interesting articles. I hope The
Argus progress more.
Congratulations.
Goo A-ran(J-03)

Congratulation 400th. In the time
to come,
I wish the argus continues to
hardly make papers until 1000th.
Kaori Kimura Foreign Language
Training and Testing Center

THE ARGUS 新聞 400号
おめでとうございます。
毎月、新聞を出し続けることは
本当に大変なことだと思います。
先輩の方々や、そして現役の皆さんの
努力の賜物だと思います。
これからも、ますますすばらしい新聞を
作り上げていてください。
皆さんの活躍を期待しています。
Prof. 奥村裕次

Lats year, my article was published
in The Argus. Thanks for The Argus, I
could write article and be interested in
English newspaper. It looks good that
The Argus' student reporters work so
hard. Congratulations!
Kim Ma-ri(C-03)

Sincerely, congratulation on
argus's 400th issue. I hope the
argus will grow one or more
steps forward and not be
satisfied with 400th issue. put
your strength to report the news of
the inside and outside of HUFU until
be more than 400th issue.
Ahn Jun-sung(EAS-03)

Old documents are quite valuable,
so keep your English newspapers. If
you have those newspapers from 1
edition to last edition, it will be
helpful in future. Make The Argus
newspaper to digital documents and
send it to overseas alumnus,
congratulations.
Kim Jung-kue(PA-99)

The Embassy of Finland has a pleasure
to congratulate
The Argus newspaper for its achievement
in attaining this remarkable yardstick of
400th edition. The Embassy compliments
The Argus on its continuous success and
wishes all the best for the newspaper also in
the future.
Riku Warjovaara
Deputy Head of Mission
The Embassy of Finland

It is brilliant that English newspaper is being
published in college. Hope that your
newspaper will be published infinitely and
make newspaper with colleagues together.
Do your best and write articles for future.
Don't stop and don't give up! I wish that The
Argus advance forever.
Kemal from Turkey, Foreign Language
Training and Testing Center

Congratulations for 400th!
I look forward more
flourishing The argus
Kim Jung-e (GS-LT)

Way to better benchmark of English camps

Systematic supplement is needed to improve English camp

By Kim Eun - hye
Reporter of Campus Section

The 3rd “i-HUFS English camp” was held on the Wangsan campus during the summer vacation. “i-HUFS” is a company that was established and is managed by Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS). It tries to provide foreign language education know-how that HUFS has to other fields in our society beyond the campus, so they can get a good quality of education service. Also, it provides undergraduate of HUFSans with chances to get teaching experience. During this summer, it was held from July 22 to August 15 for 12 days and the participants were students from the first grade to the eighth grade. They learnt English by living with native speakers and Korean assistance teachers. Because it was held by HUFS, many students joined the camp in spite of its high cost. However, the program was found out to be below the expectation of participants. Let’s look into the problems that the English camp had.

Selection process of native speaker teachers

The role of native speakers in English camp is very important. When parents send their kids to this camp, they consider the ability of teachers because students spend most of their time with the native speakers. Thus, it is one of the most important parts for camp organizer to consider.

“i-HUFS English camp” introduced the native speakers as experienced school teachers in the pamphlet to parents. But not all of them were experienced school teachers. Some of them have just had experience as private tutors. It was different from the truth what is written in the pamphlet.

This is how English camp teachers were employed. “i-HUFS” asked for employment process to an agency outside. “i-HUFS” chose applicants from resumes which were gathered by an agency. And then “i-HUFS” send back selected applicants to the agency and let them interview the applicants. The only thing “i-HUFS” did in the employment process was choosing good resumes. A camp manager said, “We have only six staff, and we cannot afford to participate in a whole employment process for an event lasting just 12 days.”

Besides the qualification of teachers



Premium class which is in studious atmosphere going on.

i-HUFS

themselves, preparation time for classes they had was not enough. They arrived at Korea two days before the camp started. After two-day-long orientation, they just took part in the camp. It was too short for them to completely understand the English camp and to prepare classes.

A camp manager said, “I agree that they had an insufficient period of time to prepare for classes. But they are teachers. So, it would not be that hard for them to understand the system in a short time.” However, one of Korean assistance teachers came up with a different view on it. He said, “The classes were not systematic and I think students were not satisfied with the classes.”

Classes in a studious atmosphere

Why are there many summer English camps like “i-HUFS” in Korea? They are held as an alternative choice of going abroad. The goal of English camps which are held in Korea is creating a similar environment to learn English as in a foreign country. But “i-HUFS English camp” had different intentions from this. A program developer, professor Shin Bong-sub said, “This camp was organized for classes with a studious atmosphere to differentiate our program from other English camps.”

“i-HUFS English camp” had two types of courses. They were the common course and the premium course. The common course was for first graders through to the eighth graders. This course was introduced that various English activities are the first consideration when they planned it. It says they concerned students learning motivation

through a variety of events and cultural experience. On the other hand, the premium course was for the fifth grader to the eighth grader. This course includes English newspaper reading and consecutive interpretation. The consecutive interpretation class was to introduce the consecutive interpretation programs studied at the Graduate school of Interpretation & Translation of HUFS.

Contrary to common course, premium course is for students who want a more studious atmosphere. But even in many common course classes, students spent most of their time studying their exercise books and checking assignments. A student from the camp said, “I have an assignment everyday which is writing and memorizing English vocabulary. When I skip the assignment, I receive black marks.”

Students spend most of their time in classrooms in Language & Literature Building except when they sleep and do their homework. Their outside activities are just playing on the grass around building and they sometimes play games when they lose their concentration in class. The one day of field trip they had, during the whole camp period, was trip to International Center on Imun campus.

A student who participated in this camp said, “As summer vacation started, I thought that I finally got free from private institutes. But I feel like as if I never left private institutes here.” It shows that students didn’t have any interest in the camp. And many other participants said that they won’t join the camp again. Many of them joined the

camp to be accustomed to using English in daily lives. But students felt that the camp was similar to private institutes which they used to go to during the semester. It is far from the features an English camp should have.

A camp manager said, “The camp was run with a studious atmosphere to satisfy parent’s request.” But it cannot be said that it was all parent’s opinion. If the participants didn’t have fun in the camp, the 12 days would be meaningless.

For the better English camp

The current problems should be solved to make a better “i-HUFS English camp.”

First, it needs a larger workforce to prepare the camp. “i-HUFS English camp” manager said, “Now there are 6 people working for the camp. It is low number of staff compared to 22 of the Camp Korea (English camp of Korea University International linguistics).” “i-HUFS English camp” should increase the number of staff for preparing, and preparation should be done more systematically.

Second, students should be able to trust native speaker teachers quality. In case of Seoul National University, they offer parents the teachers profiles before the camp begins. And it helps that parents can confide in native speaker teachers.

Finally, English camp should make students be able to have fun in the program. One participant’s parents said, “Children’s English is not improved by intensive studies for 12 days. I think it would be more effective if English camp can make kids feel much closer to English through the camp.”

Lee Kil-young, a professor in the English Education department, said, “The aim of English camp is to make children consider using English as a part of their everyday lives. Intermediate level students need a studious atmosphere to improve their English. But for lower level students, it is needed to focus on fun activities.”

“i-HUFS English camp” has been held only three times so far and there s possibility to be improved. It should try to give satisfaction to all involved groups; students, parents, and camp management. From now on, “i-HUFS English Camp” should make every effort to seek ways to differentiate themselves from other English camps by developing more effective programs for kids and more organized system.

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By Anna

Associate Editor of Campus Section

On August 11, Dahamkae’s chairman, Jo Myoung-hoon (E-99) was summonsed to school by the Seoul Campus Disciplinary Committee. The school questioned him about giving out handouts to participating applicants for our school entrance exam. It described the Labour Union (LU)’s strike in HUFS, certain professors’ sexual harassment and their violent behavior. The school insisted that the information written was far from being true and this was given out to newcomers and outsiders who were not students of HUFS, yet. The school is insisting that Jo Myoung-hoon should be

disciplined, because this event has disgraced the schools reputation. Regarding this incident, the school has an attitude to pay attention to public opinion. But it is also demanding that the parts of handout only state a one-sided opinion

of and they are also saying that the date about LU was false. So many students have curious doubt about this disciplinary punishment. Here are some problems HUFSan should think again.

The school should investigate the truth of this matter so that the school could acquire its justice for the act disciplinary from the opposing students. If the school has an opinion that some partial contents of the handout was not true, they should make it clear, above all. The handout also contains a photo of a certain professor and his real name. If it turns out to be false, it will be evidently considered as false accusations and abusive comments. That action could be harshly criticized as an act for “protecting professors.” It was revealed that the professors of that committee did not even see eye to eye about this sexual harassment; even, whether it has happened or not. Disciplining the student prior to revealing the fact is concerned as being a hasty way to cope with a matter.

The fact that the disciplinary committee was not open to the student could provide room for doubt to the students who thought the disciplinary

committee was unfair decision. Needless to say, the school was worried about reoccurrence of this event on the next testing day, which is scheduled to be in two weeks. However, if that were opened to the students it would be more understandable. The enclosure of the disciplinary act, in itself would not persuade the students who thought the disciplinary committee was not reasonable. It could leave a stain on the committee that it was not open to the public. Even at the judicial trial, it is primarily guaranteed to public for free access.

Lastly, a freedom of expression should be thought in a different point. The school said that if someone could take responsibility, their freedom of

expression will be protected by universal validities. However, it could be a paradox to call it as a distortion of truth for the lack of reliable evidence and details. No one could criticize and argue about the truth of having no evidence. For that could be a

repression to the freedom of expression. If so, what is the difference from the time of Japanese occupation when the freedom of the press being repressed? If critiques and comments would have to be passed by post-censorship or regulations, it will be meaningless. The freedom of expression should be more guaranteed when it comes to the situation that has only circumstantial evidence.

Jo Myoung-hoon was given suspension from the school authority for an indefinite period. Of course, it is not a problem of the student’s disciplinary committee for punishing him. He also has the responsibility of behaving emotionally judging with the biased point of view. Nevertheless, it should be reconsidered whether the school coped with this event emotionally or in a hurry. Moreover, I doubt that the school could attain its goal which is to regain its reputation. We should think carefully about implementing a quick-fix solution of punishing this student who has seemingly disgraced the school. A path of careful contemplation would ultimately lead to a brighter future for our university.

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ISS, best chance for students

The International Summer Session (ISS) was held in the International Building from July 10 to on August 11. The fourth ISS was held this summer and in total 60 students from America, China, France, Germany, Australia and others participated. More than half over of students were Korean and the rest were visiting students.

All of the ISS courses were started at 9 a.m. There were 9 courses as poetry&culture, Modern Korea, Kor.Economy, Korean Cinema and so on for Korean students and students from abroad. Another 6 courses are designed for visiting students who wanted to study about Korea. Tuesday evening, an event “Korean movie night” was opened. Wednesdays lunch time, other events such as speed quiz, question and answer with a professor, Taekwondo and a folk play were made up for knowing Korea. At weekends, there were programs such as visiting ceramic art spot in Icheon, the GM-DAEWOO factory in Bucheon, the DeMilitarized Zone, and a cultural experience in Gwangju. Also, a buddy program was projected and managed by the ISO (International Study Office). It was for promoting mutual understanding between students from abroad and Korean students. Executive director Masilyn Plumlee said, “ISS classes were proceeding

in English. It was the best chance for both students to discuss and communicate. This was the difference from other schools. Korea, Yonsei, Ehwa university also have similar programs but HUFS is the best one of them. However, ISS was unknown to HUFSans. To the students who are going to foreign countries, I would like to say and give more opportunities. Likewise, I wish this program to be developed and more visiting students to participate in it. ISS has provided invaluable experiences to me for four years.”

Kim Sin-young (IT-04) said, “The professors’ ability was outstanding and students took part in it actively without negligence whether they spoke English very well or not. I learned diverse cultural aspects of many other countries and communicated with various students from abroad. Still, I’m afraid the number of visiting students were relatively small because of the strike which may have diminished the sessions’ promotion. It seems that five weeks were too short to me. I hope ISS could also be held in winter.”

Song Dan-ah / The Argus



Dialogue between faculty panel and students.

ISS

Visiting

By Yun Ji - hun

Reporter of Campus Section

Kim Hong-jae (S-73), a senior of HUFS, is Chancellor of Education Center for Unification. Recently, many countries in the world have observed North Korea. It is related to us directly. And the proposition of unification of the Korean Peninsula is also important to us. Let’s have a talk with someone who is involved with the current events.

Reporter: Do you have any special memories about your school years?

Kim Hong-jae: I have two special memories about my school life. First, I have been keeping World Folk Festival (WFF) in my heart. Because uniquely HUFS has so many language departments WFF is not found in any other schools. It is more special for the language departments’ students than those of the other departments, because language departments’ students have a lot of chances to experience different aspects of foreign cultures relative to other students. It reminds me of one memory that I have from when I was a sophomore or a junior; I practiced a couple of dance performances to entertain the audience. I danced with my partner on a stage auditorium in Ehwa Womans University. As we all know, it is a rare event to do a dance performance in the presence of the family. So, it seems that I had a good experience.

Second, I joined the rowing club when I was a sophomore. From that time, I have been connected with the rowing club. I watched a rowing competition last month that the HUFSans participated in. The club members and I trained at the Han River, Myeongsudae. When we once traveled to Britain, we had a chance to pay a visit to Windsor Castle. I saw a rowing team training there. It was so enviable that I would hope HUFS would have good facilities for training rowers.

Prospect of unification

Reporter: What is the objective of the Education Center for Unification?

Kim: The Education Center for Unification is affiliated with the organization of the Ministry of Unification. About 30 thousand people are educated annually. The Center explains the vision of the unification to people and let people have a suitable attitude for unification. It also informs people specifically about the effort of the

for complicated questions of reporters and tried to prevent misinformation from being disseminated. This caused stress and got me in trouble sometimes.

Reporter: What do you think of the education about unification today? And how does it develop?

Kim: The education about unification is being implemented rather superficially. And



Mr. Kim is explaining relations between North and South Korea.

Yun Ji - hun / The Argus

Korean government to unify the Korean Peninsula. Moreover, it furnishes people with information about North Korean society and the present relations of North and South (NS) Korea. In short, it helps people to have awareness of the unification.

Reporter: What are the major challenges in your work?

Kim: The NS relations are highly sensitive. The negotiations between South Korea and North Korea are also unpredictable. I inform people about the situations, when I was an information officer. I had to investigate the situation thoroughly. I always provided information

people, especially teenagers, are becoming indifferent to unification. That’s because they think it is immediately unconcerned in benefiting them. Still, NS relations will advance much more, in ten years from now. They are being directly affected by the changed economic conditions. So to speak, the teenagers of the present will be involved in the altered situation in ten years time.

To mitigate the indifference to the unification, the curriculum of the education about unification needs to be improved. It has to keep up with the change of circumstances and adapt to it promptly. In the past, the people who got the education about unification were limited. In these days,

however, there are various groups who receive it, students, officials, labour and so on. Therefore, it is required to establish systematic and scientific education style content which satisfies different ideas and perspectives.

Reporter: Do you have any belief or motto about your post and the unification?

Kim: I think that ceaseless efforts to attain unification are crucial, as the old Korean saying goes, “Constant dripping wears the stone.”

In the past, NS relations were aimed at issues of politics and military. However, in the new millennium the issues of them can hardly remain the same. The persistent interaction and cooperation between South Korea and North Korea are the main know-how and resolution to overcome the divided country.

The cooperation between countries with constant patience can persuade North Korea to open itself up. Nuclear and missile launch problem also will be settled by the talk. The unification of the Korean Peninsula is an international problem as well as our problem. So, international conferences are necessary. This may help NS relations to progress. As a result, South and North Korea will come to be unified peacefully by all those attempts.

Reporter: Is there any comment that you would like to share with HUFSans?

Kim: HUFSans have special knowledge and understandings of international society. They are invaluable and suitable for the international society. What HUFSans were educated about and what they experienced are crucial to HUFSans themselves, the nation and the world. Therefore, they have to keep their own pride in mind. There are many seniors of HUFS who set an example for them in Korean society. Accordingly it may be necessary for them to follow the seniors’ example.

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Companion of the neglected

By Kim Eun-hye
Reporter of Campus Section

This column urges our interest and gives information through a free discussion by a gathering in HUFs about a controversial issue. ...ed

“Hanahoe”, which is the gathering of Japanese majors at the Imun campus, has about twenty years of history since 1986. They happened to meet the patients of Hansen’s disease through the Japanese International Interchange Organization, FIWC. They have been helping the patients who were neglected by society. Members of “Hanahoe” were also friends to them. Also the patients are trying to socialize with the help of the kind-hearted people in “Hanahoe.” Everyone is allowed to join their camp, they hold annually this camp which lasts approximately about 10 days.

Park Woo-hyung (WH): Wow, it is already the 7th day. I didn’t know about Hansen’s disease when I first met them. I was afraid of the disease and felt uncomfortable while preparing for this camp. But now I’ve met the patients of Hansen’s diseases and I’ve realized that they are just human beings like us.

Jeong Eun-hee (EH): When I was in high school, I used to forge school notes to avoid school. However, this time I joined this camp voluntarily. At camp, I built the relationship with the participants. And I learned many things; how to treat the patients and tips about farm work.

Ha Young-hwa (YH): It was my first time to join the camp. It was better than any other place that I had ever been. In the beginning, I didn’t join the camp through the FIWC. But, I followed my friends. I didn’t actually know about Hansen’s disease very well but anyway I’m having fun in the camp. And people are very open-minded in this village.

Kim Hwan-taek (HT): Right. Originally, we should console those people who had been unwilling to open themselves up to others. But in this village people are quite open-minded because of encountering many people due to various tourist attractions around this town.

Reporter (R): How many lepers live in this village?

HT : You should not use the word “leper.” That term is not longer used.

R : Why is that?

HT : “Leper” is the word that has pejorative connotations to the sufferers of

Hansen’s disease. A long time ago, a Norwegian doctor, “Hansen” discovered the leprosy germ, that is known to be cause of Hansen’s disease. So from that time on, the expression, “Hansen’s disease” was widely used.

Kim Ji-bum (JB): There are many gatherings like ours, “Hanahoe.” What’s more, there once was a priest who cured from Hansen’s disease. And after that incident, he enthusiastically worked for sufferers of Hansen’s disease. So, he tried to unite those gatherings. I was also told by him the reason why people have the misunderstanding about Hansen’s disease.

Long ago, Hansen people’s skin was rotting and it finally disappeared. During

When I tell my friends about my plan, they become so concerned about me. But I usually say, “Don’t worry, it’s nothing to be afraid of.”

JB : We should understand about Hansen’s disease as it is and let understanding spread among others.

HT : It was proved that the outbreak of Hansen’s disease was terminated. Usually, it is announced as having Hansen’s disease at present only if there were patients are more than 100 out of 100million. However, there were just 17 people in 2004. Thus, it was proved that Hansen’s disease doesn’t break out any more. Also the disease is not infectious. Ordinary people are immune to the disease. It only takes a pill to cure the

money through raising pigs. Even after having a job, they don’t interact with others. So they don’t get to spend money and automatically became rich. It is a sad situation caused by isolation. They meet outside only when they are shopping.

R : Do you know any other advocates for Hansen patients?

HT : I know one missionary. He used to have that disease in the past. But now he volunteered to work for many places and to give information about Hansen’s people. He understands the patient’s pain. So, he is the inspiration by the patients.

JB : Father Lee was also a Hansen’s sufferer too. When he was undergoing medical treatment, a voluntary group visited Sorokdo, an isolated island for the sick. They had a campfire for people on the last night. And now since he was cured, he is holding a campfire for other patients.

EH : It was so impressive. They are gaining courage from other people.

WH : We should try to change the perception like them.

HT : Frankly, we can’t give them much help. But we can help to change the people’s view. It is the best thing we can do.

R : What can we do to change society’s attitude?

HT : I think that schools must educate the basic knowledge of Hansen’s disease. It will be enough to change the recognition in the society.

WH : We should take the lead to change society’s perception. Wouldn’t that be fabulous?

JB : In a near future, a voluntary group for Hansen’s disease like us will disappeared. It is our final and ideal aim.

HT : Father Lee told us, “Thank you and you are an angel sent by god to care for the neglected.” It was impressive. I wish for a day in which every club will be no longer required including ours.

“Hanahoe” visited the village of Hansen’s people, Seosan, Chung-nam. They are helping them as an eye to the outside world. It is surely difficult and work people hesitate doing. But they achieve pleasure through helping. Their graceful smiles, which soothe the hurt, looked as if they were from angels.

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Dating on Sunday

Reborn through music

By Yun Ji-hun
Reporter of Campus Section

Underground bands are non-mainstream groups. They are misunderstood by many people, especially in Korea. Nevertheless, they are so passionate about their music even though they are not popular. “The Geeks” is one of the underground bands who overcame difficult conditions. They recently toured in the U.S., from 26 December 2005 to 7 February 2006. It is amazing that it was the first among many underground bands in Korea. Among the members of “The Geeks,” there is a man who loves music and devotes himself to music. The Argus is proud to interview that man, Seo Ki-seok (S-99), the vocalist of “The Geeks.”

He said, “When I was a freshman and a sophomore, I played and played feeling every string of my guitar, putting aside my assignments. I often went to Minerva Hill and a lawn next to Red Square to play the guitar. I got poor grades for all I cared about was having fun. I do not regret my past, but I do think sometimes I should have studied harder.” In addition, he indicated that it is necessary for the school to pay more attention to the students and leadership to help students, like him, keep their eye on the academic ball. Then, he emphasized that he is not only a musician but also a student. He said firmly, “Study as well as music is important to my life.” He is a senior now. So he frequently goes to the library or a vacant classroom to study. He is interested in international economics and law, Spanish and the history of Latin America. History gains its meaning when people review the past. He considered this important, and said philosophical discussion should be made in language classes as well as a history classes.

“The Geeks” released an album in the U.S. It was a smash hit among underground music fans and people impressed by their sensational music. Then, the American underground bands, “Outbreak” and “Down To Nothing,” asked “The Geeks” to join their crew touring the U.S.. He doubted it at first whether “The Geeks” could succeed in the performance. Actually, underground bands had difficulty in performing successfully in the States. It is difficult for foreign bands to break into the Americans market. However, the performance turned out to be a success and ended with getting much encouragement. Some fans said to him “Thank you for coming to the U.S.. to sing for us”, “Your music changed my life, thank you so much.” One time, an enthusiastic fan had even hugged him for about five minutes. Americans are fascinated by the passionate stage performances. They described “The Geeks” as a “sincere hardcore band.” He said that the sincerity of their band during the performance made them think so. He also added that constant support made it possible for “The Geeks” to attain their goal. He said, “I feel grateful for all the help. The other members’ families provided some money. American bands reserved clubs and gave us a lot of assistance. Thanks to this, I could make a good relationship with other famous bands.”

He said, “In Korea, the underground music scene of Korea is going backwards, compared with other countries. Koreans are reluctant to visit clubs to see live music. It seems that performance culture of Korea has become formalized,” and added “People do not tend to look for gigs by themselves unless televisions or radios give them information. Moreover, Korean people like participating in performances for free. People tend to avoid going to the concert even though their friend is performing since they have to pay some money. Come to think of it, Korean people just want to appreciate the culture. People, however, are more willing to pay suitable prices for the culture in the U.S.. and Japan. However, Koreans are less willing to.” In addition, he said Korean people had little understanding of underground music. For this account, development of underground music and culture cannot be made in the long term.

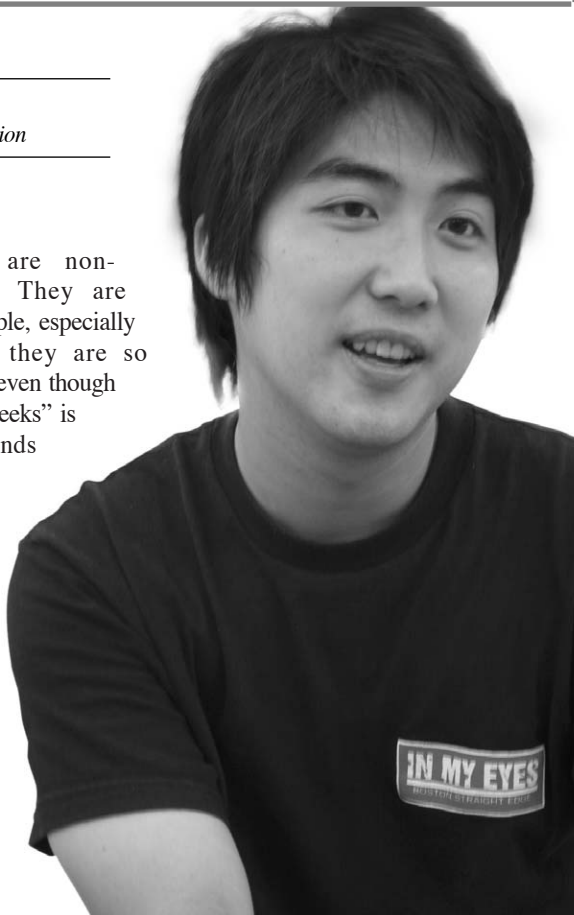
He first got turned onto hardcore rock music by a friend in middle school. Then, he got interested in the music and started to buy tapes and CDs of that genre. He said the music implied meaningful messages. The real bands focus on their values and ideas, not on money. His album, “What’s inside,” released last year, includes a song, “Break the shell.” It is giving the message that, literally, people have to break free from their routines and achieve a balanced life which is not inclined to tedious repetition. They insist that it is important to people and what’s more bias and prejudices should be overcome. He emphasized the situation that students are obsessed with study in order to get a high-paid job.

For him, the music is life. The music has always been his best friend. It provided him with the chance to know who he is. It also made him confident and made him stand his ground. Finally, it is likely that the music worked as a catalyst encouraging him to achieve enlightenment.

He served as an intern in a trading company. He engaged in overseas business. He had a business trip to Britain. He said that it fits to his aptitude because he likes international economics and that is his second major. He has planned to apply for a trading company according to his experience and aptitude after he graduates. Of course, the music will go side by side with him. He will release a full-length album this December or next January in the U.S. and endeavor to perform in Hong Kong next February. He is also planning to have another tour in the U.S..

He said to HUFs, “I hope everything goes right with your future plans. The result will be satisfactory if HUFs do their best.” In addition to that, he advised that we should study broadly not confining oneself to get a job. “It is important to have our own life and discover who and what we are. I think we are old enough to contemplate this kind of challenge.”

It feels like that he has faith in what he is doing now. It seemed that he considered life most precious. Therefore, he tried hard at everything. This can also apply to us. We need to be aware of the value of life. Seo Ki-seok was the man who is always trying hard to be a true musician and an excellent student.



Seo Ki-seok / The Argus

Seo Ki-seok (S-99)

Ha Young-hwa (FIWC)



Kim Ji-bum (J-04)



Kim Hwan-taek (J-05)



Park Woo-hyung (J-03)

Jeong Eun-hee (J-05)

Anna / The Argus

the age of Confucianism, it was regarded as an act of disobedience to their parents at that time. So, they didn’t perform religious services to their parents.

HT: Yeah. These days, many groups are raising fund for patients. They should also give the public information about what Hansen’s disease is to show their difficult situation in order to draw people’s attention and sympathy. Thus, people think that every Hansen’s disease patient is pitiful. It also left wounded-mind a Hansen’s sufferer.

WH : When I told them I was going to the camp, many people asked me why I went there and they even discouraged me by saying, “Don’t go.” They need correct information about Hansen’s disease.

YH : I have exactly the same experience.

disease once a diagnosis has been made.

WH : Hansen’s disease is not as serious as it used to be! It’s now considered as a kind of skin disease.

EH : Do you know that Hansen’s suffers are rich?

YH : Why?

EH : Because they are rarely exposed to sun light.

JB : I know that. They aren’t exposed to sun for a long time. Setting that aside, they are excluded from world outside. So, they don’t have any social interchange. Although they are cured perfectly, they don’t seem to adapt to the society immediately. So government is providing them with chores or jobs to help them earn money. So they earn

HIMUN extends its boundaries

HUFs International Model United Nations (HIMUN) will hold The 30th Model United Nations General Assembly, this September 23, at the COEX Grand conference room. The agenda of this general assembly is “The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Responsibility of International Society.” This agenda is adopted as a reflection of increasing global environmental issues.

The model representatives of 13 countries attend this general assembly: Korea, the U.S., Britain, Canada, India, China, The Argentine Republic, Japan, Germany, The Republic of South Africa, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Russia and Tuvalu. Each country’s language is translated into the six official language of the UN and Korean: English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Arabic. The model representatives are composed of the members from eight universities: HUFs, Seoul, Suwon, Hanyang University and so on. To prepare for this general assembly, the members have had a meeting three times every week during last semester and summer vacation.

This general assembly has two remarkable changes compared with former assemblies. First, HIMUN holds it under the auspice of The Ministry of Environment. It is the first for The Ministry of Environment to officially sponsor The Model United Nations General Assembly. Moreover, in July, the members of HIMUN had a security tour with the support of National Intelligence Service (NIS). NIS rarely endorses organizations of universities. It was so unusual. In addition, when the members had a workshop in Daechon, officials of The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, The Ministry of Environment, and Korea Energy Management Corporation attended the workshop. Also, VIMUN of Austria and

NMUN of New York so far have kept in touch with HIMUN. These mean that HIMUN stands at the summit of The Model United Nations (MUNs) in Korea. Second, students from other countries participate in this assembly. Originally Korean students have tended to become representatives since The Model United Nations General Assembly was first held in 1959. However, two foreigners become model representatives of China and the Republic of South Africa: Cao Jing Ji from China and the other is James Akibon from Nigeria. James Akibon (DIS - 05) said, “I was an accountant in Nigeria. I came to Korea to study international society and have an international mind. Since I have been much interest in an international organization, I joined HIMUN. I am very proud of being a representative of Africa. Global environment is getting worse and worse. Countries all over the world, as well as developed countries, are responsible for environmental disruption. Above all, regarding this situation, students have to keep a positive attitude for the environmental challenge.”

HIMUN plans to hold an environmental film festival this September 5 at auditorium in Graduate School concerning the agenda of this general assembly. There are three movies to be screened: “La Belle Verte (Beautiful Green)”, “The Princess Mononoke” and “The Day After Tomorrow.”

By Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

HUFs Cheer Leader restarted

From this semester, it is being expected that HUFs Cheer Leader will take an active part more than last semester. Because after unification of Imun and Wangsan Cheer Leader in 2000, they began to be more earnest from this year. Min Kyung-nam (I-01), the 8th head of the cheering party, also took the chair of Korean University Cheerleaders Association (KUCA), is trying to make the whole movement hopeful.

Members of HUFs Cheer Leader who are in active parts are about 10 and they led an active life for the past eight years. Nevertheless, they are in poor surroundings because there is no athletic department in HUFs. Also contrary to other university, HUFs Cheer Leader is a *dongari*, not an organization belonging to the school. In these points, as a *dongari*, there are some troubles.

Min said, “A present status of HUFs Cheer Leader is a *dongari*. So it is being a great obstacle for exchanging with other universities. Now, HUFs Cheer Leader is being estimated to have more ability and

relatively active than other universities. Therefore it is essential to change HUFs Cheer Leader as a organization of school. About this, it is under discussion with the school authorities. From next semester, we want to approach to many HUFsSans.”

Also Min said, “I think that Cheer Leader is a face of school. Under the influence of being elected as a chair of KUCA among the members of HUFs Cheer Leader, concerns with HUFs Cheer Leader will also raise. I hope cheering culture will also settle down in the campus. Please show more interest in HUFs Cheer Leader.”

HUFs Cheer Leader added the plan to hold a festival for many students at the end of this month or early next month. This “Cheering Festival” will be held at an open-air theater of Imun campus. Many other Cheer Leaders will also participate in this festival, so they will give much pleasure to students.

By Kim Jeong-eun / The Argus



Members of HUFs Cheer Leader at “KUCA Festival”

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Abducted by North Korea : Who's to blame?

South Korean's indifference on North Korean outrageous crime upon human rights.

By Seo Jin-ho
Reporter of National Section

During the Korean War, North Korea abducted many civilians. North Korea didn't return prisoners of war (POW) home and is still kidnapping civilians even after the truce of the Korean War. The North Korean governments have kidnapped 3,756 citizens of the Republic of Korea since the cease fire. It has been confirmed that there are still about 487 Koreans detained in North Korea. Abducted people were usually used as propaganda against South Korea and ultimately trained to be spies or used for training spies. Once they get useless, North Korean officials send abductees to Gulags; the prison camps where conditions are very bad.

An organization called, Families of the Abducted and Detained in North Korea (FAD) was founded in 2000. FAD is a non-governmental and nonprofit organization established by South Korean citizens who have lost some members of their families due to abduction and unjustified detention of innocent civilians committed by North Korean authorities. FAD concentrates on both internal and external aspects of Korea to bring attention to public about this understated issue.

However there has been no public discussion about this problem before. With the help of a civic group's help, Kim Young-nam and Megumi's family met. Kim Young-nam was abducted when he was in high school and is known to be married to a Japanese abductee, Megumi. After that incident, the government is advancing in legislation regarding abduction victims. This legislation is dealing with aiding abduction victims; encompasses victims' legal status and compensation matters.

Social discrimination of the families of the abducted

North Korea estimated 484 South Korean citizens have been abducted since the truce of the Korean War. Meanwhile, their families in South Korea were segregated from people and placed under government's surveillance by the guilt-by-association system. The guilt-by-association system was abolished during the 5th Republic period, but discrimination on them still remains and descendants of abductees are even banned on becoming army officers.

Lim Sun-yang ,59, brother of Lim Pan-gil ,66, was an abducted crew member of a South Korean fishing boat, Bok-sun, in 1969 was arrested in 1972. He was arrested for moving his residential information without



Civic groups and abductees' families are making an effort for release of abductees.

reporting. He was requested to appear in to the Gunsan police station and was tortured severely. He was pressured to confess whatever he got from the contact with his brother, trained to be a spy and the torture lasted for 12 days. He had lost one of his lungs, broke his leg and had his shoulder crushed. He lived disabled with pulmonary illness for the rest of his life and died in 2002.

Most of the next generation of the remaining abductee's families, give up on entering universities because of the frustration of systemic discrimination and they could only earn money by doing physical labor. Mr. Park Dong-kyung ,67, whose brother was Mr. Park Gil-yun ,65, a crew member of Whi-young37, fishing boat, was abducted in January of 1971. Park said "Before the abolition of the involvement system, most children of the abductees could not even graduate high school"

Attitude of the government changes and matters remain.

Choi Woo-young, the president of FAD, lost her father due to abduction when she was in high school. She trusted that the government would take care of this and did not do anything. When she grew up, she wrote a petition to create a concerned organization. However, the government always says that they are doing their

best. There was even an atmosphere that it is not such a good idea to agitate North Korea during the 2000s. One official who had worked at Ministry of Unification (MOU) said MOU demand North Korea to send back abductees and detained citizens after an inter-Korea summit meeting. At that time, North Korea insisted that there are not any abductees but people who crossed over into North Korea on their own will. Anyway, it is evident that government's effort to bring back abductees was not enough.

Minister of Unification, Lee Jong-seok promised to publish data books that deal with abductees and detainees. Also he promised that he will advance legislation about abduct victims and make more efforts to bring the abducted back. Of these promises he kept two of out of the three.

However, there's a little matter in this. There's no help from any legal advisors. Abductees' family groups cannot know a legal flaw. A public hearing was held up in August 9, but abductees' family wasn't represented well.

Another matter is that this legislation only deals with people who were abducted after the truce. "Abducted and detained people during the Korean war differ from abducted people after the truce between North and South Korea. We will promote advancing legislation that dealing detainee and POWs in the Korean war,"

said Lee Mi-il the president of the Korean War abductees' family union. But the problem is POWs and people abducted during the war are very old now. There's not much time and only few people are interested in detained POW and civilians.

Government and people need positive attitudes

Anyway the biggest problem is peoples' interest and the government's will to bring them back. If there's no will to bring them back, this legislation is just a piece of paper. Sadly people are indifferent to this problem, so the possibilities of being forgotten and being ignored are growing.

After an inter-Korea summit meeting, unconverted communists were sent to North Korea. There was some civic groups' effort to send them back to North Korea but not only civic groups' efforts but also North Korea's strong will had brought them back. Kim Jong-il, the ruler of North Korea, demanded to bring unconverted prisoners back and established a task team for that.

In Japan, civic groups claimed to bring Japanese abductees back. The Japanese government got energized and made efforts. After all, some Japanese Abductees were sent back to Japan. These are typical cases for dealing with abductees.

South Korean governments also need this attitude. North Korea still insists there are no abductees. The government needs stronger will and professional negotiation skills. Our government has to learn how to bargain and gain something. Even though we sent back those unconverted prisoners, but abducted and detained people could not come back to South Korea. MOU has to organize professional task team to obtain the release of abductees.

People must show interests on this problem. Abductees and detained people are also citizens of South Korea. Of course, the government should take

care of our citizens but also people must have interest and encourage the government to organize their safe return home. Sending back unconverted prisoners and the release of Japanese abductees was realized by civic groups' effort and government's effort. There are many abductees still alive and their families are still alive too. The latest abducted case took place in France, 2000. This case is now being investigated by the French government. This is not history but the present.

Difficulty in bringing them back

In the past, there was an atmosphere that abductees were equal to leftists and in the present, nobody cares these matters. University students of each General students councils who are thought to be students relatively more in social problems are also indifferent in this matters. A graduate student of Seoul National University was abducted by North Korea but GSC of SNU kept silent on this incident. From old times, students were the primary motors of social change. Not just citizens but also students have to show interest. Their interest should be further social movements, to release abductees and detained POWs and civilians during the Korean War.

Just a group of abductees' families do not have enough power to move society. Students and people must work together on these matters and encourage the government. The government also must show their strong will to bring the abducted and the detained people back. "This is the matter of our people. This is the matter of human rights that have universal value. The government, people and students have to unite and make an effort to release our lost family members. Who would trust our government if the government does not care about our people. We must unite." said Choi Woo-young, the president of FAD.

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Five abducted students include Kim Young - nam in 1977 and 1978

chosun.com

People

Small movement for youth

By Seo Jin-ho
Reporter of National Section

We commonly regard that teenagers must study hard and be of upright character. However, this definition was not from teenagers. Juvenile welfare is known for providing a safe haven, assistance for drug abusers, and dealing with social issues involving violence and sex, etc. However, teens do not really want this kind of consultation. We also segregate teenagers from culture. However, to teenagers, culture is their life. It cannot be separated in two sections. Now we must know what teenagers really like to do, where they usually like to go. We must understand them and their desires.

In Myong dong, Seoul, there is a center working with teenager culture, which is also known as MIZY; the Myong-dong Info Zone of Youth. This center is currently operated by the Korean National Commissions for UNESCO under the auspices of the Seoul Metropolitan Government. MIZY first opened its doors in May 2000. It is a specialized place for various cultures, a site of global exchange and understanding, and a forum where youths can share information. Our reporter meet with Lee Jeong-ju there.

Lee Jeong-ju is serving her internship at MIZY center and working for welfare of the youth. She majored in social welfare at Sungkonghoe University. "I didn't think carefully to choose my major. However, unexpectedly, social welfare was suitable for me," said Lee Jeong-ju. She studied social welfare until her senior year, but when she was took a break from school, she voluntarily worked for Juvenile welfare. However, she felt that she couldn't work for welfare unless she had a wide understanding of society. So she is currently studying social science and NGOs now.

Since she was a freshmen, she served for volunteer services. She started with a school society project. She was impressed that if teenagers work together, the output of them could be estimated as 10 times larger. However she felt limitations because of bureaucracy and hierarchy of social welfare



Yoon Ji-hoon / The Argus

Lee Jung-ju is talking about why taking care of youths is important.

"Conventionally, festivals had depended on competitive performances even though it was a festival. So I planned and purposed to make non-competitive and inter-cultural programs." She also said, "I was impressed because they were vigorous and active. They knew what they really wanted and their activities were based on their wishes." We can saw what is real teenager culture welfare in this episode. Each teens have their own dreams and desire. We must understand teens' wishes. Then communicate with them and let they do what they want.

After Lee Jeong-ju worked at "Poom" for one year and six months, her senior student proposed to work together at the MIZY

project. So now she is an intern at the MIZY center. She planned some projects like International Voluntary Activity Project: India She was a participant and intern. "Other international activities have short periods and operate an instant roles. Also they are more likely to be a charity event. But this project is for true communication with Indian kids. This is an alternative activity." She explained the purpose of the India project. Also she added, "Communication with Indian children makes

me look back on my life." Of course there are many other activities for teenagers' welfare. However, she said that the more important thing is a progressive attitude. "An active attitude and voluntary participation, both need social meaning. That is why I concentrate on juvenile culture." According to her, juvenile culture is not just concerned with teenagers. It's all connected with social matters. It's connected to international problems. All of us were once teenagers. So we must understand their needs and help to find their dreams and future.

"Communication is a basic element of relationship among people. Solidarity by

international communication and cultural exchange can change the world." She explained why communication between domestic and foreign youths is important.

Then, what is her next object? She felt limited by communication in India because of language. She will go abroad country and study foreign languages. Learning English is necessary for global activities. Of course she is wishing to work for international NGOs and look for alternative methods for human rights or cultural movements. Somebody can say it's too idealistic. However, she said "I want to be a person who follows the tide of the sky even I am on the ground. That means I would pursue the idealistic aspects but also not miss the realities." We must have a dream but, also we have to take care of realities. Teenagers have their own dreams. However they also must not miss realities. We must care of teens because of this. We must help teens make dreams a real, but also help them to do not miss a realities.

Anyway, she said a youth must find what they really want and do what they really desire. Youths in these days are not living by their own will. They are only looking for money and stable jobs. Of course reality is important, but the youth are still young. There are many possibilities for youths. They must dream more about the future. Of course they must have their own sensitive views and understandings on society, whatever this "Youth" means.

She also added "I wish to communicate with the suppressed and neglected." Let's be more serious toward the society and make our own eyes. Then find out what you want and make your own way. Making our own eyes is also a way to not miss realities. Let's make an effort to make our dreams a real and make our own eyes.

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Out of school

By Yeo Hee-soo
Editorial Consultant

Corporal punishment by a teacher became sensationalized when it was revealed to public, having been captured with a camera cell phone which the student, in question, had. During two months, other cases rose up in other middle and high schools as if it was a chain reaction. Parents started to protest against educational authorities, after they had seen bruised buttocks and thighs of their children. The reasons for such beatings included, longer hair than the school recommended, poor test scores, not taking notes during classes.

In contrast, there is a hopeful message from the youths who tries to regain their human rights and realizing it has priority to being a student, holding self-recovering projects from their painful memory of violence.

About 10 teenager activists started their march in Seoul and visited other cities step by step, Incheon, Dae-jon, Jun-ju, and finally Dae-gu was the last place. Local journals also focused their march when they reached to each place. Their main idea is about personal liberty including freedom of their hair cut and protesting against physical punishments in schools.

During the march teenager activists, did graffiti arts, a signature-collecting campaign for a 'Student human rights bill' which was proposed and claimed for public concern about suppression of students' human rights. Last March, 'Student human rights bill' was proposed initially by Choi Soon-young , a lawmaker of Korea Democratic Labor Party (KDLP), which is still pending in the National Assembly. Moreover, the Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (MOE) announced that a bill against physical punishment will be legislated and it will be put first for their second half year agenda.

What is most encouraging is that the march and related movements, though

commenced by violent cases committed around schools in the name of education and regulation, turned out to be a student-leading activity. There is an on-line teenager human rights activists' network which is advocating for personal liberty and new schools without harsh punishments.

Teenagers went out from school, crossed over provinces and now they are realizing this problem as their one. The march is telling other students to be more sensitive about human rights, giving chances to think about and realize the seriousness of punishment which may be a daily routine to them. Actually, a recent survey shows that 80 percent of students have experienced corporal punishments and 15.8 percent of them were frequently punished. As the

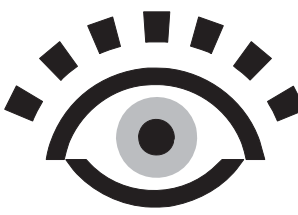
person who is first concerned, they are arousing their friends about human rights and acknowledge which was conventionally neglected or absent.

Generally, middle and high school students, so-called teenagers, had no chance and even no education to learn about human rights and either they were entitled to. They do not know they have the legal right to be free from teacher's haircut regulations and freedom of their body, life, and property.

Of course, there are many remainders like teachers who would never change their conservative customs and newspapers which oppose to bills against physical punishments. However, they confess and declare the day has gone which has traditionally obliged students to be obedient to teachers' authority. They are trying to get out of school, get out of the trauma of violent punishment. They are self-conducting and trying to be united over student rights. They should be in leading position, outcry to the public, and be an independent energized impetus for furthering society.

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The Eye





By Kim Jeong-eun

Associate Editor of National Section

This column is to debate on current issues. The monthly issue will be decided by The Argus, the chances of participation are widely opened to every HUFSSans. The Argus will notice the monthly issues during every first week, you can confirm at www.HUFSSlife.com and apply as a debater. ...ed.

Freedom of expression, where's the limit?

Gu Eun-kyung (written as Gu from below): I agree to such an opinion. But Korea is a democratic republic not a totalitarian state, so freedom of expression should be guaranteed. I think teachers could also raise questions. That teacher only expressed his opinion, not forcing his opinion on the students. So, in this circumstances disciplinary measures seem too harsh.

Mun: If a teacher states a one-sided standpoint, students might accept it without thinking. So teachers should have told them about the importance of patriotism and obligation to the national defense. I think that such statement can be an obstacle to the students' judgment.

Gu: It is not a big deal when considering high school students' judgment. And teaching students to become capable of living as a part of the society is a role of a high school teacher. So I think the action taken as a teacher was understandable. Also, the teacher's statement about saluting the national flag and questioning the conscription system was not a groundless rumor. I think that it is different from emotional utterance.

Mun: That's not true. There wasn't any reasonable statement about the assertion other than saying that a teacher is a vestige of Fascism. And I have doubts such as, "Was it a felicitous remark as a teacher?"

Gu: I think that it was adequate as a teacher. Because such a remark would give an opportunity to students to think about such things as, saluting the national flag. And isn't it better than students thinking with merely on their own?

MC: Let's continue this discussion adding some more issues. This incident has brought up a lot of controversy about "saluting the national flag."

What is your view about this?

Gu: I don't want to say showing respect to the nation by salutation is a problem. But the point is that saluting the national flag is becoming a vanity. Moreover, I heard that national ceremonies are being held unfaithfully even in reserve forces training areas. I think that the inflammation of nationalism should spread out from armies. But isn't it true that recent national ceremonies have lost effectiveness?

Mun: Then, do you mean that saluting the national flag is being misused in our society? To students in an elementary school who have poor judgment, teachers teach moral consciousness by a subject named "morality." Like this, I believe such ceremony could also be an effective way to

"All the teacher had done was to give chances for students to think differently."

infuse patriotism into the students' hearts.

Gu: I think that nationalism could be criticized enough about having some characteristic of Fascism. It is a problem because saluting the national flag which was made in the age of a totalitarian government is still being accepted. There was a ceremony of hoisting a national flag everyday but the time has changed. Especially, to enforce such totalitarian in schools is inappropriate.

Mun: I don't think it's always as wrong as it seems to be, simply because the national flag was abused at that time. "At the front of our proud national flag, I pledge allegiance to Republic of Korea to sacrifice myself... I think this statement is useful to infuse patriotism. Also it is being treated as an old custom. So it's not a problem.

MC: I would leave the thought about the nation as a matter of value judgment. Now, let's talk about issues. According to parents and the media, they are anxious of the side-effect of the teacher's speech. Because for students this is the time of shaping their value systems. What do you think about this opinion?

Gu: In our history, high school students have played an important role already. And I think they are old enough to cultivate their own judgment. I understand what our parents think, but what's the role of a high school teacher? It is a teacher's obligation to guide students for shaping their value scale. Therefore, I believe students may have thought a lot because of their teacher's provocations.

Mun: A teacher's place is powerful to a student. So the danger of accepting without questioning can not be neglected. Such utterance was inappropriate for students.

MC: There is the National Security Law in Korea. I think that the freedom of social and philosophy is being restricted more than any other freedom in our society. Then, what is your view about it? Can it be justified to a certain point?

Mun: The freedom of philosophy is important but I think that it can be restricted to whom in a public office. According to the position of the individual, there must be some restriction of speech. For example, visiting the Yaskuni Shrine in the role of a Prime Minister is inappropriate. Like this, as a teacher, such attitude is also inadequate. So I agree to the necessity



Gu Eun-Kyung(J-06)

of restriction of freedom according to the position of individual.

Gu: In 2003, there was a case which of a Jehovah's Witness who once applied to a private school. At that time, the student refused saluting the national flag before entrance, but the school authority did not accept that. And the Gyeonggi Provincial Office of Education also supported the school. Is it OK to neglect their freedom of religion? No. Such discrimination to a believer of Jehovah's Witnesses goes on. The current disciplinary punishment will be a precedent that school regulation has priority over the freedom of philosophy and expression. I feel sorry about that.

MC: In the media, it was controversial that the teacher's education can be ideologically biased or giving opportunity to various opinions. Is it biased or is it a diversity based education?

Gu: "Diversity" needs breaking the existing way of thinking. I think by this incident, we could see a weak point of our society. Because we made the teacher's intention as an issue, this incident may be thought as a positive thing by promoting diversity of thought.

Mun: I agree to the necessity of various and enlightened education, but I'm a bit inconvenienced by the manners showed. Was it the only thing he could do as a teacher? Considering his social status as an educator, such direct utterance was unsuitable.

Discussion for 3rd KBC

Last August 22, there was an open forum about "The public interest in broadcasting and future tasks of the 3rd Korean Broadcasting Commission (KBC)." The forum was held under the auspices of the Citizens' Coalition for Democratic Media (CCDM), the People's Coalition for Media Reform (PCMR), and the National Union of Media workers in the Korea Press Center.

In this forum, Sin Tae-seop, the representative of CCDM, emphasized the public interest related to the theory of the new public. Sin said, "Existing law and present system are being threatened by neo-liberalistic movements and the integration of broadcasting and communication sectors. At this point of time, the broadcasting sector should obtain public interest in two ways; to secure the fundamental rights of people and to strive for social compromise."

Sin also pointed out, "The role of the 3rd KBC is more important than any other time. Facing the presidential election during their period, KBC should solve some problems like raising the public interest in broadcasting, picking out the controversial point about the Multi Mode Service (MMS) and accelerating the participation of the public as a consumer of broadcasting above all."

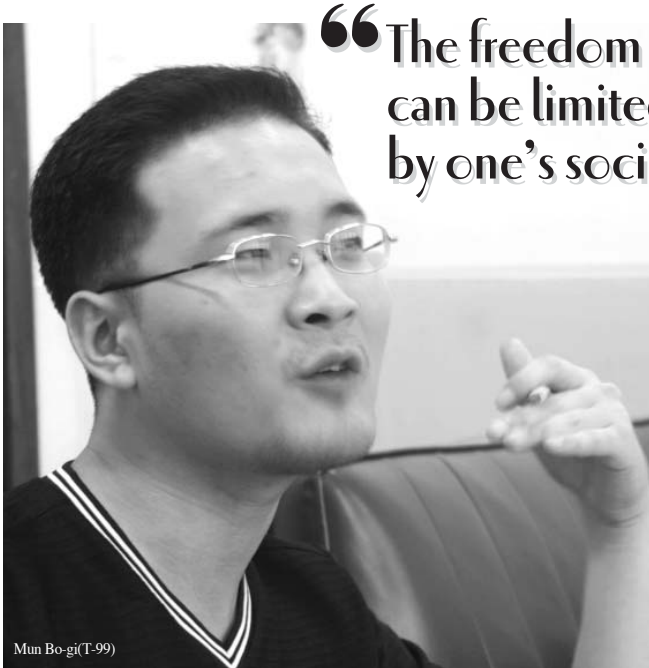
Kwon Mi-hyuk, a joint representative of the collective consumer-leading movements in media pointed out, "There should be serious discussions about where the prior value of the public interest will take place and receiving circumstances should be improved before the installation of MMS." Also she claimed that more organizations and further programs are needed to accept televiewers' opinions.

In this forum, Kim Young-ho, who is the representative of PCMR was the MC and Kim Jong-kyu, sub-commissioner of the National Union of Media workers, Lee Chang-hyung, the National Association of Broadcast Technicians participated as a debater.

By Kim Jeong-eun / The Argus



Debaters are discussing in an open forum.



Mun Bo-gi(T-99)

"The freedom of expression can be limited by one's social status."

Rally for another independence

On August 15, there was a rally in Gwanghwamun commemorating the 61st Liberation day. Despite heavy rains, nearly 10,000 people held a mass demonstration. Progressive groups like The Solidarity for Unification, Hanchongnyeon, the Federation of Korean University Students' Councils, unionized construction workers from Pohang and the Korean Confederation of Trade and Union (KCTU), also participated in this assembly. Demands varied and there were also diverse voices from each group. The most common thing was to oppose ongoing Korea-U.S. free trade talks and the planned expansion of the U.S. military base in Pyeongtaek, Gyeonggi Province. Chairman of the Unification Commission of the KCTU Seoul office said, "I participated in this rally to represent workers' position that opposed the Korea-U.S. FTA and the expansion of the U.S. base in Pyeongtaek. I can say that the FTA will damage the working class the most. I also think all global issues are related to workers.

Labor unions of construction workers from Pohang staged a mass protest, urging the police to accept responsibility for the death of Ha Jung-geun, and spoke out the truth of the worker's death. The worker died in hospital early this month, 15 days after he was injured in a clash with riot police during a recent demonstration held near POSCO's head office in Pohang in July. Union workers tried to march to the Blue House, which only ended in a clash with riot police.

They tried to shake the police vehicles that blocked the road and charged into the police line to break through it. Police fired water guns and raided a crowd to scatter protesters. Vice director of POSCO's Labor Union, Kwon Hyuk-jung said, "The worker was killed by police. However, the media keeps lying that he was killed due to a fall. His body is still held in a hospital. We can't hold his funeral before the truth is revealed."

Solidarity for Unification insisted that expansion of a U.S. base in Pyeongtaek means, roles of US forces in Korea change



Seo Jin-ho / The Argus

and that will harm the peace in Korea. North and South Korea must take joint movements and pursue the independent unification of Korea.

Just a few meters from the voices of such groups, in front of Seoul City Hall, hundreds of conservative groups called for strengthening military and diplomatic relationships with the U.S. This incident shows again, clashing agendas on Liberation day.

By Seo Jin-ho / The Argus

Shot On Spot



Seo Jin-ho / The Argus

Blocked by social wall

August 23, there was an assembly in front of the Integrated Government Building at Gwachun. The disabled groups and welfare facilities for disabled from whole country were gathered. They urged modifying welfare policy is unfair to the handicapped. They demanded to meet the Minister of Health and Welfare and marched to government buildings but they were blocked by riot police. They couldn't break through the police line. Besides none of the passengers showed concerned on this assembly.

Professor's opinion

Thinking about Liberation day



Prof. Shin Uhn - yong

The objective of this column is to inform a professor's opinion about the social issues.

...ed.

August 15, it was another Liberation Day. The various events to celebrate are here and there as usual. I have made my own event every year, also. This year, it was visiting Kim Gu's graveyard. Thinking of many urgent problems in front of Kim Gu's graveyard, my hand was unconsciously going to Makgeolli, a Korean traditional wine, with a deep grief.

Kim Gu had struggled for our nations' liberation and his book, "My Wish," showed us which way our people must go. Everyone knows his sayings in his book like "My wish is our nation's absolute independence." When I think that our nations' current self-portrait is full of disruption and controversy over "Wartime operational control", the word "independence" he strived to keep with his life is piercing my heart.

Independent state is a state when it's possible to use autonomy without any foreign interference. The heart of autonomy lies in the execution of military

power. Giving up this independent execution of power is the same as denying the independent state itself. However, I feel sorry about a series of attitudes of former Defense Ministers. They, the elite army bureaucrats, give pressure to relinquish Wartime operational control from the U.S. to Korea.

Soldiers must have an ability and faith to protect their own country. I cannot understand their thought in that we need help from a foreign country because we cannot defend ourselves. They have no reason to deny though they are wrongly perceived as an vested interest of a foreign country. Mr. Ahn Jung-gun who is the father of the Korean armed forces assassinated Ito Hirobumi by himself to realize an independent state.

If Ahn saw our true picture of today, he would have turned in his grave. Our soldiers must be resolved with Ahn's mind for protecting our country.

Japanese Prime minister, Koizumi visited Yaskuni shrine on August 15. Such Koizumi's behavior is like a declaration to the whole world that the Japanese invasion of Asia was a righteous thing. This means a declaration of war to us.

Along with this happening, Japan is trying to solve the problems of Dokdo, distorted history textbooks and comfort women. It is about confirming Dokdo as their territory, distorting the comfort women issue as whining of Korea and teaching their dominance of Asia as a "glory of history."

It is also a problem that the Japan's allied partnership with the U.S. is giving implicit permission of to provocations of Japan. The history of support of Japan by the U.S. is not an unfamiliar one. Katsura-Taft's secret agreement, which was made in 1905, was a treaty to permit Japan's domination over Korea. This was an ambition of the

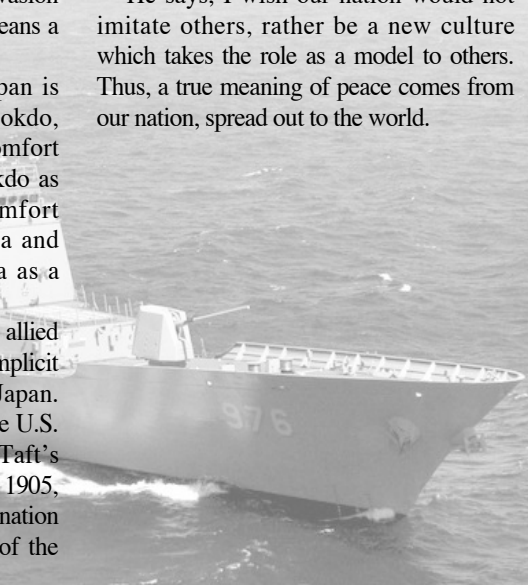
U.S. assuming Japan as an implemental role for further restraint to China and unified Korea.

What has always been clear is that the U.S. pays no attention to Korea when they proceed in their policies of Asia. The history testifies this point when the U.S. participated in the Korean War, which was to prevent Japan being a communist state, rather than to help Korea. Without understanding the policies of the U.S., disruption with the war time control dispute shows the immature aspect of our society.

Kim Gu said, our defensive power is enough to protect ourselves. If our national defense is weak, we must strengthen our national policies, but I am sure our actual status is sufficient in military power. It is time to worry about the growing possibilities of a Japanese invasion rather than to be afraid of a North Korea's invasion.

A cool breeze embraces the grave of Kim Gu, refreshing the steamy heat and then sweeps me remaining a vision of Kim Gu.

He says, I wish our nation would not imitate others, rather be a new culture which takes the role as a model to others. Thus, a true meaning of peace comes from our nation, spread out to the world.



Ponder on who's taking blame

Effects of implementation of Non-regular workers law

By Anna

Associate Editor of Campus Section

The government has implemented a policy to solve the polarization of the labor market. This policy is an alternative that strengthens the flexibility for regular workers and stability for irregular workers for realizing the flexibility and stability of the labor market at the same time. Let's look into the Non-regular Workers established to dissolve the abuse and unfair discrimination of non-regular workers.

The policy was legislated to protect the irregular workers' rights which were neglected from various protection systems. The context is about giving these people a chance to become a regular worker after working for up to two years. Until now, there hasn't been any other method to prevent the employers from renewing their contracts. However, this law prevents employers from exploiting contract workers.

The workers insist that this policy will create more irregular workers, and arouse high-employment anxiety because the replacement of the non-regular laborers with other workers. That would be preceded before the whole contract year end up, which is two years. On the other hand, the employers claim that the employers' expenses will be higher than ever, because they won't be able to expect a reduction in

labor cost and recruitment services. Replacing skilled workers would bring a sharp fall in production and increment of labor management costs. Thus, the new measure is criticized by both the employers and the employees.

First of all, prohibiting of the discriminatory system would practically protect the non-regular workers by straitening unreasonable distinctions. They receive no more than 50 percent of the wage which regular workers receive by doing the same work. There are no other ways to prohibit the employers from discriminating the irregular workers when it comes to matters such as wages and labor conditions so far.

Thanks to the prohibition of the discrimination order, the employees can apply for relief from unfairness such as establishing the Distinction Correcting Committee in the Labor Committee. The employers have a responsibility of proving whether there has been discrimination or not. And they are to be fined up to 100 million won if they do not follow the orders of the Labor Committee. However, the limitation of this law is that the punishment is too light. What's more, it can't dissolve unstable employment conditions of the irregular workers. So this new law can not solve the unfair discrimination essentially.

Next, on the matter of the labor dispatched; there's an excess of the

dispatching period, business violation and non-licensed dispatch and so on. All of the illegal dispatching is given an immediate employment duty to the employers. Penal servitude is intensified from one year to three years and if they do not obey the employment duty, they are fined 3,000,000 won. Nevertheless, it is far from solving the problem of employment anxiety of dispatching works, fundamentally.

The Irregular Workers' Labor Union has yet another issue to solve. According to the Labor Law, workers can organize and join the Labor Union freely. However, only one labor union is allowed in a workplace. Therefore, actually, the non-regular workers can not institute association due to short term contract specifications. Thereupon, the irregular laborers face the discrimination of wage and they are not allowed to be given an insurance benefit. Thus the irregular laborers suffer from the conflict with the regular workers.

The new measure of protecting non-regular workers will take effect on January, 2007, due to the urgency of this situation. However, it is questionable if this policy would be effective enough for both the management and the laborers. The standards and the system itself need to be clarified in order to reduce the discord between the employers and the employees.

Dilemma regarding labor market

By Anna

Associate Editor of Campus Section

Each year we encounter several unhappy news items related to labor union strikes. As we already know, this year's labor union strikes have occurred among the members of the Korean Railway Workers' Union, KTX female attendants and the Pohang Construction Labor Union. These cases show discordances between the employee and the employer. This doesn't mean our economy is going through a crisis. Nevertheless, let's find out the very reason for these recent copious strikes. It's not just about the conflict between the employee and the employer, but it's also about the current government's labor market flexibility according to the ideology of neo-liberalism based on globalization.

The concept of neo-liberalism is letting the market allocate the social resources on its principle. Thus, it is an ideology that the free competition of the market will rationally distribute the resources by great efficiency. According to the neo-liberalism, the crucial factor of the country becoming oversized or the financial crises is at the welfare state.

neo-liberalism follows the advanced countries' model. As we are coming closer to

an era of mega competition, here, we are talking about progression of globalization and entering the competition of various capitals. Since most of the country have entered this era, becoming a part of that move as well as global permeation of the market principle seems inevitable.

The aims of neo-liberalism are reformation of the country and the entire society, rectifying the deregulation and the high-cost structure without exception. However, the world economy based on the neo-liberalism is fundamentally unstable, creating unreasonable inequity, eventually making the rich minority become richer and the poor majority become poorer.

The neo-liberalization of Korea in order to globalize its state puts its background on the United States, which is the largest economic country. The U.S. leads the multinational

corporations and pursues the globalization for free trade imperialism. The States accomplished a growth in its economy by protective trade. Then it emphasizes the globalization disseminating free trade, after its own country takes over the most powerful industries. Now Korea is in this condition, so the government attempts to renovate based on neoliberalism for reinforcement of the nation's competitiveness. This renovation is being done in all parts of the nation, such as financial structure, the social security system and the educational system etc. on the basis of structural reform. Nevertheless, several serious problems, such as contradictions, were exposed through neo-liberalism itself. Likewise, without exception, there has been contradictions in Korea.

The seriousness is highlighted amongst the labor markets. Enlargement of the labor



Conflict comes from lines of agreement

Disagreement over the rights of management is a root cause

By Yun Ji-hun

Reporter of Campus Section

Some employees of HUFs have been out on strike since April 6. The collective bargaining between the labour union and the school has broken down because there is a significant difference between proposals that the two sides have suggested. The two sides have stuck to their proposals without willingness to compromise. Even though they proposed amendments to reenter into a negotiation last month, the negotiation has remained completely deadlocked. In this situation, important issues of the negotiation, which cause the two sides to adhere to their proposals, have to be deliberated carefully.

The labour and employers percentage of a disciplinary committee in personnel committee

According to the present collective agreement, nine commissioners consist of five commissioners and four others of the school and the labour union respectively. The same rule is true of the personnel committee and the disciplinary committee. The personnel and the disciplinary committees need a quorum of over seven persons, or over two thirds of nine persons, to be effectuated. And it needs a quorum of over half of the attendance which is over seven, or over two thirds of nine, to make a decision and deal with an agenda.

The school proposed reducing a quorum to effectuate the committees from "over two thirds of the nine people" to "over half of the nine people." That's because the school thinks that committees will not take place in the case of an absent a member of labour union from the committees. It shows that the school is trying to exclude the labour union from the committees as much as possible. The labour union is strongly opposed to this suggestion. It protests that this suggestion makes the presence in the committee of labour union to be in name only.

Regarding the personnel committee, the labour union put forward the amendment to the collective agreement. The amendment included a line that the proportion of composition and the quorum of the personnel committee should be applied the

same as the present collective agreement, and, in return, the operation process has to observe some special internal regulations, which are renewed. According to the regulations, the personnel committee has to take all the staff to be qualified to be promoted into consideration, not only the selected staff that have qualification.

Against the proposition of the effect employees, the school also suggested an amendment; instead of maintaining the articles about a quorum for decision making and a quorum to effectuate the committee same as at present, a percentage of the commissioner should be adjusted to the same as a proposal of the school for a

responsible for all the resulting consequences from its resolutions. On account of that, the school insists that the rights to implement personnel and disciplinary management are untouchable and cannot be disturbed by the labour union. "So, the labour union must not have lots of authority involved in the running of the school and the authority should be taken back from the labour union and returned to the school," he emphasized.

On the contrary, Lee Jeong-cheol, the President of the Labour Union of HUFs said, "The labour union has little authority about the running of the school. All the rights to implement personnel and disciplinary management are appertaining to the school. The labour union only exercises the right to disapprove and veto the determination for the committee to deal with agendas. The labour union just attempt to have a little influence on the decision at most. However, the school intends to block the members of the labour union from exercising their influence over the agendas. Democratization inside the school has progressed constantly since 1998. The school should be more democratized as time goes. Nevertheless, it appears to us that the far from maintaining the present system school means to restore the power of running system to a considerable extent which is given to a few executives of the school."

Formalizing conditions for staff with irregular jobs to guarantee stable jobs

According to the present collective agreement, all the labour with irregular jobs will be formalized to guaranteed stable jobs until at the end of December 2009. There were 43 employees with irregular jobs in 2004. The 13 staff members were formalized to guaranteed stable jobs in 2004 and 2005. The 28 employees of HUFs have not been formalized to guaranteed stable jobs yet, but they will be formalized to guaranteed stable jobs if the present collective agreement is maintained or the amendment of labour union is adopted.

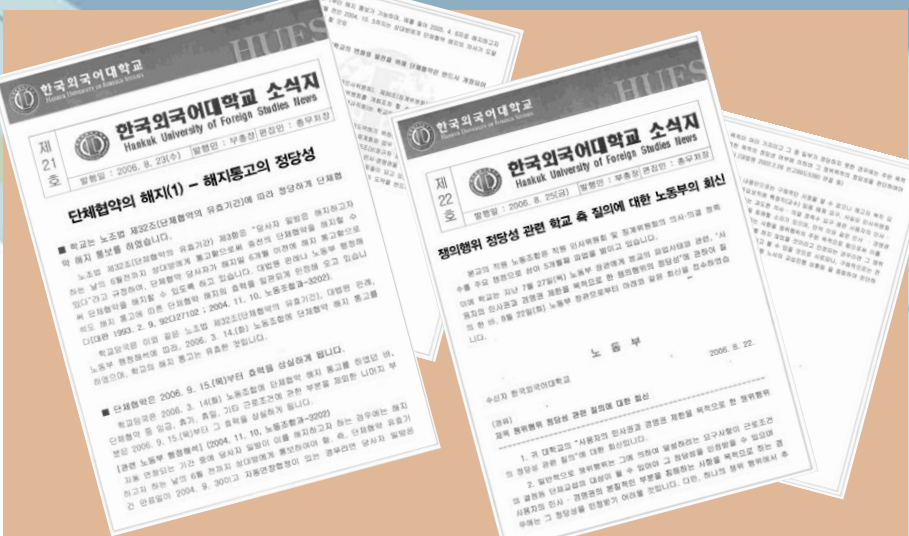
The school stated that the workers with irregular jobs had to go through a process and an examination, which is matched by an open invitation for applications for employment to be formalized to the jobs.

Soh Byung-kuk, Dean of General Affairs, said, "The staff who are employed formally cannot build a good relationship with the workers to be formalized from irregular jobs to guaranteed stable jobs. To relieve this situation, both all the applicants and the current staff have to go through a particular process. The school will encourage them to compete against the other applicants openly regardless of working years. In this process, the workers will benefit considerably from the school. When they are evaluated, they will receive an incentive, up to a maximum of fifty percent. The standards of evaluation are for working achievement, a certificate, years of service and so on. However, what matters is that the labour union must not remark on formalizing other types of employees with irregular jobs to guaranteed stable jobs as it belongs to the authority of the school that are untouchable and cannot be disturbed."

The labour union disagrees with the school. Lee Jeong-cheol, the President of Labour Union of HUFs said, "The people with irregular jobs are turned out to be well suited for the position. The proposal of the school that those people should go through a process and examination matched by an open invitation of applications for employment is a big disadvantage to the striking employees. Whats more, it is clear that applicants are at an advantage over a written examination. I also doubt whether these people receive a fair incentive or not. In addition, the standards are obscure that the specifications are inadequate. Above all, the other staff who are not formalized to guaranteed stable jobs will be discriminatory if the present collective agreement is canceled or expired.

The school was at an advantage, until 1998, over the issues, which were causes of this state. However, in

1998, the school concluded a collective agreement that is similar to the present collective agreement with the labour union to be strongly supported in conflict with the just former foundation. In 2006, the school is trying to regain what they have given to the labour union and the labour union is trying to maintain what they have now. The strike has been gone on for a long time. For this, all HUFsans, including students, professors and staff, have been seriously damaged. The school and the labour union are only condemning each other. They are likely to suppress their fatal flaws and disclose only what they want to be supported. This selfish attitude cripples negotiations. Therefore, they have to ponder on the hidden core of the strike and think carefully about for whom the strike goes on.



Copies that the school issues to clame irrational of the strike

Against the proposition of the labour union, the school also put forward its suggested amendment to the collective agreement. This amendment included a quote that the effect of articles about a quorum for decision making and a quorum to effectuate the committee would be on continually same as at present, and, in return, a percentage of the commissioner should be adjusted; 6 ones of the school along with 3 ones of the labour union.

Regarding disciplinary committee, the labour union also put forward the amendment, not sticking to the present system. The labour union proposed cutting down a quorum to effectuate the committee from "over two thirds of the commissioners" to "over half of the commissioners", and, in return, increasing a quorum for decision making from "over half of the attendance" to "over two thirds of the attendance." This amendment implies that the labour union tries to check one-sided decisions of the school, preventing the committee from rupturing.

disciplinary committee. A neutral external person could be one of the commissioners of the school as a substitute in a place where a commissioner of our school is exempt on an occasion that the committee holds the meeting on the same agenda.

It is likely that the school regards the present collective agreement as an unreasonable and inefficient system. Soh Byung-kuk, Dean of General Affairs, said, "Any other universities' personnel and disciplinary committee don't need the benchmarks such as our school. Sometimes this irrational regulation prevents the committees from being successful. Actually, there are some cases that the committees were broken up owing to the absence of the labour union. In other words, the interference of the labour union in the right to implement personnel and disciplinary management and the committees has a bad effect on operation of the school." He said, adding that the president of the labour union of HUFs just has authority, but the school which has authority as well as responsibility should be



On August 16, the labour union gathered to strengthen their solidarity behind the Administrative Office.

The 400th Special Issue

Burden of polarized society

Flexibility in a era of neo-liberalism

market flexibility is a structural factor of globalization and an indispensable matter to increasing enterprise's competitive power. The labor market sells and buys labor, like the capitalist deals the labor as a good. The flexibility of labor market maximizes the profit of the enterprise by controlling the employment level elastically, according to the demand fluctuation of the enterprise. The profits of the enterprise are maximized when the number of hired manpower is equal to that of the number needed for manpower. This is possible when the capitalist is able to use the work force in the short run. The capitalist reduce more and more the amount of labor to maximize the profit. Besides, they want to employ labor which has various capabilities so their labor could play a multiple role.

Therefore, the labor is wanted to be developed and to be diversified in ability

because the capitalist pursue flexibility in business and the processes of production. So employers adjust the policies in order to employ limber workers capable of doing various tasks at the same time.

Primarily, pursuing the number of labor is to decrease personnel expenses. So the employer introduces diverse systems for elevating the efficiency of enterprise management by aiming at diminishing labor costs; such as firing excess workers, depatching workers, and altering non-regular workers law, annual earnings law, intern-workers law and so on. Because of the labor market flexibility, the number of current irregular job is increasing rapidly. And this situation generates various employing forms of labor so, that leads to employment insecurity. As a result, the rate of the number of employees moving job continually increases as well as the rapid increase of the

number of young people's unemployment.

There is a conflict between the labor and the capitalist because of the side-effect of the labor market flexibility. This is also because the labor makes an effort to stabilize employment and the capitalist strive to strengthen enterprise competitiveness.

A heavy conflict is inevitable between the laborers and the enterprisers. More than ever the labor union obstructs regular jobs to make them formalized to be irregular jobs for stabilizing employment by weakening collective bargaining. The labor union strikes happened frequently because these negotiations are hard to discuss amicably.

From now on let's look into the Irregular Employment Law and the labor union strike in HUFS. Through these cases, let's see what the nature of this strike is, which reflects what's really happening among the strikes after the policy of neoliberalism has taken effect.

Vacation is over, but strike is not

By Kim Eun-hye

Reporter of Campus Section

The strike of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies continued throughout the summer vacation from last April.

The main controversy of the strike was that the component ratio of the personnel and the disciplinary committee, formalizing the laborers with irregular jobs to guaranteed stable jobs and an admission extension of the labor union. And the dispute between the labor union and the school has been more aggravated during this vacation.

The Labor union demonstrated many times in front of the trustee and president's house. Also, they have shown their emotions toward the trustees and the president as well as called for the resumption of the negotiation by spreading out handouts and putting up posters all over the school.

As the strike continues, a lot of extrnal press have begun to show interest in the HUFS's strike.

Especially, there were many views about the Labor Union's vacation during the strike. The labor union has their vacation at the end of July. President of the Labor union, Lee Jung-chul said "The strike means giving up the business. Thus, our vacation during strike isn't related to the strike. So, if they blame our action that we had vacation during the strike, it means we should be at school and

demonstrate every day. We not required to attend during the strike."

But as the incident occurred, the Dean of General Affair, Soh Byung-kuk said, "I don't understand why they are also enjoying their vacation when they have left their working space for their survival."

Also, a lot of outside press are interested in the action of the Wangsan General Student Council (GSC) on August 2. Wangsan GSC has pulled out the Labor union's office fixtures from of its office. Wangsan GSC said that they won't endure the strike of the Labor union and the shortage of room in the campus followed by the strike. Moreover, they added that the Labor union refused the GSC's proposal of demanding dispatch workers.

On August 16, the Labor union has attached on the wall a newspaper which had slanders the president. They attached the newspaper in front of the president's office, around the lobby of building. The building was filled with the stench of the adhesive. The labor union explained that, a couple days ago the school removed their posters without notice as well as the Labor union's claim, so hence the action.

On August 23, a round-table conference between the Labor Union and the employers came to a rupture by a trifling problem by the suggestion of both sides about deciding where they should hold the conference.

Bang Jin-ho (LG-00) says, "Students are

uncomfortable about the strike. I don't know what's the point of all this. But, eventually students are experiencing inconvenience. So I hope the strike is over by constructive negotiation between the Labor union and the school."

The strike of HUFS continues to worsen. And, in the mean time students feel increasing uncomfortable.

Soon, the collective agreement will be terminated on September 15.

The strike should be stopped quickly to protect the loss of the school's prestige, and I believe the Labor union and the school have much to work out.



Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

Wangsan GSC took out office equipments of labour union during summer vacation.

Seesaw interview with two men



- 1 How do you define the borderline of the negotiation?
- 2 Why does negotiation keep breaking down?
- 3 Do you have any comment about the ratios of professors, staff, and students at HUFS?
- 4 What do you think about labor union's vacation during the strike?

By Yun Ji-hun

Reporter of Campus Section

1 The school is considering a personnel committee, a disciplinary committee and formalizing conditions for staff with irregular jobs to guarantee stable jobs independent from the labor union. It also adds that to implement personnel management and disciplinary management is a right of the school that cannot be disturbed or tampered with. However, if the school regards those rights as their purely their own authority, arbitrary decisions on personnel and disciplinary issues could be made. Therefore, such rights should be of thought of as kinds of working conditions as well, since we, the employees can be influenced by the decisions.

2 The school is now trying to dissolve the labor union by taking all measures. For that matter, it is making the negotiation more complicated between the school and the labor union. That is why we are demanding attending the negotiating table of the Chairman of the Board, for he is entirely responsible for the negotiation in terms of the law. After that, our request could be legal and reasonable. Anyhow, the school keeps on denying our proposal and breaking the collective bargaining.

3 The school has been emphasizing that the proportion of the staff to the professors is too high. However, no wonder that the number of staff looks too high, as HUFS consists of two campuses, Imun and Wangsan campus. Ultimately, what is really important is the proportion of the students to the professors. For example, there are more than ten students to each professor in HUFS compared with S (first initial of that university) University. Accordingly, HUFS needs to increase the number of professors.

4 We are not paid during the strike because a no-work-no-pay rule is applied. Come to think of it, we've got no reason to be in the school. Why can't we go on vacation during the strike? The strike means that staff stop working for some for a while, and staff, once it begins, they don't need to be controlled by the regulations. It has nothing to do with us.

5 Freedom of expression should be protected in universities. Ironically, this event showed freedom of expression is suppressed by the school. I think the disciplinary committee is aimed at repressing not only Jo Myung-hun but also everybody who objects to the management policy of the school. An unfair committee should be withdrawn if this school is democratic. The committee has procedural problems. The commissioners convening broke the regulations of the student's disciplinary committee. According to the regulations, this committee cannot be assembled and though it is convoked, professors of the English Department cannot participate in the disciplinary committee as commissioners.

6 GSC must not interfere in the conflict between the school and the labor union. As a matter of fact, students have suffered from inconveniences since the strike. GSC has to stop using their power, now that the strike is not illegal. Why is GSC opposed to the legal strike? There is no requirement that GSC has to be involved in the strike. Moreover, GSC has got to cease blaming the labor union unconditionally for all the inconveniences. I just cannot stop suspecting that GSC is an agent of the school. Consequently, the school contrives to win over the students to disorganize the labor union.

7 Each mass media has their own course of thought that reveals the identity

of that mass media. All media reports the strike of HUFS differently according to their viewpoint. Especially C Daily News, which recently reported the strike of HUFS, detailed a one-sided story in the favor of the HUFS management, so it was difficult for us to comprehend it.

8 For HUFS to regain its fame of the past, the high quality of professors is most needed. The professor evaluation system of HUFS is of poor quality and the professor appointment system pretty much depends on vested rights. No professors



Lee Jeong-cheol, the President

have been dismissed from their post as a result of the process of the professor evaluation system. In addition, vested interests still have powerful influence on the evaluation and the appointments. Even though, some language professors can't speak that they teach any more.

Therefore, the school has to stop restraining the labour union from striking and enhance systems that evaluate and appointment professors. This stands at the core of the reformation of our school.

- 5 How do you take Jo Myung-hoon's action?
- 6 What is your view on attitude of General Students Council (GSC)?
- 7 Could you tell me about your opinion about the media's reports on the strike?
- 8 What do you think is the way for the bright future of HUFS?

By Kim Eun-hye

Reporter of Campus Section

1 Originally, in labor-management negotiation, conditions of work, welfare and labor are discussed. Workers cannot participate in managing personnel and disciplinary action. The right in personnel and discipline belongs to management. In university, a chief trustee and a president have this right. But in this case, the labor union tries to get that right. In that process,



Soh Byung-kuk, Dean of General Affairs

confliction between labor and management has occurred. The school authority demands the labor union to have the same rights as the same as they had before in 1998. However, the labor union does not accept the school's proposal. Hence, the origins of the strike.

2 Negotiations broke down by the labor union. The school authority has suggested negotiation resumption to the labor union. But the labor union didn't accept the school's proposal. They demanded that the chief trustee must participate in the talks. But the chief

trustee's authority on campus management was delegated to a president. Thus, there's no reason that the chief trustee to participate in negotiation. The labor union has made the negotiation come to a rupture because of that reason. It is nonsense.

3 Currently, the staff's ratio is too high compared to that of professor's. There are about 100 more staff in HUFS compared to other universities' situation. Although there are many staff students are not getting service as they should get. Isn't it right that we should get service of good quality as we have that number of staff? When we see our service condition, it makes me think that we don't need that many staff now.

4 It was ridiculous! Have you ever heard about the vacation during the strike? They said that the strike is a matter of life and death. But how come they can go vacation leaving their serious issues as they said? I want to ask them, "Is it a really matter of life and death?" In fact, they are working under good conditions. Their working conditions are better compared to that of other universities'. Even though they have good working conditions, they are on strike.

5 He supports the labor union. I think it is his freedom of expression that he is on the opposite side of the school authority. But he passed out false reports to high school students who applied for HUFS and their parents. It will give negative effect on HUFS. It is contrary to reason as a student. I don't know much about how the disciplinary committee consists and its process, but I think it is right to punish a student like him.

6 I think it is undesirable that GSC intervene in a pivotal part of the strike. Also, we (the school authority) are against their intervention. However, GSC's action

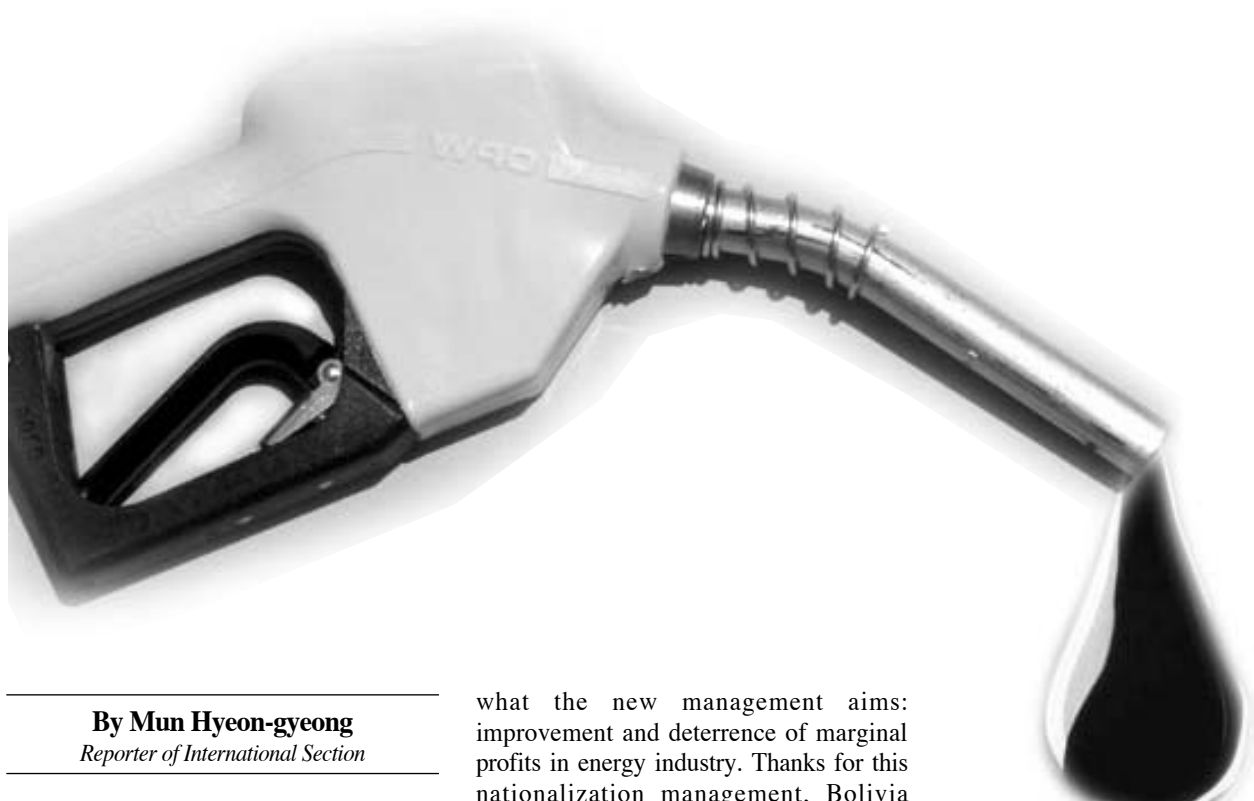
is justifiable when we think of their right as students who take classes in HUFS. Now, operation of departments like the Student Service Center, Employment Information Center and department for overseas business has been stopped because of the strike. So, students are having difficulty in getting information they need now. GSC is continually requiring the labor union to come back to their work and solve the problems. This is related to students' learning rights. It is justifiable.

7 The facts about the strike that the media carried were true. Also, it is possible that each press has their own view point. But, I am concerned about the possibility that reports of the strike can cause loss of the school's prestige. I hope that the reports of media can help to solve the problems on strike.

8 On campus, there are 3 bodies; professors, staff and students. They each have their own duties. When they are doing their duty and make harmony, development of the school would be possible. But now, the labor union has too much power. Especially, they have much authority in personnel and punishment. It can cause problems in running the university. Thus, school authority tries to lessen the labor union's power on the running of the school. The ideal way is to harmonize the three bodies be in harmony and further develop the university.

Resource nationalization fever catches up Latin America

Review complex circumstances surrounding neo-liberalism



By Mun Hyeon-geong
Reporter of International Section

Recently, resource nationalism getting serious in Latin America (especially in Central and South America) is emerging as the primary factor to unrest that makes future energy markets' prospect discouraging. As Bolivia and Ecuador joined resource nationalization movement which has been started by Venezuela, many people are concerned that things could get even worse. Why did Latin America have to be in the middle of the resource nationalism fever, when there are so many regions?

Status of Latin America's resource nationalization

• Venezuela

It is true that the resource nationalization fever was originated in Venezuela. It was in April 2005, when administration in Venezuela adopted management of nationalization. This kind of policy was designed for national deterrence on the petroleum industry. According to the policy, the contracts for consignment on crude oil production services got invalid and the government concluded that they should take more quota of the possession in the new contracts than the former 51% quota of private corporations. Besides, one more important effect of this management was the drastically increased income tax and royalty which have been levied on the private firms. Throughout the nationalization movement, the authorities of Venezuela gained power over decision not only for quantities of output on petroleum but also for its price.

• Bolivia

Bolivia, the second rich country of Latin America, also carried out nationalization on oil and natural gas industries succeeding Venezuela. Under the plan of Morales administration. The government regained many kinds of rights related to production, distribution and sales of oil natural gas the rights have been consigned to multinational corporations up to now. As a result, the policy allowed the nation to control all sectors of oil natural gas production from upstream to downstream. That clearly shows

what the new management aims: improvement and deterrence of marginal profits in energy industry. Thanks for this nationalization management, Bolivia government gained income more than ever. Bolivia is expecting that their total income would reach seven hundred million to eighty million dollars.

• Ecuador

Last 15 May, Ecuador, the fifth ranking petroleum-production-nation, strung along with the resource nationalization management. The Ecuador government declared that they canceled the crude oil mining-contract which have been concluded with Occidental Petroleum corporation. The government said that they set a new order to allow officials to seize the assets of corporation. Occidental Petroleum corporation's major exporting country was the United States; it occupies 50% of total oil export.

Background (cause) of the resource nationalization

• Disappointment at neo-liberalization and propagation of democracy

In the 1990s, it seemed that Latin America was going through a hopeful period since the government had an inclination toward reformation and carried out policies of neo-liberalism: price stabilization, finance-liberalization, trade-liberalization, private management policy, and so on. However, in contrast to the expectation of what they would bring, the policy did a poor performance. Central and South America's economy went into low-growth with just temporary growth in mid 90s. General public expressed disappointment at how poorly their government had performed and at the deepening of low-growth, inequality of incomes and state of the rich-get-richer and the poor-get-poorer. "In early 90s, the people could not make voices to complain on social inequality to the government. Furthermore they didn't have any right or choice to get more equally treated. After democracy prevailed, however, the public advocated to reform the authoritarian government. Accordingly, a leftist government soared as an alternative," said Mun Nam-kwon Ph.D., adjunct professor, in Institute of Latin

American Studies, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS).

• The sources that backs the leftist governments in Latin America.

The leftist government aimed uprooting



poverty and breaking social inequality. But most countries where leftist party grasped political power had limited financial support to perform their policies. Under this kind of situation, one and the only solution was to use the energy resources. However, owing to private management contract, the governments of Latin American countries did not have any rights to control energy industry. Since the standard oil price signed in the contract between the governments and private oil companies were too low, there was no effective solution that could make the revenue increase. This kind of limitation made the governments conduct the policy of energy nationalization.

• Strengthened economic alliance between leftist governments

Leftist governments in Latin America constructed economic alliances of

themselves advocating anti-United State. This way, the leftist countries and the U.S. are pitted against each other. Central and South America's economic union, currently expended, is based on energy cooperation. Venezuela is leading this union for it has the most abundant resources of petroleum and natural gas. The country supplies other counties with materials to maintain leftist government and the collaboration body against Free Trade Agreements. Under this situation, there are some question; is it possible that such alliance in Latin America can restrain the U.S.? As a response, Kwon Kee-su special instituter, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP), said "Considering the possibility of restraining the U.S. with the collaboration as a tool, there are limitations, though the leftist governments including Venezuela declared anti-United states and strengthened their alliance. In case of Venezuela, which has the strongest anti-United states propensity of Latin America, is closely connected with the U.S. economically; 80% of oil exports of Venezuela rely on the U.S. It is impossible to act freely in the open economy system, since all countries are dependent on each other. Thus, no matter how strongly Venezuela advocates anti-United states, there are few possibilities that they can be free from what the U.S. does. The collaboration and the advocacy can only be something that can

were needed at energy industries. Most of the countries who joined the collaboration lacked them and could not quit the connection with other countries. No matter how superficially it seemed or how extreme and radical, the governments' movements for nationalization were restricted in reality. And the policy was easily accepted favorable conditions for foreign enterprises. There are also a number of domestic conditions, that must count, such as growth of financial dependence on energy resources, increasing social inequality, and public demands for social managements. If these matters do not get solved, the leftist governments would not be able to exist.

There are foreign conditions: prospects on the fluctuating oil prices and potentiality of strengthened position of Venezuela. When it comes to domestic and foreign conditions around Latin America, it is expected that Latin America resource nationalization is less likely to increase in future. However, political and economical anxiety on resource nationalization in Central and South America will be continued for some time, owing to several factors, which are: Venezuela and Bolivia aiming to spread the nationalization, possibility of leftist governments grasping political power in series, growing financial dependence on energy, deepened social inequality, growing demand to extend social policy, and Venezuela's strengthening position.

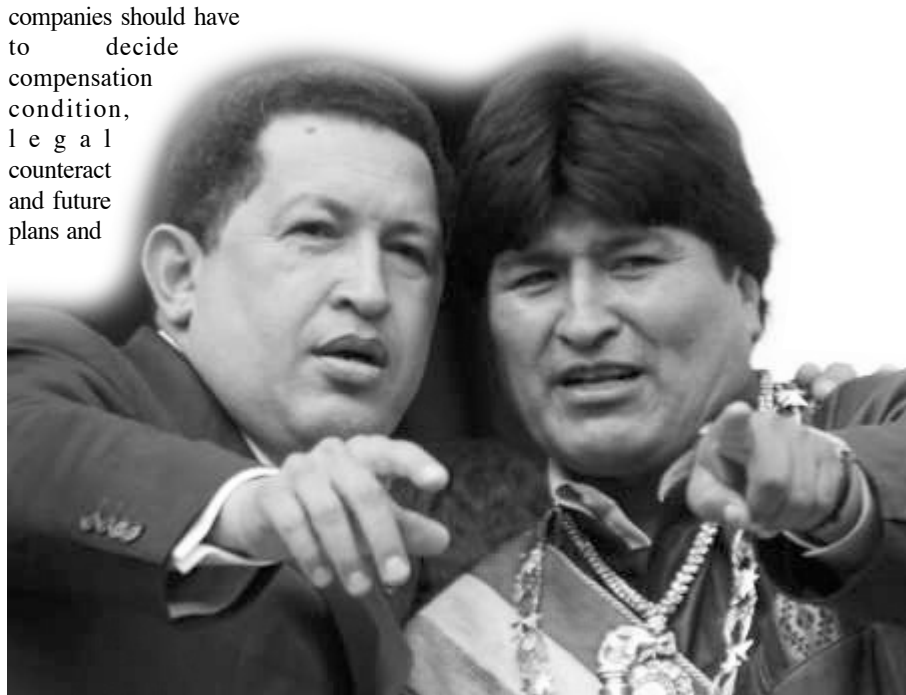
Effects on Korean economy and our countermove

Great deal of Korea's petroleum development projects are carried out in Latin America. Considering that the area occupies 21% of Korean investment range, if the nationalization gets propagated or more strengthened, not only Korean companies lose their investments but also hereafter enterprises will undergo enormous bad influences like control of corporation's inroad. "Thus, existing investors have to continue and persevere trade talks. Especially, through cooperation with European countries which have poured lots of projects in Latin America. Korean companies should have to decide compensation condition, legal counteract and future plans and

everything else related to what they can lose. Exchanging business proprietor would help our government cope with the situation. While the government dispatch an envoy and call conference with the locale governments, they should voice concerns on nationalization. simply put, a two pronged-policy is demanded." said Kwon Kee-su, special instituter, KIEP. Also, Mun Nam-kwon Ph.D., adjunct professor, in Institute of Latin American Studies in HUFS said "Countries all over the world are preparing for resource war now, and Korea is poor in resources while it still needs to secure resources stably for the future. It is important for the companies to sell their products, but what is more important is that the supply of resources should be guaranteed. Therefore, Korean government must focus much on their efforts on securing resource supply through strengthening diplomacy with Latin American countries, just like Japanese and Chinese governments."

Many Koreans do not pay much attention on Latin American countries such as Venezuela or Bolivia. However when they think one step ahead, they can realize that every corner of the world is connected and countries need the connection desperately. Though nationalization policy and nationalism of Latin America seems to have nothing to do with general people in Korea, there is no doubt that the matters in Latin America and situations in Korea can somehow be connected politically or economically. A governments' policy that based on new liberalism can bring us low-growth and enlarge gap beten the althy and the poor as a result. It is political matter that administrations concern about neo-liberalism. Latin American resource alliance and countries' nationalization affect our trade and enterprises. They can make us worry about resource supply in the future. It is economical matter. Now, what is happened and what is needed for future?

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Bolivia president Morales points at people and conversations with Benezuela president Chavez.



Invitation

The 30th HIMUN General Assembly

- Supervisor : The 30th HIMUN / The ministry of Environment
- Date : Sat. Sep 23. 2006
- Venue : COEX Grand Conference room
- Agenda : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Responsibility of International Society





By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

There are many of diferent issues in foreign students' campus newspaper. In this column, readers can read foreign campus newspaper article that we didn't concern or couldn't read in Korean campus newspaper. So, readers can be wide eyed literally. ...ed

This article is extracted from students newspaper of University of Texas at Austin "The Daily Texan". The article was written by Dennis Killian in 25 July 2006.

In Texas University, various ethnicities coexist. Diverse skin colors, languages, cultures, inclinations are mixed up together including heterosexual and homosexual relationships. Under these circumstances, students in Texas University, requested a reasonable attention for being recognized of the voice of the weak and their various cultures.

On the contrary, in our university, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, people from different countries with diverse cultural backgrounds live together. Nevertheless, we have never tried any campaigns or other efforts to understand cultural diversity existing on campus, assert the international students' right, and abolish any discriminations for the few. So now, what should we think from the bottom of our heart?

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Endeavor to recognize diversity for the few

THE DAILY TEXAN_{online}

Serving the University of Texas at Austin since 1900

Student groups ask for advisory panel selection reforms

Student groups send letters to University officials calling for more minority voices. Leaders from several minority student groups, such as the Latino Leadership Council, the Asian Pacific American Coalition and Queer Students Alliance, organized a letter-writing campaign on Monday, asking for UT administrators to increase student diversity by reforming the selection process for the Presidential Student Advisory Committee.

One hundred eleven students signed pre-written letters addressed to four officials in the UT administration for diversity and community engagement. The letter calls for the creation of two required positions for the Multicultural Information Center and the Gender and Sexuality Center on the advisory committee. The letters also opposed the appointment of Matt Stolhandske, a business honors senior and member of the committee, said Mary Gonzalez, co-director of Latino Leadership Council. "He has historically been unsupportive of underrepresented communities at UT," said Gonzalez. "His appointment would not be so much of an issue if the MIC and GSC had a voice on the PSAC."

Student Government went through an application process to select the two representatives, who are eventually appointed to the advisory committee by

the SG president and vice president, both of whom are automatically on the committee, said SG Vice President Marcus Cenicerros. Stolhandske was selected for the committee from around 10 to 15 applicants. He received 20 votes out of 28.

SG is working to make sure that students are heard and that the committee



is an appropriate voice to the president and the University, Cenicerros said. "We're there to voice the concerns and give an update of the student body to President Powers," he said.

Stolhandske declined to comment at this time. Angelica Mata, a former UT student and member of the Mexican Students' Association said that accusing Stolhandske of being hostile toward minority communities is wrong. "Matt was always an active member for our group for a couple of years," said Mata,

"Even when he was working with the International Student Association or with Student Government, he was ready to be there for us and be vocal."

"As of now the administration has had a neutral position," said Sun. "We want the administration to actively participate, otherwise it would just end up in a stalemate between students. We don't want students to end up in this same situation five years down the road."

The Presidential Student Advisory Committee is comprised of automatically-appointed student leaders and appointed members, and there are eight undergraduate positions available. Since 1995, only 23 of the 72 students who have sat on the committee have been minorities, and only six of the 23 actively participate in their individual communities, according to the submitted letters. "President Powers has the potential to change the system," said Gonzalez. "This would be a good step towards making this campus more diverse."

By Dennis Killian

Welcome the revival of new international section

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

In 1991, the international section was launched in "The Argus." The international section pursued to express progressive and open-minded perspectives and aimed at breaking narrow-mind as well as presenting a broad scope. With several advantages of the international section, it may be right to continue the international section. However, unprofessional writing activities and other limitations of this section cast a doubt about its existence. First, it must have been practiced that all articles was collected by the reporter without any bias or interventions from the others' opinion and covered on the spot where the event occurred. However, because student reporters may not be able to visit the accident or event place abroad, it was not inevitable that the reporters heavily relied on someone's article from the internet. The reporter also was likely to gather the general information through the secondary media source such as the Internet. In that process, unavoidably, the original writer's perspective could reflect in news writing. Although several Argus reporters, including not only the international section reporter but also the editor in chief, always tried to avoid the serious writing misconduct. The international section of "The Argus" was finally suspended in 2005. However, it was still important for our HUFs students to recognize and understand, international accidents or events and stimulate greater interests in every matter. Thus, in that sense, the international section was

beneficial to fulfill those needs and set our insight on the wider spectrum. Since HUFs holds diverse culture and foreign students, felt strong needs to understand different perspectives and cultural interests in the world. In this year 2006, "The Argus" concluded that the international section is worthy of revival, if we put more effort to overcome those issues. "The Argus" will encourage students' participation and reform the article from the true student reporter's perspective. And in 2006, new international section reporter creates new column to cope with the limits. For example, one column named "wide eyed" is made for showing foreign campus newspaper article. Through that foreign article, general students may know events that they didn't concern from now on. The column is entirely derived from the opinion: it would better show new angle to students if it is unavoidable to relied on someone's other article. Although It is deficient way, international section will be revised step by step. The international section reporter's motto in 2006 is to make the audience be interested in the four corner of the globe and encourage broadening the global scope. We cordially invite you to join in the journey of the international section.

daybreakhk@hufs.ac.kr



Goode Homolosine
MAPS IN MINUTES 1999



Virgin Voyage

Going crazy over what you like

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

Do you think you can't do what you want because of the restriction? But, have you tried anything? Yun Doh-won (J-00), a HUFsSan says, "If you have anything that you would like to achieve seriously, you should pay much more attention and focus on your desire than anything else. And become crazy about that!" Here is a story about his experience in Japan and his process of striving for a matter of concern.

In the former time, Yun majored in philosophy in another college. However, he started feeling that what he wanted to study was not philosophy. So he finally decided to take the national college entrance exam again and apply for another university in order to change his major from philosophy to Japanese that he really wanted to study. He was able to achieve the goal and enter Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. After entering our university, he started finding a way to use his Japanese background in the real life. "I really wanted to go to Japan, but I couldn't afford to travel there. However I wasn't discouraged. Rather, I surfed on the Internet and looked for the announcement posted on the institutional boards. I really dreamed and hoped sincerely to experience special things and become the master of my circumstances," said Yun.

His endless efforts to pursue his dream were finally rewarded. A senior student who knew that Yun was much interested in Japanese introduced Yun to a special program that would be his first trip in 2000. The program was "the international youth interchange." This program was started around 2000 and hosted by the National Youth Commission. Thanks to the government who paid all traveling expenses, Yun was able to ease a burden of travel expense. The program asked participants to acquire some special skills for promoting Korean culture around the world as well as fluency in language skills. For this reason, Yun tried hard to practice the short bamboo flute. And in the first trip to Japan, he played the Korean flute in front of many Japanese at governmental and public offices as well as several Japanese universities. Because the program's purpose was cultural exchange, participants wore Korean traditional clothing and introduced the tradition of Korea to the Japanese. So, someone showed Takwondo (a traditional Korean martial art)



Yun Doh-won (J-00), second from the right, and his colleagues in National Youth Commission played Korean musical instruments in Japan.

performance and someone prepared some Korean traditional cuisines. Yun recollected, "6 years ago, at that time, surprisingly, most Japanese had little knowledge about Korea. Some Japanese students regarded Korea as Africa. They didn't even know where Korea was located. Under these circumstances, all exchange students including me were proud of the fact that we were on a nongovernmental diplomatic mission. A sense of obligation and commitment aroused from the bottom of my heart made myself feel very proud."

The country where he made for his second trip also was Japan. When he was serving the army, he searched ways to visit Japan without budget. For example, he added the important website addresses to his "Favorite" website list on the Internet such as the homepage of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. He always checked up the announcement board. Finally, he found an announcement of a college student visit program to Japan hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

When he visited Japan again in 2005, different from a former visit, every Japanese student knew Korea. And many Korean companies were known to Japanese. Also, Korean entertainers in Japanese magazines caught his eyes easily. "When I had a home-stay at Siga prefecture, a couple of families watched 'Dae Jang-keum' everyday. I was amazed that the circumstances have changed

as compared to those of 6 years ago." From this second trip to Japan, he realized that culture had enormous power. In Japan, he had a gathering for informal talks with Japanese college students and visited the Japanese cultural heritage.

He said that he enjoyed 200% in the trip. When he knew nothing about Japan, he went to Japan directly and had shown the Korean culture and met many people for free of charge. All action was not possible if Yun had no interest in his major.

He is now ready to go Japan again. Through the Youth Trade Human power Training project hosted by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy. When this article is published, he is expected to be in Japan. In Japan, he will be working at a trade Korean company in the Japanese branch.

It may sound strange, but his dream is to be a teacher. For the response to the question of why he work at the trade firm instead of teaching, he said that he wanted to experience various things and enjoyed uncertainty. Also, he quoted, "It will be boring if we already know what will happen in our life. So, when we are young and free, we need diverse experiences. If you feel any risks or are not able to take the adventure, you cannot achieve your goal. In addition to that, you need to become brave and crazy about things and be concentrated on what you want to do seriously."

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Pay Attention

Is Korean nationalism really only good and innocent?

By Oh Seung-eun

Lecturer of the Society & Culture of Balkan Europe

In some part of global issues, general people have false idea and prejudice. So, The column aims to help that readers can break a fixed idea with professor's opinion. ...ed

Is Korean nationalism all good and that innocent? To this question, in my viewpoint, not many ordinary Koreans - including students whom I meet on the campus - would give a negative for their answer. The absolute majority of Korean people would say that Korean nationalism is something good and proud to be. This way of thinking is well revealed when they proudly talk about the frenzy support for the Korean national football team at the World Cup or about "Hanryu" or "Korean Wave" sweeping across many Asian countries. Many of Koreans would also say that their nationalism is something innocent in nature, since it is to defend "us" from the hegemonic or powerful "others." They would probably go on to say "We have never invaded other countries and have been numerous attacked by others. Therefore we need to be able to defend us and nationalism is a good and useful weapon for that purpose."

Actually, I myself thought like this until I began to study and examine nationalism in former Yugoslavia, the country that does not exist on the map any more. As I worked on former Yugoslavia, it gradually opened my eyes to the Janus nature of nationalism. What the bloody war of dissolution in former Yugoslavia (or "the Bosnian civil war") vividly and tragically shows is that oppositional nationalism and oppressive or expansionist nationalism are not inherently different and intertwined. They are precisely like the two sides of the same coin. But to many people, this particular point does not seem to come across that much clear, which is the source of my concerns.

Former Yugoslavia met its sudden death on the outburst of nationalism in the early 1990s and are now dissolved into five states of Slovenia, Croatia, the State Union of Serbia-Montenegro (likely to be dissolved again), Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. The people of Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and so on had the naive belief in that their version of nationalism was something good and innocent and only the

other side and the other version of nationalism should be blamed. Being located at the geopolitically crucial point, the Balkan peninsula (where former Yugoslavia was a part of) has been numerous subjected to foreign invasions and imperial rule - the Byzantine Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Empire- throughout history. The history of suffering, as in Korea, imprinted the mind of Balkan people with victimhood and firm belief in the goodness of nationalism. Such experience at the same time blinded them to the actual ugly truth of nationalism.

More than anything, Croatia shows most dramatically this chameleon-like reversal of nationalism. In the late 1980s and early 1990s Croatian nationalism was mobilized in its defense against the danger of Serbian nationalism. However having gained independence successfully in 1991, Croatian leaders made an about-face and showed its expansionist face towards Bosnia-Herzegovina. As Serbs did, Croats argued that all the Croats should live under the same roof and therefore they should take a part of western-Herzegovina from the people of Bosnia. Then Croatian soldiers turned into an invasion army and killed civilians and set up concentration camps in Bosnia. Croats condemned Serbian nationalism so hard and actually suffered from its expansionism. Yet they did not refrain from committing the precisely same kind of atrocities on the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

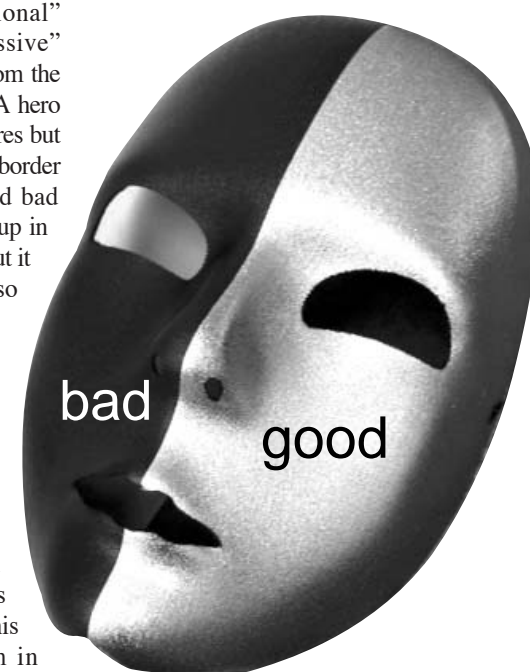
This is the moment that drove me home to the Janus face of nationalism. Under different circumstances, "oppositional" nationalism may turn into "oppressive" nationalism. It was as if one scene from the Borges novel was realized in reality. A hero and a traitor are not two different figures but the same person. There is no definite border line to divide good nationalism and bad nationalism, since they are all mixed up in reality. It may be oppositional today but it does not mean that it will remain so tomorrow.

What is even more problematic is that the rigid way of nationalist thinking stop people from seeing this Janus face of nationalism. Once affected and mobilized by nationalism, people tend to think exclusively in one way (about their suffering and victimhood) and therefore ignore its other faces (exploitation and discrimination). This is especially so with nationalism in

weaker countries and members of a nation who consider themselves only as "powerless" and "victim."

I admit that compared to what happened in former Yugoslavia, Korean nationalism is not that dangerous or violent. However, this is a matter of degree, not the question of "yes and no." We, Koreans, cannot be complacent, given the changeability of nationalism and should be more alerted about its danger. Even at this moment, Korean companies make their ways into the markets in South East Asia, Central Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe. From the way the companies advertise their business in the media (as if they are there to do some sort of charity work) or some Korean TV stations' way of covering these regions (to show how superior we are to them), I see another "little colonial" power coming up on the horizon. This time, it is not from Japan or the West but from the Korean peninsula. Or in the way we look at international marriage between Koreans and other Asian countries or children from that mixed marriage, the so-called "Kosians," I see the shadow of discrimination and the sense of superiority for which I have often condemned western white supremacists. The lesson is clear. Koreans too can be a powerful oppressor and discriminator, unless we try not to be so.

Nationalism



Continuous evolution of Artificial Intelligence

Scientist comes a step closer to unveiling the secret of A.I

By Nam Seok-ho
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

The information technology develops a way for computers to think, learn, and improve by itself, Artificial Intelligence (A.I) means a computer that can imitate an intellectual action of human being. A.I can not exist by itself and has many relations with other fields of computer science, in the first and second hand. Especially, in the modern society, elements of A.I are brought in all areas of information technology. Also, efforts A.I to every field is lively made.

Purpose of A.I

Since 1980, advanced countries have vigorously studied about A.I. It is gradually proved that various problems where existing computers couldn't solve before will be solved by A.I. Computers before A.I functioned to only circulate, store data, and carry out work repeatedly. However, A.I is the intelligence of human added into a computer. The motto of A.I is "ideal and current." "Ideal" is that intelligence of human granted perfectly to a computer, and "current" is that human intelligence to a computer is endowed within the scope of making no big change in our society. Professor Kim Sung-in of Korea University said, "According to Russell and Norvig, scholars of A.I, the field of A.I attempts to understand how human beings think, and to build intelligent entities. They use the word 'entities,' which does not necessarily translate to 'machines' or 'computers.' The platform for implementing the intelligence could be a biological object or anything that our imagination conceives, although most of the work has been targeted for conventional computers."

He also said, "However, scientifically defining 'intelligence' is nearly impossible. There are philosophical debates to the current date about whether scientists will ever be able to build entities that can truly be a reason - Of course, the word 'reason' is beyond scientific definition at this point, as well - and solve problems. The school of researchers who believe building such systems that have self-consciousness is possible, is called 'Strong A.I.' The opposite school of researchers, is called 'Weak A.I.' who mostly focus on systems that accomplish specific problem solving domains. Some success was made in the latter part by achieving human-level performance in some specific areas such as playing chess, Deep Blue, or backgammon. However, these successful applications are often refuted as non-A.I in the A.I research community."

History of A.I

A.I was developed with the symbol processing techniques as a center. In these days, a neural net theory is admitted as a new access method. From 1930 to 1940, this period was full of hope about a mechanic that can think itself. In 1956, an important commission was held in Dartmouth University that was a symbolic start of study about A.I. Nevertheless, it was different from the

expectation of the participants in the commission. The commission was recorded as revitalization of A.I in later days. In writing of commission invitation, the term "Artificial Intelligence" was used first and has been used up to date. In the late 1960s, A.I scientists recognized how to make a common intelligence program. They started to make a program that shows an intellect action under earmark. However, functions of A.I program were very limited to put into a practical use. Stepping into early 1970, it was a period of stagnation for A.I technology. The study on A.I during the period met the Renaissance in the late 1970s with a definite role played by an expert system program. In the early 1980s, A.I lively enlarged with a spur of the new generation computer development plan in Japan. Above all, the greatest event in 1980 was the revival of a neural net theory that is intensively studied to this day. Professor Kim Sung-in said, "Technology developed under the A.I research has made a broad impact throughout the human society. Systems with A.I technology are found everywhere today, including areas such as credit card fraud detection, product configuration, and medical diagnoses. The reason A.I technology goes unnoticed because it is buried deep inside of the product. These systems are silently helping people save money, time, and resource."

Present situation of A.I

In the present, A.I is going through a childhood. However, in a real sense, it hasn't even reached "that" level. Although A.I robot possesses an ability to learn the high level of knowledge, it does not come up to common sense of inference and judgment of a child. Above all, the reason for the A.I limitations in the development process is only because the robot is more concentrated on the output than the process of human mind, till now. Thus, nowadays, a program imitating a human brain structure is developed. A technique to put the program in to a small chip has considerably advanced.

Fields where A.I is applied are various. For example, mechanical translation of the different language by a natural language processing technique, an auto computer program system, mechanical inference and plan, study about software or hardware that helps the development of A.I system to be more easier and medical diagnosis system.

Theory and study field of A.I

There are several theories and studies related to A.I.

The first one is a fuzzy theory. It is first suggested by Professor Zadeh, an American mathematician. There is a fun episode on how he built the theory. A woman next door was prettier than his wife. He wanted to express this matter with mathematics. Anyway, he was a considerably famous scholar in the field of automatic control and looking for a resolution to overcome limits of vaguely decision. He thought that the matter is in mathematics theory of preexistence. The theory of preexistence was a simple logic of "yes" or "no." It did not deal with a real world that includes

complexity and vagueness. For example, here is a girl and a guy. We ask him whether he likes her or not. The guy vaguely decides whether he likes her or not but other students who are good at mathematics ask which is true or false. So, Prof. Zadeh claimed vagueness in mathematics to properly treat our real world in relation to the set theory.

A standard of a "pretty girl" does not have objective validity in the set theory of preexistence. Although there is no definite standard of "pretty" or "not" in the fuzzy set theory, it is included in the set if it is classified to some degree. Thus, a party of pretty girl must be admitted as a set. If the value of something is "1," it is an element of the set. If it is "0," it is not an element of the set. However, there are elements between "0" and "1." For example, "very pretty," "pretty," "not so bad," "so so," and "ugly." These valuations properly display the index between "1" and "0" The important thing is

brain. The neural net theory starts from the idea that a brain structure makes machine think. Unlike A.I of preexistence, the neural net theory has many differences in approaches to solve problem. That is, the way of preexistence is a manner which solves a problem through algorithm based on the priority. The neural net simulated with the brain nerve tissue of human controls linking intensity to solve problem after mutual connection of the neuron in a large scale. Therefore, people who support the neural net theory are called connectionists. The A.I technique was divided into symbolic A.I and connectionism., after the neural net theory.

The third is a study on the development of an expert system. It is a system to use a computer which has professional knowledge for problem solving. After 1970, it imitated the thinking power of human, in order to solve special problems. Since 1980, it has

of A.I is relatively young -50 years old as of 2006- it has gone through a deep depression period during the 1970's when many people left the field with disappointment that they will never realize a truly intelligent system. That mood still partly remains today. Professor Kim Sung-in said, "The first challenge would be the fact that people do not understand the intelligence well enough. To implement an intelligent system on a computer, People need to precisely define what the intelligence is in mathematical terms." He mentioned, "no one has ever pinned down the scientific definition of intelligence. There are people who claim that we don't need to understand intelligence - their argument is that if we can simulate every single nerve cell in our brain, we have effectively implemented intelligence." and he also said, "This brings us to the second challenge presented from the issue that current computer systems are not powerful enough to simulate billions of brain cells in real-time. However, the futurist, Ray Kurzweil predicts that, based on the history of computing, we will reach that level of hardware performance available for \$1,000, by the year of 2023. We have to wait and see if his prediction comes true." He also remarked, "The third challenge is that the current computer system architecture, namely the von Neumann architecture, is inadequate for use as intelligence platforms. There is a growing body of A.I researchers suggesting alternative platforms for computing intelligence. Former Handspring CEO Jeff Hawkins is one of them, who emphasizes the role of an associative memory for the core of intelligence architecture."

View of A.I

Professor Kim Sung-in of Korea University said, "It's too dangerous to say anything optimistic or pessimistic about A.I. We often fall into religious or philosophical debate. However, there certainly is a growing concern that traditional approaches are likely to fall." And he explained, "Like I mentioned above, people are working very hard to understand and implement intelligence. However, I should also mention something called the 'A.I effect.' The benefits of A.I technology and even the existence of A.I technology in many products mostly go unnoticed, although products with A.I technology are ubiquitous. As Michael Kearns, futurologist, puts it, 'As soon as someone gets a computer to do it, people say: That's not what we meant by intelligence.' People subconsciously are trying to preserve themselves for a special role in the universe." He also said "Every technology, not A.I alone, has benefits and harms to our human society. People will gain freedom from repetitive tasks and drudgery , that are automated by A.I. People also will have to get used to talk mostly with machines than with other humans. Nonetheless, we will be seeing significant changes in human society in the near future, whether it is due to A.I or other technologies such as bio-tech or nano-tech, we will have to deal with such changes."



In clockwise from top-left, Iciclebo, Irobi, Jupiter, Robhaz represent recently the improvement of A.I.

that the fuzzy set has an unclear border. The fuzzy theory is not a logic of "yes" or "no" but a logic of having the mid- value between "yes" and "no."

So to speak, the value of truth of a traditional thesis is only true (1) or false (0) in the logic of preexistence, but, in the logic of fuzzy, it can have an interval value. The ability of a fuzzy theory possesses a processing number and vague natural language. , Thus, computer smoothly takes an action for what human wants. The fuzzy theory offers a way of handling vague expression of people in the abstract background.

The second theory is a neural net theory. The neural net is the inner structure of human's brain. The theory is that computer makes its structure similar to that of human's

sharply grown into the most famous field.

The forth is a study on a rule-conflict resolution. In the real life, the situation when there are two or more rules that satisfy a conditional clause or a conclusion clause frequently occurs. These cases interrupt the accuracy of inference. The rule-conflict resolution is used for this problem.

The fifth is a natural language processing field. A system such as auto-translation has already been put on a practical use. If a study is much more progressed, human can exchange information by communicating with a computer.

Technical limitation & problem solution plan

There are so many obstacles to implement an intelligent system. Even though the field

Representative A.I robot of Korea

A.I. robots are more advanced day by day. Several companies such as Robotics, Dajin-system, Micro-robot in this world have been working day and night for this project. Laboratories in Korea also are making robots to prepare for the future. One of the laboratories is in the Yujinrobot company which represents A.I robot of Korea. They lead people to the cutting edge era and made A.I robots close to the people. This company ran into a blue-ocean market and showed several robots. The first robot, "Irobi" follows English words, tell fairy tales, possess a sound-recognition function, and plays , as a teaching robot.

The second robot is "Iciclebo." It is a cleaning robot expected to be home-necessary-goods soon. The robot reports the cleaning progress by voice and includes a bacterium control and air-clean ability. If a battery runs out, the robot takes a walk to the place where the plugger is located. Also, it recognizes under the chair and bed with the space recognition ability.

The third one is "Robhaz" , that is a help robot made by "KIST" and "Yujinrobot." Currently, it is used in army bases of Zaytun Division. Its mission is to break bombs, search dangerous areas, and patrol. Lately, it drew attention of the world by coming third place at Robocup competition. In the Zaytun Division, there are other robots developed as well as Robhaz. It is a "Egis" robot developed by the "Dodam-systems" company. It already has been arrangement as a guard robot. Its duty is to watch over the enemy for 24 hours, judgment on objects, tracing, and shooting.

The forth robot is "Jupiter." As a ubiquitous home service robot, it offers information about the weather and news. It can move and electrically recharge itself. It can monitor inside of a house and report it through a cell phone. These days, it is being developed for consumers in the national robot industry. Lee Ju-gyoung, Yujinrobot information charge, said, "The A.I robot market is yet on the first stage of the product cycle and, becomes the next generation with high growth industry. Three years ago, the government selected the A.I robot for the next generation industry, and invested much capital to the field. Especially, the A.I robot industry already formed a market worthy of thousand billion won." In addition, "home robot, 'Iciclebo' is sold more than ten thousands won, In the global market, the robot is coming into the spotlight. Next year, we are looking for a way to generalize A.I robots, according to the start of home robot in the national A.I robot market." She also remarked, "Lately, the number of techniques that Korea hold are less than that of Japan and U.S.A, but we will succeed if we turn to account the fact that Korea is an IT advanced country with a semiconductor-LCD."

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By Nam Seok-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

This column is looking into the theory of philosopher and understanding it through connection with the present.

...ed

Human interest in love has not been changed in the past or present time. The human live with various types of love. Those types of love are the eros, philia, agape, and stroghev. The eros is the love between a man and a woman. The philia is the love between a friend and a friend. The agape is the love of god. The stroghev is the love of parents to their children.

The eros was debated by Platon. Before discussing about love, there are somethings to know. The writing style of Platon is a conversation form and his existence is not exposed among the characters of conversation. The characters have their own values. Platon delivered a story of Socrates the master of Platon, to other characters. He negated other characters' knowledge through Socrates, and he uses elimination as a method.

Platon started off with a wrong story, told by other characters, and then he refuted debated stories. In the last part of the conversation, the story of Socrates is the core. Therefore, rather than looking into other character's stories, it is better to look into the part of Socrates.

Character of Eros through myth

The birth myth of Eros decides its character. When the god of abundant, Poros, slept drunken in the party from Aphrodite's birthday, Penia, the goddess of lack, went to a bed with Poros. One year later, Eros was born to the world. He was a spit of his mother as a deficient and imperfect existence, and thus he was an existence of eager desire to reach completeness. On the other hand, he was a spit of his father as an existence that was able to mobilize every measure to accomplish his desire. His parents' characteristics made him succeed. After all, Eros means a constant effort to pursue beauty itself.

Eros's real nature

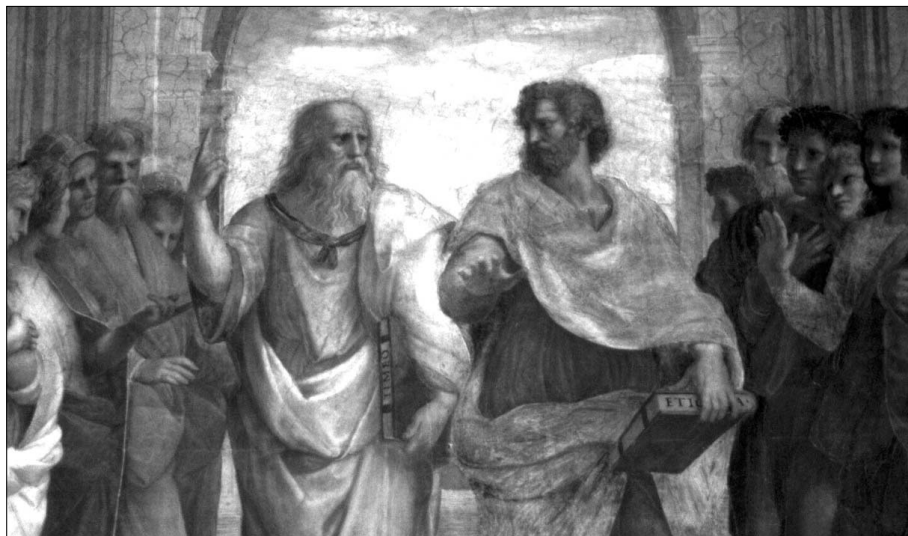
Eros is not beautiful or ugly, knowledgeable or ignorance and is not abundance or lack. Merely Eros is a middle-

existence in the antagonistic relationship. Also, Eros is the love of knowledge and wisdom. Eros is fond of a beautiful thing, and loves wisdom because the wisdom resides in the most beautiful things. So the one who loves wisdom is a meson of wisdom and ignorance.

Good conduct of Eros

The human wants good things not only to love but also to hold forever. Eros worked with beautiful things and considered beauty as a good thing. For example, the people who already possess beauty do not pursue more beauty. Likewise, the people who already possess power do not pursue power. However, everyone who possesses good things have a commonality. That is, they continue to pursue their own good things forever. In conclusion, love continues a

happiness that are guaranteed in after-life through the medium of parturition. The one who is filled with productivity in the spirit produces everything suitable for immortality to be made by the spirit. The production of the spirit is far greater than that of the flesh. For example, a person quests for beauty, because he creates a new thing only in beauty. In fact, person never creates anything from ugliness. Thus, he wants beautiful flesh more than ugly flesh when he wants to produce something. If one meets a human who has a good spirit, he or she will love both the human's flesh and mind. Therefore, he tries to teach everything to the human being; what the moral is, what the type of wonderful human being is, and what one has to do during one's lifetime because he wants to contact with beautiful things and produce something which he has obtained for a long



Platon is talking about the philosophy of love with his pupil.

conduct to keep good things in oneself forever. The conduct of keeping good things forever, produces beauty through flesh and spirit. For this, production and childbirth are the objects of love for beautiful things. Production and childbirth eternally preserve the life of mortal existence.

Thirst for immortality

If mortal existence becomes old, they disappear, and instead of oneself, they leave behind a new another existence which is a piece of them. Based on such method, they preserve their species forever. Because of this immortality, the live-existence has passion and love. The one who is filled with productivity in the flesh is going to make sure immortality, remembrance, and

time through the medium of a continued relationship. Then, he always thinks about beautiful things, and the things he produced is perfectly completed with a help from the beautiful things. At that point, the authentic affection that he and the beautiful thing hold gets much bigger than love of parents to their children. It is because he and the beautiful thing co-owns a child, which is a far more beautiful eternal existence. In fact, every person wants to have an immortal existence more than a mortal existence. For instance, many people envy poets because poets give birth to a child of a spirit like an immortal masterpiece. In fact, this child of the spirit is immortal, and it brings the parent glorious name of immortality.

Platon's core word

These are the core words of Platon. First, if beauty in every flesh is considered the same, one can stop to love a flesh extremely. The beauty of the spirit is thought more valuable than that of the flesh. The spiritual beauty makes physical beauty worthless. Second, a guide delivers a pupil to the work the pupil must concentrate on during his lifetime. The guide makes the pupil visible to the beauty of the world of knowledge. In addition, the guide blinds the pupil from certain beauty like as the beauty of a specific person as that of a boy. At last, the guide helps the pupil to create thoughts through deep quest for truth. Third, Platon showed that the love is a basic desire of the human spirit to reach an ideal and perfection.

Conclusion

Today, modern human beings must reconsider themselves whether it is indulged in love of superficial beauty or not. To overcome this, identification of beauty about the superficial and internal thing will help to change recognition about modern love leaning about superficial beauty. Also, one has to consider whether love is just understood within the narrow definition of love between a man and a woman which limits the scope of love.

Merely, on the top of a specific love about the other sex, one must move towards the wide concept of love, such as Platon's love searching for truth and love about friends and parents. Furthermore, to love everything and everyone is an impartial ideal and perfect love.

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Hydrogen vehicle springs hope for clean air

By Nam Seok-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

This column is recognizing the importance of environment and explaining science technique to preserve nature.

...ed

Due to the exhaust gas from cars, air pollutant increases. Especially, the more carbon dioxide exhausts, the more infrared ray are absorbed. This causes global warming and the temperature of earth rises, which is called "green-house effect." In such situation, people suffer from global damage from high temperature; heat, flood, huge hurricane, and rising sea. In the late 1998, about 1,550,000 ton of air pollutant in Korea was generated from cars. This accounts for 41.2% of the total air pollutant. What is more, in case of metropolitan areas, cars occupy more than 80% of the air pollutant of the city in total with centralization of cars. Many countries who realize the importance of environment are lively developing eco-automobile. In advanced countries such as Japan, the U.S. and Germany, eco-automobile, which is designed to avoid gas exhaust, continues to develop. The development of eco automobile became a trend of the world.

One of the representing eco-automobile is hydrogen fueled car. Unlike general gasoline vehicle, it uses hydrogen for the fuel that exhausts mainly water. However, this does not fully resolve air pollution issues related to car exhausts because some nitrogen oxide was exhausted from the hydrogen car.

First, the working principle of the fuel cell hydrogen automobile is to use chemical reaction of hydrogen. Hydrogen is abstracted by electrolysis and kept in the hydrogen fuel tank. Then, it is sent to the fuel cell. Next, water, electricity, and heat are formed when the hydrogen reacts with oxygen. The electricity is replenished into the battery and is sent from the battery to the motor of the

engine-room. The wheels are moved by the rotator power of the motor.

In spite of the strong wind of development, several problems are observed. The most serious problem is the way of storing hydrogen fuel. For this issue, two Korean scientists suggested to solve the problem for the first time in the world. First, Lee Heun, a professor of KAIST, department of Biological Sciences, got a spotlight from world scientists. He examined that in 0°C, hydrogen molecules can be stored in the nano sized vacant room which is made in the ice particle. For example, after a small amount of organic matter is added into pure water, it gets frozen. Then, a minuted space of nano-meter size is made in the ice particle. Professor Lee Heun disclosed that through this process, hydrogen can be stored stably in the space. Second, professor Im Ji-sun at Seoul National University, reported that it can securely store the large amount of hydrogen fuel. He applied for a patent for this finding. A laboratory hydrogen vehicle currently uses a method that the hydrogen is oppressed by high-pressure and then, put it to the tank. It is unsuitable to be put into practical use because it still has greater risk of explosion. Nevertheless, Professor Im, discovered if the matter "polymer" mix with the metal atom "titanium," this problem is solved. He found that hydrogen is filled up in the atom gaps of the matter even without pressure, so there is no accidental discharge. Also, it is calculated that three times larger amount of hydrogen can be stored in the hydrogen storage made of this matter than high-pressure hydrogen tank of the same size.

The vehicle is important in a sense that it is beneficial for the nature and human. If the popularization of the vehicle succeed, on top of expansion industry institutes, it will not be before long human will be able to live in clean earth, driving the vehicle.

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Ph.d. Kim Marn-in
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Sasang Constitutional Theory must be one of the local theories based on eastern way of thinking having found in Korea at the beginning of 20th century. Since then, evaluations of the theory have been given variously by scientists including oriental medical doctors (OMDs), and common people. In this 21st century, knowledge management trend allows us to apply any methods to business field as long as it is effective. The following is a case that shows the beauty of knowledge combination.

Leadership was the first field that Sasang was applied for in business. Max Weber (1864-1920) classified leaders as three categories; a leader who appears like lightening in confusing period to give hopes and dreams to the frustrated and finally recover it, a leader who became the king descending his father without any examining or efforts, a leader who are elected by the people on democratic system.

In business field, most studies at the beginning focused on the leadership style. Objects of study was limited to a few

people who achieved founding huge firms in Industrial Revolution period as they had just studied more focusing on war heroes or emperors in the history.

In 80's, the U. S. lost its competitiveness that leadership studies fell into swamp to find something new. They had to rebuild firms with powerful leadership rather than arguing inheritance or posteriority, nature or nurture, etc. The main issue of leadership studies in 80's was appearance of charisma which Max Weber had mentioned in 1947. Charisma revived in business field as an important condition of U. S. CEO's. Charisma was often called as transformational leadership and finally defined by B. M. Bass(1985). He insisted that transformational leadership in broad sense has to be obtained for maximizing effectiveness. At this, transformational leadership is divided into transactional leadership and transformational leadership in narrow sense that has to be selected by a leader according to the situation. For more detail, he indicated several sub contexts: transformational leadership consisted in stimulating intelligence, individual consideration, and charisma; transactional leadership consisted in conditional rewards and exceptional management respectively. His contention included experimental approach as well as defining leadership terminologies that widely accepted. In fact, suggested leadership behaviors influenced not a few CEO's of the U.S. firms that resulted in satisfactory performance. Transformational leadership is still recognized as normal concept and context in leadership studies and widely used for corporate training.

In 90's, IT business was on boom that on-line(dot com) enterprises and small sized venture business emerged in global market. In academic fields, they needed to find proper leadership concepts for them. Several concepts such as super leadership and leadership concerning team

Digest & Focus

Synthetic culture for civilization

By Lee Hyae-myung

Editorial Consultant

From August 16 to 19, ShARE-Seoul Asian Conference 2006 took place. Hosted by Sharing Analysis on Regional Economics (ShARE), the conference was held with the theme "FantASIA: Mega-wave towards the East" to discuss and share ideas on the crucial issues of the global society with the role of Asia growing with the visible progress of the continent. On August 18, approximately 40 participants gathered at College of Business Administration, Seoul National University, for a keynote session "Asia and Evolution of Common Values," by professor Kim Yer-su of Graduate School of NGO Studies at Kyunghee University.

Digest

Starting the lecture, Professor Kim pointed out that every society has cultural elements of its own, for example, religions, ethics, and forms of family. "When the societies that have different cultural forms come together into a dynamic and clear ball, it becomes civilized. Not just a collection of cultural forms but a dynamic, coherent ball yield for survival and task," Prof. Kim asserted. "Also, it should not only yield for a survival but it also has to be coherent in order to prosper in a certain sense to do things beyond basic needs. Through this, the civilization gives birth to a synthetic culture of the society."

According to Professor Kim, there have been many clashes in the process of such civilization. The most distinctive clash occurs when the west and the east values face each other. "It is quiet clear which value survived in this collision. Most Asian civilizations began to change, putting values of the west such as materialism, rationalism, and individualism before the traditional values of the east. Nevertheless, today, there is a sense that this modernization adopting the western model is gradually coming to the end," said Prof. Kim. He explained that such situation occurs not only due to the economic development of Asia, but because many values in the civilization

process started to contradict and became counterproductive for the national survival and progress.

Lastly, he once again emphasized that the synthetic culture needs to be coherent and dynamic for the civilization to survive and progress. Rearranging and reformulating, with all cultures that form the civilization. Professor Kim Yer-su closed the session with quoting Richard Rothe's mention from "A theologian of 19th century". "Since we are too deep into the western culture, it is very hard for people these days to see their culture in a universal way. The cultural synthesis of civilization should be neither European nor East Asian, but transversalor interactive. As Richard Rothe said, "whose center is everywhere and its circumference nowhere."

Focus

As Professor Kim asserted, it is true that nowadays, many criticisms about the western cultures and values are being made. Around the scholars around the world, especially Europeans, eastern values are discussed as a solution for the side effect of the preexisting cultural values. Professor Kim Yer-su pointed out four issues that humanity faces together on which its future depend on. They are; the issue of relationship between the individual and the community in which one has an existential root, the problem of justice, both at national and international levels, the problem of readjustment of human relationship to nature, the concept of what constitutes human happiness.

These issues cannot be resolved only by a single cultural value but by a merge of diverse cultural values. This should be adopted to bring out a common solution for binding societies and people. "The barrier that binds countries for harmony is coming from the ignorance to individual history and culture. Also, we have to be aware of the 'euro-centrism' that has come too deep into our society. We must realize that every resource is in every culture," remarked Professor Kim.

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Applying Sasang Theory to Business Leadership

management were published but had not been accepted as the best or the most. The reason that transformational leadership of Bass was used as factors for proving significance of Sasang types in doctoral thesis (Marn-In Kim, 2001) was to avoid odds coming with critics that always happen to new attempt. It was not so simple work to persuade academic people accepting Sasang theory which must be so strange and originated from eastern philosophy.

Samples of the research was composed of 174 people; 94 managers above assistant level of large firms, and 81 managers above director level or CEO's of venture and small firms. At this, large firm stands a firm listed in KOSPI, venture firm stands licensed by government legally, and small firm stands not listed in stock market. In result, Taeins (TaeYangins and TaeEumins) showed more strongly relevant to charismatic factors than Soins (Soyangins and Soeumins), Soyangins showed strong relevance in stimulating intelligence and individual consideration factors. In exceptional management factor, Soumins showed strong relevance comparatively but conditional rewards factors did not show any significant relevance to Sasang types. This can be translated that conditional rewards attract everyone because modern firms prefer paying by performance based on annual salary to paying by seniority. Conclusively, leadership styles implied by Sasang theory was nearly proved as a whole.

In additional analysis, it was found that Sasang distribution of the large firms were almost equal to the total in national population whereas more Soyangins were found in venture and small firms (42%). This reflects the general characters of Yangins who prefer changeable lives and shows high turn over rate in working place. Moreover, it proves that general expectations to Soyangins who are

considerate to the other people and rather emotional in human relations are not wrong. For the other transformational leadership factors exceptional management and charisma are used for leadership style stronger in venture/small firms than in large firms. This also reflects organizational culture of each firm indirectly as well as most managers of the large firms are restricted to get their styles to follow corporate styles.

By the time the thesis had been handed out to examiners, they rarely argued concerning transformational leadership part as it expected. On the contrary, more and more explanation and statistical proving had to be done to ensure validity and reliability. Sometimes they showed strong doubt for Sasang theory; what is based on the Sasang theory which enables classifying human characters, contradictory problems to build relations between inheritance of Sasang and intentional selection of transformational leadership, non existence of experimental studies proving consistency of physical features and characters, and so forth. However, application of Sasang theory have been expanded to various fields since then and not a few Korean firms have already used it for better performance.

Root of creativity stems from fringe elements

Fringe festival is a festival for a few underground cultures

By Song Dan-ah
Reporter of Culture Section

A unique festival was held at the "festive street" by the main entrance of Hongik University. There was a singer performing some movement wearing angel-wings. Sculpture and paintings were also displayed at an open air gallery. Tap dance and mime caught spectator's eyes. This was the part of the "Junggunnambang" festival.

Then, what is this festival? Let's look more closely into the Fringe Festival.

The scene of Fringe Festival

Originally, "Fringe" means things that surround us or an outer edge according to the dictionary.

The Fringe Festival was mainly composed of artists who refuse to follow the mainstream of art and who were far from adhering to popularity. This festival lets artists to hold an uncommercial event without being regulated. Typically active participation and interest of many people makes the festival a success. This festival gives strength to other artists who are engaged in underground culture and it brightens the passage for future artists who will follow us.

The Fringe Festival celebrated its 9th opening

in this year. Originally it was held in Daehakro but soon moved to Hongik University in 2001. This 17-day annual event, from Aug 11 to Aug 27, provides numerous outstanding performances in the Hongik University area, galleries, and even in Live Clubs. This year, under the slogan of "Indie-Odyssey," it is seeking to start a voyage searching for new artists and works of art through this event. To make this festival more familiar with the public, directors and coordinators have decorated the Fringe Street to build the atmosphere of the Fringe Festival. Many artists performing different types performances were easily seen on this area. 300 participating international and national groups from all over; Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand, Japan, Australia and Korea, showed that the event was becoming an increasingly global one.

Four genres of Fringe Festival

This year, the festival consisted of 4 sub-festivals consisting of different art forms. First of all, "Igudongseong" was the performing art sector. This kind of arts seeks to escape from formality and it is a creative form. It came about through innovation.

Secondly, there was "Junggunnambang." This part of the festival was mainly held on an outdoor stage, streets, even in subway stations. "The festive street," that was mentioned above, was given a new name temporarily as "the Fringe Street" to play an important role as the core of festival. It is often cited that there is no limit to the imagination of artists.

The third section of Fringe Festival is a rather popular one called "kosungbanga," meaning "a loud noise." The characteristic of this section can be guess easily: A Music Festival. There are approximately 10 Live Clubs that sponsors these Live Concerts during the weekend. The performed genre in clubs includes Hip-hop, Funk, Hard Rock and Modern Rock. The general image that people think of as indie-music is just screams and hoping around. But rather, to one's surprise, it has humorous lyrics with



Song Dan-ah / The Argus

Staffs are informing about the end of the Fringe Festival.

comfortable settings. What was interesting, there was even a striking performance which dealt with a love story between a couple that deepens with the help of an underground musical and letters.

Lastly, "Naebugongsa," which means construction work, is held in various indoor places and exhibits art. The displays were in nine different galleries and were in keeping with the artistic atmosphere of Hongik University area. It was planned in a scheme of closer participation; usually it was considered a universal rule just to view it in a distance when enjoying pieces of art work, but during this term, there was a dramatic turn in a way to view art works. Its aim was to give opportunities as much as possible to the spectators to have a closer intimate relationship with the paintings, that is to say "an active participation. One of the promising galleries, "kot" held a cheerful exhibition of young-generation artists, and "gallery scape" was in charge of 2 types of phantasmal exhibitions. Moreover, "Ssamzie space" and "gallery soop" took part in this festival to give a hand with providing

exhibition spaces. What's important is that every single exhibition held in those places was free of charge and was accessible everyday during the festival season. The feasts besides those 4 major ones had many positive trials to narrow the distance between the performances and viewers. The "creative workshop" that includes "Run Fringe," "play ground in our neighborhood" and "an excursion to underground music" participation of requires the Hongik University area residents. It exerts itself to exceed the limit of time and place in order to heighten the accessibility of independent spectator art.

Limit of Fringe Festival

Even though, the project to familiarize underground culture with people was successful, the Fringe Festival continues to be dogged by some problems.

First, insufficient sponsorship could be one. On entering this site, people met with an astonishing scene, which was silence. Even though big enterprises such as KT&G and JINRO supporting the event, it was still short

in budget.

Secondly, the spectators of this festival were partly the people who incidentally learned about this festival coming to the Hongdae area whilst the majority stated that they had not ever heard about it before coming there. Others complained that the distance among various stages was too much for them to walk. What's even worse is that the streets were infested with scattered trash because there were no trash cans to dispose of litter in. There were also a lot of complaints made by store owner and residents in Hongik University area due to the loud noise made by concerts.

Thirdly, general people are indifferent about underground culture. They not only have no idea about what underground is but they were also confused about the sequence of this festival. Entrance fee for each performance were as much as 12,000 won. Although, they were giving out discounts by issuing lunch vouchers and Fringe Big 3, it is still considered expensive to general people. It may not be expensive compared to other tickets, but people unconsciously feel that way because they insufficient appreciation for indie-culture.

Last but not least, lack of interest of mass media, such as TV, internet or newspaper could account for this matter. Mass media have the responsibility to report without distinction of rank or class, but the reality is totally different.

Nowadays the mass media concentrate on making profits by advertisements and commercial programs. As a result, it's no wonder it is strange and unfamiliar with the general public who absorb information regarding culture through mass media. In short, this is a problem triggered by mass media not doing their job properly.

Meanings and prospects of the Fringe festival

There was a famous precedent in which this kind of festival was held. "The

Edinburgh Fringe Festival" in Scotland, one of the most popular festivals in the world, is held in 261 auditoriums to screen 1967

performances for 25 days, starting from Aug 4. This festival celebrated its 60th annual commemoration. Although government had only spared 45,000 pounds. Which only counts for 4% of its revenue, to sponsor this festival, they support their festival without any delay or hesitation. It not only stands up for itself, but it also does not demand on an increase of its sponsorship. Finally, the efforts paid off by the selling of 1,400,000 tickets and drawing many people's attention. It is needless to say that the Fringe Festival is aimed at developing underground culture that is in the shadow of pop-culture. A diversity of culture is inevitable for a society to prosper.

In brief a society with only mainstream culture and an atmosphere triggered by the mass media to come up to uniformity, can never develop into a diverse society.

As a result, the Fringe Festival should be one of the defences to stop the culture from being homogenized. So for the isolated and comparably unpopular underground culture artists to freely express their artistic talents, it is crucial for the society to guarantee them with a stable foundation. The Fringe Festival should put a spur on itself to induce public's participation by collaboration with its local community. In addition, this festival can be improved with by solving its remaining problems. It is not the only case in Scotland that such a festival could be successful; nevertheless, the Korean-version of a Fringe Festival can surely measure its strength against the successes in Scotland.

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CHAFS CHAT + HUFs
Cartoonist Kwon Eun-jung



Rendezvous

What they make is not only image, the identity!

By Kwon Eun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Today, all people live in pour of design. One of those designs which people meet everyday everywhere might be visual things like logos or symbols and form the image of the company or product. Then, are those images we have on the specific company or product do not have a specific purpose? It is not true. We all develop visible images to endow intended messages for the product or brand. Well, here is a person who makes a visual image to express the identity of the company. Let's meet the Corporate Identity (CI) designer Hong Youn-ju.

Reporter : What do you think is CI design?

Hong Youn-ju : CI design is an abstract form of Corporate Identity. Including naming and BI (Business Identity), those all are recently called, Brand Identity. Becoming unified this sort of design those aren't really classified as each independent parts. I don't think there is a reason to separate them. That is what a CI designer does is from making the name of brand, sign, business card to overall images of the business.

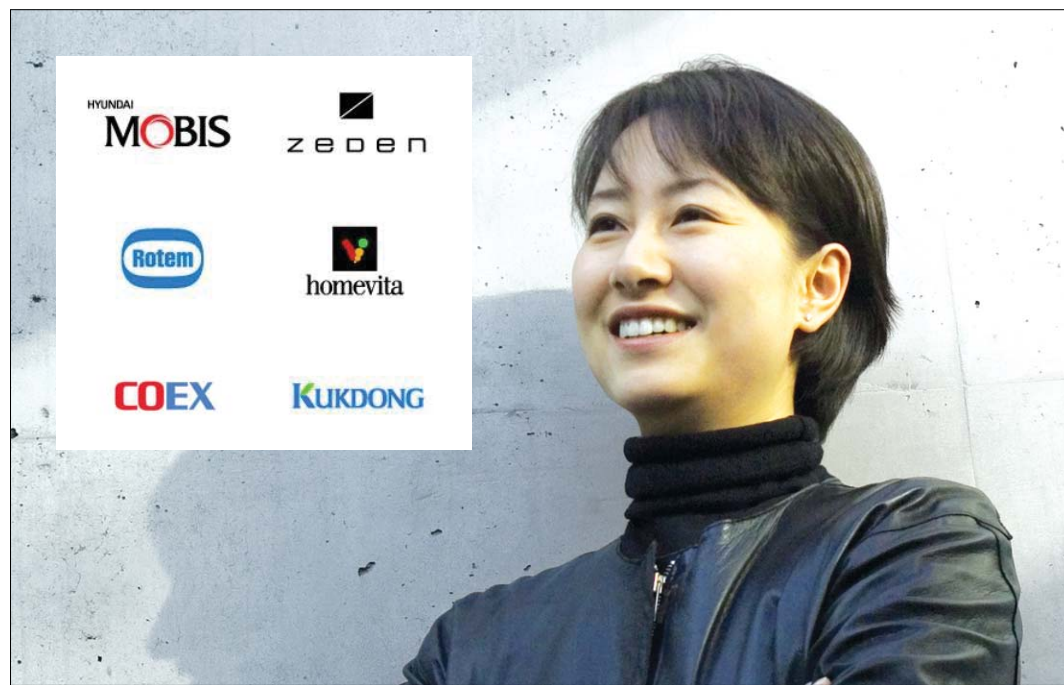
R : Is there anything different between another art and CI design?

Hong : Compare to the general art, design-especially CI design should have not only the beauty but also logics that anyone can understand what they want to express easily. General arts are sometimes just a way to express thoughts or ideas of the artist. However, design should get sympathy through public. CI design should communicate the corporation, business, and brand with the public.

R : How is the CI design made?

Hong : At first, the client orders CI design or the logo for the company. Then, we start to examine and make legitimate estimate of the work. To develop the most suitable CI design, we all should exactly understand what their purpose is such as when the company is established, how many people are working, what kind of goods they make. In order to know those things, we collect some data through interviewing staffs and employees and do other research. After arranging the character of the company, we start to make overall designs artistic considering non-artistic things.

R : What is important for CI design in artistic and inartistic?



Dookim

CI designs of Hong (left). Designer Hong Youn-ju is smiling.

Hong : Reading some recent magazines and design books, I feel a lack of perfection. To make CI design more perfect, better design elements such as the interval of each character, thickness, color, and such things should be considered. Each color is used for the most suitable logo and so does genius of English and Hangul.

And people do not see only the design. In case of inartistic design, the image should have an identity of the company that is often invisible such as mission, activity, and culture.

R : Do you have your own belief?

Hong : CI designer is a job that offers service to a client as well. So I have to stimulate pleasant through design. When I do my own work, I'm thinking if I were the client who ordered CI design. That makes me think what the client really wants. Then I never be failed in my work. The more I think the better result comes. To provide the best service to my client, I don't spare my time and effort.

R : When do you feel fruitful mostly?

Hong : Walking street, watching TV, and reading magazines, I sometimes found some designs and logos I did. Especially the CI design that I developed for "HYUNDAI MOBIS" which is a branch company

attached to HYUNDAI and makes parts of an automobile was a great success. The name of HYUNDAI MOBIS used to be "HYUNDAI precision" before renewal. After a renewal of company identity-related visuals and symbols including a name, the recognition for the company became higher. I'm very proud about many CI designs I made in the past.

R : To develop create and striking ideas in design, what would you do?

Hong : Everything. To give people an unforgettable impression, a CI designer should experience all things. Clients are not stable. Sometimes a client is a person who belongs to a fashion industry or someone from a construction or a semiconductor company. In order to make the most suitable design of each company, I try to put myself in the client company and experience the each part enough as much as possible. For example, to make a CI design for the hotel, I visit from a first-class hotel to an old inn located in a remote place. Even what kinds of paper towels or soft tissues each of them use is an important thing for me to observe. To make better and higher quality design, a CI designer should catch the difference between the highest and lowest.

R : Do your educational background and

experiences in overseas influence your work? And what is the difference between abroad and Korea?

Hong : My major was Visual Communications which has something in common with industrial design or visual design in Korea in U.S. I'm actually more influenced in artistic inclination than others. Because the CI design has started from the U.S. and Japan, a CI designer is common in abroad as a professional job. Even though it became popular in Korea as well, many people still don't seem to consider that it is an occupation. Less interest and recognition about CI design are what Koreans would rethink.

While living in the U.S. for many years, I met many Korean students who studied arts and designs. Those made me to be frown, because almost the art and designs of Koreans were uniformity. The students were all educated in Korea. I've never attended the art institute or got extracurricular. I don't mean the art institute is bad, but there is not much creativity. Even though some students' works were better than works by the instructors or faculties, I didn't think those were really artistic. Without creativity, no one can complete the job distinct.

R : What kind of design do you prefer? Are there any designs that you are interested in particular?

Hong : I like simple designs. Symbols of well-known firms including Sony, Apple, Microsoft, and 3M have been recognized for a long time without any design shifts. I bet almost everybody can recall and draw the CI logo or symbol of these companies simply by hearing their brand name.

R : How do you think about the logo of HUFs?

Hong : The emblem type is used for a university mark or logo. It looks very stable and effective to express the academism. The HUFs mark uses an emblem type as well. The logo expresses the globalization as the HUFs pursues foreign studies. However, I can't expect what the long mark which located in the middle easily. If that mark means an alphabet "I," it may be only recognized by each HUFsSan.

R : Would you like to give some comments to HUFsSan?

Hong : The most important thing in design is not only how artistic the design should be but also how much impressions the design arises. You had better raise your sights to catch such things through watching more and more work of arts not only design. Students should have an appreciative eye that can distinguish whether an art has high quality or not.

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No more formality of “1+1=2”

More diverse genres of culture are going to cross-over

By Kwon Eun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

In 2003, Lim Hyung-ju, a Korean popera singer, released his first album “Salley Garden.” His concert and album were very successful. “Popera” is a combined word of “pop” and “opera.” As a new genre in Korea, “popera” began with less public favor at that time, but now, it is a genre that gains much more popularity. Lim Hyung-ju is an artist who is recalled for popera. Similarly, the fusion jazz that is created based on rock music and jazz has great recognition in Korea. Music bands such as “Casiopea” and “T-square” that pursue fusion jazz became very familiar.

This phenomenon of combining two or more genre in music is called, “Cross-over.” It started in 1969 first by Miles Davis who was a trumpeter. The trend of “Cross-over” in the musical world became concretized as a genre. Those are popera, fusion jazz, rock’n roll, and so on. In Korea, many popular songs started adopting “Cross-over” as well. The “*Hayeoga*,” a song composed by Seo Tai-ji, is a representative example which is fusion music of Korean classical and American rap.

Then, does this trend only occur when one genre and another genre of music is mixed or combined? As the areas of art become more diverse, “Cross-over” appears more. Here are some examples of “Cross-over” art.

“Her Room” - Exhibition will be changed into stages for a play

From 8 to 26 of the last August, a play “Her Room” was presented at Arco Art Gallery in Daehakro (or called “College Street”). A play at an Art Gallery? Of course, the exhibition is held during the day using same elements with the play. This is a cultural trend of “Cross-over” as well. The director of this play Lee Hang-na intend to combine a play that is a passive art form with an exhibition that requires audience activities. Different from a general play, the play was composed up six stages. Audiences seat on the swivel chair. The actor leads the



Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

The exhibition is held on six stages which are used for play “Her Room” at night

whole story of the play and moves around stage to stage at each synopsis. Audiences also can move from spot to spot during the play.

Director Lee says “The more the Korean art cultures are opened, the easier this kind of experimental genre could come out than before.”

“Sa-choom” - More active musical with dynamic dance

What do people think is a musical? The meaning of a musical is a sort of a play that is well harmonized with music, dance, and a story. A general musical that flows into Korea follows a legitimate type of the musical.

Choi Kwang-il, the director of a danceceal “Sa-choom,” is the person who broke the legitimate and focused on nonverbal performance. It is a modern type play that uses a various genre of dance including hip-hop, break-dance, and ballet. The nonverbal type of a musical plays a simple story and uses some subtitles and images for audience to comprehend easily. By cross-over another genre of image and movie with danceceal which is embossed various kind of dance to a musical, the director made a

“Cross-over” of “Cross-over”

The director Choi said “As the culture becomes diverse, ‘Cross-over’ is a phenomenon that is people should take without conservative view.”

“Another World” - “Cross-over” Between Herself And Others

Most work by an artist Seo, Eun-ae is inspired by a mix of her self-portrait and other kinds of genre such as folk tale and pieces of *Hwato* (or called “Korean playing cards”). And she started to bring Korean traditional landscape to her work since 2004 with a combination of the classical landscape and modern type painting

Through this kind of work, she wishes to express her own ideal land. What she is combining in her work is not heterogeneous but a ideal place changes each time to time fluently without hesitation.

“Goong” - TV Drama which is made by film company

Lately, many TV dramas are produced by a film company. The good example is “Goong.” The story was based on a comic book and produced by a film company “eight peaks.” The first story ended last

March. The difference of this drama from others is that many elements of the film were made by following the form of how movie is produced. The art director of “Goong” was Min Un-ok, who is an art director of movie originally. She directed some movies such as “ChunHyang” (1999) and “Blood Tears” (2005). Also, the drama “Alone in Love” was produced by a film director, Han Ji-seung who directed some movies such as “Fun Movie” (2002) and “Don’t Believe Her” (2003).

This kind of a drama is influenced by the way how films are made. Different from the formal way to make the scenario for each episode of the drama, this type of a drama used reproduction that was usually used by film directors. Through the solid scenario and well-planned finances, directors target the high completion of TV drama.

Not only this drama, but also many other dramas like “Which Planet Are You From?”, “Stranger Than Paradise” and “Some Day” are produced by film companies.

“Cross-over” became an unavoidable cultural form. Besides music, many art and space are mixed or cross-overed. Some of them are accepted by people but some are not. The reason comes from not only popularity and artistic, but also lack of facilities and recognition. To make cultures’ high quality, it is needed the financial effort of institution and government and people’s comprehension.

The “Cross-over” in Korea as well, should find their own true colors. That is, rather than bringing foreign cultures into Korean without much thought, we should find something creative and original cross-over in Korean culture.

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Culture Trip



Song Dan-ah / The Argus

Escape from downtown

By Song Dan-ah
Reporter of Culture Section

This summer is hotter than ever with broiling sun and high humidity, but autumn with cool breeze is waiting for us. Autumn is a good season for us to take a walk. In order to escape from the noise and busy life in Seoul, people look for a hidden calm place next to the streets of Daehakro.

The answer is Seoul Castle Wall in Seongsu-dong. The Wall was built in 1396 by Chosun Dynasty, to protect the capital city, Seoul.

Over the years, the walls have lost its original shape. Also, the most of the walls disappeared and only some portions are remained from the area of the back streets of Seoul Science High School. Some other remained walls can be found around Samchung-dong and Mt. Namsan.

Following the road where the Castle Wall is maintained, you can meet lined-up Korean traditional houses with low roof. When you walk along the road, you can feel calm with a scent of old days. On the two sides of the road, trees and dense grass fill create a refreshing atmosphere.

Along the lane, there is a sign that refers to the historical spots. Simwujang, the house where Manhae Han Yong-un spent his last days, is the first notable historical place. The house is located on the slope of Mt. Buckak and faces with the north, which is unusual in the Korean traditional housing. The reason is that he didn’t want

to look toward the Japanese government office located on the southern way during the Japanese ruling period. In the front garden, an old pine tree and a ginkgo are well preserved. Also, there is one aromatic tree that was planted by Han Yong-un by himself. In the room, his precious works such as a famous poem of “*Nimui chimmu*” are displayed as well as newspaper articles. Visitors can feel the integrity of his life and the strong protest against the Japanese invasion and ruling. For several reasons above, Seoul city government selected Simwujang for “the Seoul City cultural property of August”

On the opposite side, there is Korean traditional house, Suyeonsanbang, of Lee Tae-jun, who is the best short story writer during the Japanese ruling period. The house was built in 1930. He spent the most of his life in his house for writing novels until 46 years old. Recently, the house was renovated for a traditional teahouse, “Suyeonsanbang,” which means a study room in the deeper mountain. This place is famous for the scene of TV Drama, Dr.Gang’s. Inside of the teahouse, there are luxuriant plants and grasses welcoming the visitors. A calm and elegant atmosphere satisfies guests. His remains such as ceramics are exhibited. Visitors can rest and drink traditional teas in the open air.

Those places are swarmed with people for a escape from the noisy life and relax for a while.

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Jump as high as you can

By Kwon Eun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

This new column introduces a genre or phenomenon which are unfamiliar to people ...ed.

You may know about the movie “district 13” which was released last month and could know a kind of the extreme sports called “Free Running.” Free Running has started in France in the late 1990s. Free Running also known as “Yamakasi” is a sport which is described by climbing and jumping between buildings or structures and performing feats without any equipment or supporters.

Since Free Running flowed into Korea 2003, a lot of Koreans, mainly teenagers but many layers of ages and genders including girls, enjoy this exiting game. It is true, however, that some people do not consider Free Running as a sport and often present a negative view on Free Running as compared to the inline skate or skateboard. It may be likely that Free Running is a very dangerous sport. Then, why do so many people enjoy this sport?

The basic rule of Free Running is to take an action in the settled place. The actions are measured by the length, height, speed, and moreover the artistic expression of each acting. Due to the fact that it is quite dangerous, it requires highly exercised

techniques and skills. The technique includes rock-climbing, apparatus gymnastics, and other related sports. In general, to practice Free Running, 10 or more people get together, but not at night.

Many structures and buildings are close to one another in many common villages of France, while buildings in Korea are in distance and higher. That may be a critical factor that makes Free Running more dangerous. However, as dangerous as it is to do Free Running in Korea, all free runners practice enough in order to avoid any vital accidents before they take an actual game. Free Runners gather at park or secluded place not to damage others.

Even though it is a very troublesome activity - from gathering to jumping over the structures - and others do not see it with a positive view, so many people enjoy and practice it willingly. Yun Dae-jun, one of the managers of “Yamakasi Korea,” a club that manages all Korean local Free Running team, says “If I were not a Free Runner, I also may blame them. However, the reason why I do this is to feel accomplishment and self-confidence, even if it is a very dangerous sport. And actually, it is not so dangerous at all. For Free Running preparation, we warm up at least for 30 minutes. Other extreme sports such as an inline skating or skateboarding which became universal are dangerous as well.”

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Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus



By Cha Hyun-jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

The first female painter of Korea, a writer, the racial movement activist. These words describe Na Hye-suk. In the critical biography “Artist Na Hye-suk,” one can have a glimpse of her life and pay attention to the time when she was not recognized only because she was a woman.

Na Hye-suk was born in April 28, 1896. She belonged to the wealthy class. However, she felt stifling because her family tradition was too conservative for her to accept some particular situations. For instance, her father had a concubine who was only one year older than Na Hye-suk. Based on her personal family relationship, it can be inferred why she claimed the inequality of the sex.

She made an achievement as a painter. She held her own Western painting exhibition with the support of Kyung-sung Newspaper in Seoul. It was unusual for woman to have her own exhibition in Korea. With huge public attentions, over 5,000 people visited the exhibition. At that time, people would have more interested in the fact that woman had worked on Western painting rather than in the appreciation of her work itself.

Na Hye-suk was the painter who first introduced impressionism in paintings in Korea. This is more meaningful for other artists who studied in Japan simply imitated and passively took in the Japanese technique of oil painting, when Na created her own style of art from a view of Korean culture.

Na Hye-suk took the higher education of which woman could not generally achieve at that time. When she started a journey around the world after getting married she came across rational thoughts and customs of the Western. Furthermore, by experiencing art trends such as fauvism or cubism in Paris, she learned various artistic expressing techniques. One of the influences she got from the western culture is a woman’s right. She asserted that women have the same rights as men do.

Her tragic life is derived from the society that was masterful, conservative, and a male-dominated, in the end. This tragedy is a

Getting better understanding of her time



result of her life as a pioneer of feminism. This is the result of trying to take a lead of that period to stand out as a thinker, not as a painter. In short, by pursuing woman’s liberalization and her own value on personal freedom brought miseries on herself.

It has been over 50 years since Na Hye-suk passed away. Things have been changed a lot. However, there are still lots of cases that woman mistreated in Korea; women’s unfair dismissal, disgraceful conduct to a woman, sexual harassment, and so on. Na Hye-suk was a woman who tried to change people’s fixed idea through her works such as paintings and writings.

There is the street of Na Hye-suk in Suwon. A bronze statue of Na Hye-suk is placed in the middle of the street. At the end of the street, there are other sculptures. One sculpture shows her sitting on a chair and another sculpture presents Na’s diary and poet.

However, when the night falls, the street gets more illuminated with the lighting from bars and gets more busy. The huge difference between a quiet daytime and a crowded night surely can be recognized easily. The true meaning of the street is fading away.

Na Hye-suk, being a head of her time, attempted to change the society and fought to express her own thought. Her sculpture remains all alone by itself until now in the street.

Camille Claudel is known as an Auguste

Rodin’s lover or pupil. Camille Claudel was a sculptor having great potential as well. Most people may know Auguste Rodin, the great sculptor from French, who is famous for art work, named “the thinker.” Camille was an artistic genius, but she did not get much attention from the public.

At that time, women were unfairly treated or viewed only because of the fact they were women. Claudel was hopeless to the end of her life. Her talent was not recognized, and even worse, people think that her works are echoes of Rodin. Finally, she was imprisoned in the mental hospital for 30 years because of a mental disorder.

A musical “Camille Claudel” describes the Camille’s life which could not give full play to her genius even though she has the infinite capability.

Bae Hae-sun, a prize winner of a leading actress as a musical-Aida in the 11th Korea Musical Awards, is a main character in this musical. Two actors, Kim Myung-su and Jo Jeong-keun, are responsible for another main character of Robin.

In the opening, Camille having a mental disorder appears on the stage with some other people who take a look at Camille’s art works like “Cacountala.” Senescent Camille who was confined to the mental hospital looks back on the past. Camille liked touching clays and carving woods. After her teacher who taught a sculpture left to Italy, she met Rodin by accident. She was young and has a pride on her talent.

Rodin fell under the spell of a Camille’s

charm, soon. They fell in love suddenly because they can be communicated with an artistic inspiration. Rodin employed her as an assistant for “gate.” She outstretched her talents freely.

Camille wanted to be claimed as a Rodin’s wife as well as a great artist. He had a wife who lived for 20 years already. Their love could not be understood as a formal relation. She was not recognized for her works by people, neither. People thought that Camille’s work was Rodin’s epigone.

It was true that her artistic style was similar to Rodin’s. It was only from the similar artistic trend that dominated art at that time. However, they were actually different in art style. This fact was observed from his art that was changed more delicate after he met her. Rodin was highly recognized to the public as the great artist, but Camille was just one of Rodin’s numerous pupils.

At the end, Camille left him in order to create her own art style. She opened her own exhibition with strenuous efforts. However, people did not recognize her works creative. She despaired all of her life and suffered from illness called persecution maniac. Thus, she lived 30 years in the mental hospital. Her lonely life was finished in the same place.

Camille’s miserable life was derived from complex reasons. However, the most important thing is sexual inequality that Camille was not a male but a female. Because of her gender, she could not be recognized as an artist. This implies several thoughts to the audience.

A musical “Camille Claudel” offers much interest to the audience. In the last scene of the musical, all casts sang a song to Camille “Please, come back to you.” Camille soliloquized that “It is only a sculpture where I have to come back.”

Camille Claudel having passion and aspiration about arts lived distressingly because of her gender. Now, passed over 100 years since her death, there is no change still in that women have disadvantages in society. Through her life, readers can look on the society where we lived not only the past but also on now.

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