

The Argus



Desperate Breathless Land

Our land could survive
without reckless
development



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270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)
Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 969-8886

San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyeon-myon, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
Tel: (031) 330-4113

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- *President, Publisher* Park Chul
- *Editor-in-Chief* Anna
- *Editor* Cha Hyun-jin
- *Associate Editors* Kim Eun-hye, Kwon Eun-jung
Mun Hyeon-gyeong, Song Dan-ah, Yun Ji-hun
- *Reporters* Park Yeon-jun, Jo Min-jeong, Tae Yu-mi, Yu Byung-ho
- *Professor Editor* Chae Myung-su
- *English Advisors* Mark Nicholson, Park Ji-hye

Can Korea find its way for people?

“

FTA has itself good points by looking at its objectives. However, the Korean economy is at a critical juncture, at present Korea's competitive power is feeble.

”

On March 24, 2007 National Union of Mediaworkers (NUM) came together in Seoul to struggle against the FTA. They were using all their energies. NUM announced a letter to President Roh Moo-hyun, entitled “We hope that spring will come from you.” But the next week the top trade chiefs of both Korea and the U.S. agreed to finalize things in Seoul.

All details regarding Korea-U.S. FTA were agreed on last month in spite of resorting to a stay-in strike by anti-FTA groups. The government had insisted on FTA in closed administration of the government without analyzing and making alternative ideas about economic effects for common people. The consenting party had just emphasized the positive side of FTA so far. Roh Moo-hyun administration came to close the negotiation with the U.S.. That's obviously governing mistakes. There are some questions about the administration's insinences.

FTA has itself good points by looking at its objectives. However, the Korean economy is at a critical juncture, at present Korea's competitive power is feeble. Therefore there are many questions at issue because these so-called benefits from FTA will be occupied by the U.S.. Due to these reasons, Korea and the U.S. FTA will act as the catalyst to stimulate widening income gaps between the rich and the poor.

Already, more and more people in the middle-income bracket of society are collapsing, so FTA will give a rise to make chaebols to be wealthier. There is an imbalanced distribution of wealth in Korea society. Income of people should be redistributed; otherwise common people's economic situations in the country will increasingly become more serious.

Simply, the government had explained people can buy moderate priced produce, such as beef, rice, pears and oranges from FTA. In addition, they had insisted that FTA will revitalize the domestic economy and stabilize national economy. However, FTA can not guarantee the domestic economy advance because of the outflow of the currencies.

Also the government had emphasized that Korea-U.S. FTA can bring about rising Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Even though that will be true but growth will not take care of all those problems. That is just an economic indicator, not meaning. It is merely a question of numerical value. In a word, GDP is not related to do with people's living standards and the domestic economy.

Recently, the government made an absurd remark; “We trust our people's ability.” I think that the government seems to be indifferent to our people. Korea-U.S. FTA is looming an ominous shadow. By all means, the government should not only focus on one side (rich people).

Editor in Chief Anna

An anti-Iraq war demonstration ; “Stop the war.”

On March 17, a demonstration opposing the Iraq war was held in Seoul Station Square. Korean Action against Dispatching Troops to Iraq hosted this demonstration.

This Antiwar demonstration was held all over the globe. March 17 is the day that the US invaded Iraq and failed to earn the sympathy of the world during the Iraqi invasion. Many advocates of peace participated in this demonstration. Lee Young-soon who is a member of the Democratic Liberal Party said, “Many people want a peaceful world. Bush should be reprimanded. And, I can not understand President Roh’s attitude. He attempted to ban this demonstration march. President Roh should admit his mistake and we hope that



Immigrant workers are participated in this demonstration.

more people will take part in this demonstration.” Kim Min-young who is a member of People’s Solidarity for Participatory Democracy said, “Due to the Iraq war, 650,000 people have been killed. There is no way to justify this war.” “Windy

city” and “Stop crackdown” are typical of migrant worker performances on the stage. Many university antiwar groups also participated. Nam Jae-woo (IC-00) who is leader of HUFs antiwar group said, “Yun Jang-ho was killed during an attack orchestrated by the Taliban at Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan. His death was unjust. The government should not send troops for a US-related war.” However, President Roh’s plan to repress the march meant that Seoul Station ringed with the riot police. The demonstrator’s guide for human rights was distributed to all of the participants. All participants walked to Gwanghwamun, shouting “Stop the war; We strongly condemn the invasion.”

By Park Yeon-jun

HUFsans’ step for wider world

President Park Chul of HUFs and Song Min-sun, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT), contracted an engagement of “Embassies and legations abroad for student of HUFs” at MFAT on March 15.

HUFs confer with dispatching an excellent competent person who combines excellent language ability and an international sense, pick out the first embassy and legations abroad intern. By mutual consent, HUFs decided to dispatch qualified students to major world 16 legations as an intern, and pick out the first 16 interns of embassies and legations abroad this February. Selected students as an intern are expected to be dispatched to each relevant diplomatic establishment from March. Also, they will grow into competent person who equip international sense of discrimination and professionally trained.

Intern staffing is going to be proceeded every term, the number of dispatch diplomatic establishments will expand gradually. Also, commissioned students will get each legation chapter’s estimation according to standard that MFAT decides, and HUFs will reflect the result in credit. The internship qualification requires having peculiar language ability and score, and student’s grade should be over senior.

Also, recommendation through interview and test of head of the department is necessary. School will support partial expense and airline ticket. 12 points will be recognized for students of academic center, six points for students of graduate school. The 16 countries which HUFs and MFAT contracted included Malaysia, Thailand, Brazil, Russia, and so on.



Mr. Park and Mr. Song reach agreement about internship.

By Song Dan-ah

Struggle against tuition fees

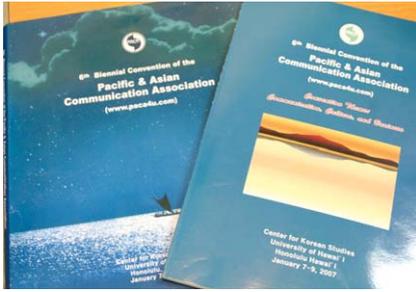
Heads of each college and organization hold up their heads. On March 15, the College of Occidental Languages, the College of Social Sciences and the College of Education representatives and the head of the students-welfare-committee (HUFswel) had a news conference to declare their commencement of action against increased tuition fees. The representatives demanded a retraction of excessive raised tuition fees under the current situation that university authorities did not clarify a process of compilation of their budget.

They claimed that a graded raise of fees between undergraduates and freshman (6.58 percent for undergraduates and 9.86 percent for freshman) is unfair because freshman must register anyhow even though they can neither accept nor decline. In a press release representatives stated, that the management distinguished the raise of tuition fees as just a cunning deception exploiting freshman’s weak position.

In the conference, a student (V-03) asked, “By my understanding, other university students’ protested against raised school fees following some bases of objective data. Was this struggle based on such credible reports?” To answer that question, a representative said, “We analyzed last-year’s budget settlement documents and currently demand this claim through that. Moreover, unlikely past short-term struggles, we will progress the protesting continuously throughout the year.” According to their new conference, improvement of education conditions and legislation of tuition fees-control policy were asked for the above-mentioned demands. In the end of the interview, the representatives showed performance breaking some pickets written “excessive raised tuition fees,” “unfair graded increasing of fees” on It is in sign of demanding of increased tuition fees’ withdrawal

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong

Convention for real meaning of globalization



A book informing about the convention

Pacific and Asian Communication Association (PACA) held its 6th biennial convention at the Center for Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii, spanning from January 7 to 9. Communication specialists in the Pacific and Asian regions gathered to discuss and ponder the real meaning of globalization.

The convention's theme was "Communication, Culture, and Business." The primary purpose of the convention was to propose how to successfully relieve and settle cultural conflicts or ineffectiveness in business caused by misunderstanding of

Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

other cultures in order to promote suitable communication with different people. Professors and researchers gave 102 presentations and exchanged information and opinions regarding 100 discussion papers. Over half of the presentations addressed intercultural communication that Koreans experienced relating to business management, mass media, and public cultural diffusion at home and abroad. One of them was "The Participation of Women and Ethnic Minorities in the New Growth Engine Industry in the Pacific-Asian Region," which suggests a necessity of intercommunication between Research & Development (R&D), the academic world, the new growth engine industry world, and government; thereby establishing effective management systems and promotion understanding of different cultures.

Another presentation, "Globalization and Ethics: Globalization's Impact on the Ethics of International Management," showed that, in terms of business management, globalization had an influence on polity, society, education, religion and most

tremendously the change of the economic climate around the world. According to this presentation, each company in the world operates in a certain management style which depends absolutely on dominant economic paradigms. Certain management styles are largely related to cultural difference and intercultural communication.

"To study foreign language we first need to study foreign culture. The difference between how Koreans think and how foreigners do may create cultural conflict. For example, Americans consider age as a symbol of getting older, but Koreans see it as a symbol of experience and respect. So, we should not talk about somebody's age in the U.S." Park Myung-seok, Professor Emeritus at Dankook University and President of the PACA, said. "As globalization constantly progresses, interpersonal and intercultural contact increase. Therefore, we have to understand different cultures, and inspire ourselves to be multi culture-oriented people."

By Yun Ji-hun

Fix beautiful sex standard for your life

On March 8, a sex education lecture was held in little theater of Student Welfare Center. Lecturer was Koo Sung-ae, the great mistress of sex education. The lecture, the first event of 19th Girls' Students Association for HUFSSans, took place for woman's day, March 8. The lecture progressed with Q&A; some students gave questions regarding sex on anonymous notepaper, which Ms. Koo answered. In addition, detailing her experiences on a current program which she was attending, her lecture helped students' understanding and won student's support.

Lee Chae-min (DIE-03), President of Girls Students Association, said, "While I was preparing this special lecture, I felt the necessity of sex education. During preparing time for a month, I was afraid there would be insufficient student's participation. I'm glad that many students were interested. We also have many plans for HUFSSans such as

college tours and remodeling of girl restroom.

In this lecture, not only girls attended but there were many boys. Lee Han-i (I-06) said that this lecture was high level more than that on TV. "This lecture would be good for couples and it is also needed for boys," she added. Ms. Koo related her experiences that various questions which she had been asked while managing her consultant office. She explained and offered information that students didn't know well and corrected misinformation that students had. She said that she wanted students to have their own values and live a happy life by themselves.

After the lecture, Ms. Koo said, "It was so frank and ostensive questions that were asked that I felt the HUFSSans' are healthy and bright. But it was somewhat confusing because some students left midway as lectures were going on.

Because lectures were going on students'



Ms. Koo is speaking her mind about sex.

class time, many students couldn't hold their seat until the end of the lecture. However, many students were satisfied with the lecture and expressed that they got many things from the lecture. After the 2-hour lecture, students flocked to Ms. Koo and tried to take her pictures and get her autograph.

Many uninhibited students compared with the past found great illumination in this lecture.

By Kim Eun-hye

Pressure mounts on business study

Focus should be on the quality of education

By **Jo Min-jeong**

Reporter of *The Argus*

When the registration of the new semester course was started, a bulletin board at “Hufslife.com” (<http://hufslife.com>) was flooded with hundreds of comments by HUFSan netizens’ claims. The major topic was that the extremely limited number of classes offered by Business Administration (BA) took away the opportunities for non-majored students who wanted to take business courses. This disturbance has started since the division of BA had decided to cut the ratio as 60 students to 1 professor in the class of required subjects.

Overheated competition for application of Business course deepens feud

At first, the division of BA changed their policy which does not allow non-majored students to register for business classes in order to protect major students in fulfilling credits this semester. However, because the “double major system” was just introduced this semester, the demand on business courses in HUFs was a far more increased.

Several double-majored students who could not apply for BA courses made the bulletin board at Hufslife.com as their ground to reproach the school. Criticizing the school involvement to this issue, they asked to offer more classes and allow non-majored students to register for the courses that only permit major students in BA similar to other divisions and departments. Many students who study BA as a second major or minor also complained about insufficient supply of courses and asked opening more classes.

Growing students’ discontent made some students claim that the school should provide the division of BA more support, although it may reduce the amount of budget allocated

to other divisions and departments. Other students brought forth a counter-argument that more support on BA would melt the uniqueness of HUFs away. Finally, spread protests online and offline made the division of BA open more classes.

Over the controversy, Professor Cha Tae-hoon, the chairman of the division of BA said, with his regret. “We had no choice but to attain the business accreditation.”

Business Accreditation, emerged as a major force in business education

“Business Accreditation” is the system that takes on added importance as the demand of business increases. The business accreditation system assures quality and continuous improvement in undergraduate and graduate education of business administration. The students from authorized or qualified universities all over the world

can widen opportunities and raise global competitiveness by exchanging valuable information with students and faculty members from other accredited universities. Also graduates can have unique advantages in their career path.

There are two specialized accrediting organizations for business programs. One is “the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) Accreditation” granted by AACSB-International in the U.S. and the other is, “The European Quality Improvement System (EQUIS) Accreditation” granted by the European Foundation for Management Development. In Korea, major universities such as Seoul National University (SNU), Korea University (KU), Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), and Korea Development Institute (KDI) acquired accreditation from AACSB. In March 2007,



Students are taking a lecture in a crowded class.

KU acquired EQUIS accreditation for the first time in Korea and became the only university which received both accreditations, AACSB and EQUIS. Besides: Hanyang, Ehwa Women's, Ajou, Chonnam National University will soon receive AACSB accreditation. The accreditation process takes about two to seven years to complete.

The required conditions for accreditation are fastidious. In order to fulfill the accreditation requirements, it is a priority matter for the division of BA to cut the ratio of the number of students to one faculty member and secure an adequate qualification of the full-time faculty who obtained a doctoral degree or had the sufficient professional experience in business over 10 years. After the business accreditation became a critical task for all universities and in turn, the faculty recruitment competition among universities became intensive, the division of BA faced with the insufficient number of a faculty members in finance and challenges in inviting and hiring distinguished scholars for the last two years. Due to the faculty shortage, the division of BA, trying to progress the procedure of attaining accreditation, reduced the number of students per course on existing courses without increasing additional classes. Courses offered in business administration just admitted fewer students than last years.

Is it impossible to get two birds with one stone?

The school ended the one-week disturbance by opening additional business courses and increasing the number of students per course. However, the overheated competition for registration of business courses would still exist as far as the demand of business is continuously increasing. The school does not try to hire more professors who satisfy the required conditions of accreditation.

Because there is no faculty member newly hired for two years, the number of students per class is around 60 to 80 or even more. Thus, students take business courses in poor conditions as compared to the courses in the linguistic divisions and departments that include average 35 students per class. "Although more sessions for the same course are offered due to the overflowing number of students, there are still a lot of students in each session. Studying in the crowded class with more than 90 students, I cannot understand the content of lecture and even cannot take notes. If I arrive late at class, I have to bring a chair from the other classroom, so it is very inconvenient," said Park Ha-na (BA-07), taking a course called "The Principle of Business and Management." For this matter, the administrators evaded the question saying ambiguously about who might be responsible, and what, if any, action should be taken by the school.

This registration issue for BA classes resulted in more from the conflict of interest between the school and the division of BA than the one between students and the division of BA. In advance, the school authority should have gauged educational demand of business and map out counter measures of the expected situation, such as expanding the number of required professors to accommodate the influx of students wanting to learn business and promote accreditation at the same time. It would be challenging for the division of BA with the limited number of faculty members to educate estimated 5,000 prospected students who want to study business.

Finding a solution

At this time, it is necessary for students to support on elevating the status shift from the division of BA to the college of BA. In an effort to this, the division of BA student's

council worked on getting student agreement on promoting the division of BA to "the college of BA" for three days, spanning from last 13th to 15th of March. However, it received about one thousand of student signatures that was below the previous target of two thousands.

"These are really challenging times. The number of student signatures on the petition shows that many students were not still interested in establishing "the college of BA." I would like to inform everyone that promotion to the college of BA is not for our division, but for all students who attend and will attend business classes. The independent college of BA can gain more power to secure contributions from the private corporations and more rights to decide how to spend and allocate their budget. The college can offer more courses as many as the demand calls for and make a progress to attain accreditation at the same time. That's the reason why we put our priority to promote our division to the college level," said Lee Myoung-jae (BA-05), the president of the division of BA.

"Regarding the tuition fees, many student's councils, including the college of Occidental Languages, Oriental Languages and Education, have spurred on the actions against the planned increase rate which the school declared. However, about the issue of upgrading the division of BA into a college of BA, student's councils tend to take up the position of being passive, mute, or neutral. Hence, just BA and General Student's Council have claimed on it," he added.

In case of the college of BA for Yonsei University, the number of professors was recently raised to 57 from 47 since 2003. And the college of BA also will receive AACSB accreditation and join the ongoing competition.

Voices on strong support for the division of BA tend to be underestimated as just a "collective selfishness," though the division of BA in Hufs has the greatest number of students 4,575 among single departments but has the lowest number of professors 26, as compared to 79 faculty members at KU and 47 at SNU. Thus, now is the time to allege the strong needs of promoting the division of BA to the whole university level through systematic and ongoing movement and support.

auroramin@hufs.ac.kr



Jo Min-jeong / The Argus

Positive voice from different eyes

By Kim Eun-hye
Associate Editor of *The Argus*

What are the university students' interests these days? First of all, employment is their biggest concern. Problems of polity and society do not come first. It is certain that those political and social problems will significantly influence their present and future. However, students are more interested in getting a job than any other issues.

This time, *The Argus* met a HUFSan, Park Hae-woong (MIS-99). He has various experiences related to social issues that he was interested in early on. It is easy to find his university life, political activities, and perspectives about polity and society through this interview.

He is currently a senior student of Department of Management and Information Systems and temporarily did not register for this semester. He is the president of Democratic Labor Party (DLP) of HUFWS Wangsan.

Originally, he was not positive about political activities. He was a typical student who has little concern about such issues. However, Kim Sun-il's death in Iraq changed him in 2004. "I felt he is a victim of Iraq war, so I joined a social movement about not sending Korean troops to Iraq. Since then, I think I have done many activities."

Why is he doing political activities that others do not care? For him, political activities are more important than job search. He said, "Politics has a significant effect on our life, but we do not usually care about it. People should engage in politics. Also, many students think that politics is not interesting and unrelated to their life." He added that many students are mentally pressured by job search and

Park Hae-woong (MIS-99) joined various political activities.

He thinks that employment issues are not everything to student.

future direction, in spite of their great potential. He asserted that there is almost no difference between concern and ignorance about politics. Although many students look indifferent, in truth, they have valuable judgments on the problems, he also remarked.

He helped local election as a Tertius candidate in 2006. He knew that university students would present extremely low participation to the election. Therefore, he wanted to increase voting participation and productivity for his candidate. While he was taking a leadership on an election campaign, many people ignored him. Moreover, some people described that he looked like a high school student because of his young face. He was upset about that. "I canvassed for votes by riding a bicycle and using a megaphone different from other candidates because of insufficient budget. I was in a bad situation. Only children liked my bicycle campaign and I got many good responses from children."

People have diverse views about university student political activities. Negative views are more common than positive ones. Many students have concern about his actions and express their opinions from pole to pole. Some people asked him to stop political activities while he was a student. However, he said that it is very important not for him but for Korea.

Especially, he did several activities in 2006: Running for a local election, supporting a free study room, a movement for free medical services, an anti-FTA movement, country traversing for unification, etc. How could he manage his time efficiently? "To be honest, I had no free time after joining the student movement. I was always busy. However, many people supported me, so I was able to complete things better compared to my actual effort," he said modestly.

When contacting him for an interview, the thing that he worried was the bias view about him. However, his thought is not the extreme left. He is concerned and endeavoring for upright societal empowerment. His attitude is positive to people.



Kim Eun-hye / *The Argus*

He emphasized it is not bad for students to do political activities.

grace@hufs.ac.kr

Sending one's love through hands

By **Jo Min-jeong**
Reporter of *The Argus*

From left to right, Lee Hye-mi (C-06), Kim Min-ha (C-06), Kim Eun-hye (C-06), Kim Hyun-gu (ICE-02), Kim Young-eun(C-06).

These days, flooded by efficacious medicines and modern medical science, people tend to think that taking pills or having an injection is the best way to recover. "Onnuri" members try to attend to illness somewhat differently, through behavioral therapy, which puts acupuncture and moxibustion (which is a healing process involving burning traditional medicinal herbs, like mugwort) on hands and feet. They have done voluntary services to treat many sick people from their near friends to the aged who live in the middle of mountains. Lend your ears to them from now on.

Reporter (R) : *Is there anything that made a particular impression on you while learning acupuncture and moxibustion?*

Kim Min-ha : I once went to my major's "Membership Training (MT)." When I was preparing to go my club senior packed so many acupuncture needles, saying that "These will come in handy." Actually, there

were many classmates who underwent symptoms such as a hangover, a headache, indigestion in the MT place. So I could help them by using needles. I felt so great when they appreciated to me.

Kim Young-eun : Before we put a theory into practice, we have to study it thoroughly. Throughout this time, I was totally stressed out at managing both classes and acupuncture studies. However, such a thought that I have not just labored in vain burst upon me whenever I put needles in a body of the sick and hear them saying, "Now I feel better."

R : *Have you ever done voluntary activities? If you had, what do you feel and what did you think about?*

Kim Eun-hye : I had always hoped that I could do simple treatments for my grandmother because she can not move her left side at all. One day, a long time after I started to learn remedies, I put needles and burnt moxa on all her left side including her shoulder, arms and legs three times or more. After then, I found her condition improved appreciably! And she also told me so. That was my day.

Lee Hye-mi : I had a similar case. My aunt had seen the orthopedist about her poor

waist, but it had no effect. She said that it was not until I treated her by acupuncture several times that her waist got better. That's true, believe it or not.

Kim Hyun-gu : We regularly went to provinces, located in out of the way places, to serve voluntary medical treatment every winter vacations for about ten days. There were many senior citizens who can not receive basic medical coverage because of poor mobility. When we first met them, they considered us unprofessional and some of them even refused our treatment. However, after they talked about many things with us during acupuncture and moxibustion sessions, we all became close. A few days later, they visited us and asked for medical treatment to their stiff shoulders, knees and hips sprained. Actually, in ten days, all of them mended quickly under our care. It was unbelievable. While we stayed, many of them brought us some food like chickens, sweet potatoes and steamed pumpkin. We all knew they can not cultivate in winter so must of only had a little money and things to eat. We were really moved. And I felt like they were my grandparents.

auroramin@hufs.ac.kr

Join in

A reporter of *The Argus* went to "Onnuri" office, which is located in second floor of HUFS Student Center, Wangsan campus. Five members of "Onnuri" welcomed the reporter smiling brightly, and suggested some free study-related examinations and treatment to the reporter.

Before they began, trying to relax the reporter who became rigid with nervous tension, Kim Hyun-gu (ICE-02) started to massage its hand tenderly. At that time, the reporter was a little chilly, so had cold hands and feet. Then he brought some moxa, and cauterized the top of its tips, saying it is a good exercise for a body chill.

As the agreeable smells of mugwort spread all around the room, soon the reporter felt at ease and warm.

Waiting for the moxa to burn away, the members taught the reporter some palm spots of the hand for acupuncture which would be helpful when one has symptoms such as a headache, a stomachache, and indigestion. "You don't have to spend a lot of money at a drug store to treat such simple symptoms, because the acupuncture and moxibustion can deal with those more effectively and quickly than nontraditional medicines," said Jung Eu-duem (OM-07).

After treatment, the reporter's cold hands

became warm quickly. "If you can use moxa or medical needles, if there is a problem, you can fix it early on, instead of waiting too long. I don't think that this is serious, but I'm glad you came in to have it looked at," Park Hee-jung (OM-07) added.

It is easy for people to take a pill when they are ill. However, acupuncture and moxibustion are a very special way to cure oneself and others. Isn't it good to hold another's hand and talk with each other, while using heat treatments and applying acupuncture, rather than spending money to buy medicine?

Reality of unsuitable

Limitations of law cause reckless development making human's life challenging

Hwaseong is well-known as a typical reckless development area. This scene is revealing an apartment alone standing in a mountain. That is a serious problem, for the residents have trouble in enjoying their welfare.

country use plan

By **Yun Ji-hun**

Associate Editors of *The Argus*

Reckless development is generally defined as a “development without systematic plan.” Under reckless development, areas or lands are separately developed on a small scale, not grounded in well-ordered city planning that aims at reasonable growth. The development brings about poor facility plan, for its main goal is to acquire only housing sites. In addition, residential lands are developed near principal roads of new town, which has negative effects on planned cities, preventing their infrastructures from functioning properly. What’s more, residents’ qualities of life can be damaged or endangered since few facilities for residents’ welfare are equipped in collective housing areas.

Causes of reckless development

There are a few reasons for reckless development: local governments’ exceeded



New factory site is being developed.

Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

permission for the development in order to build houses and drive people into their district, construction-related law, which are thoughtless for the environment, limitations of metropolitan city planning, ineffective environmental impact assessment, and so on. Two of them, limitations of metropolitan city planning and ineffective environmental impact assessment, are especially fundamental causes of reckless development.

Limitations of metropolitan city planning

What metropolitan city planning aims for is to suggest long-term prospects of the growth of cities which adjoin one another, and manage their growth. The city planning obliges many infrastructures to be constructed: roads, railroads, canals, squares, waterworks, sewage works, electricity, gas, and heat installation. However, under current city planning developers do not have to establish metropolitan transportation arrangement if they develop housing sites less than 300 thousand *pyeong*, for “A Special Law Regarding Conurbation Metropolitan Traffic Control” was legislated in 1997. The law includes a clause that only housing site development district over 300 thousand *pyeong* or accommodating at least more than 20 thousand people is duty-bound to have road or rail connection to wide area traffic network. To avoid the legal duty a number of housing sites are expediently developed to divide large areas into a few small areas, or below 300 thousand *pyeong*. For example, in Yongin, there are 18 public housing site development districts, only two of which, Jukjeon and Dongbaek, are developed above one million *pyeong*, similar area of new towns. The whole

development area of the 18 districts is nothing but five point twenty-five million *pyeong* which does not reach five point ninety-four million *pyeong* of Bundang new town. This indicates that most of Yongin’s districts are developed on a small scale, or below 300 thousand *pyeong*. Therefore, even though housing site development is completed, the developers do not make metropolitan transportation arrangements. That’s why the rate of road of northwest area of Yongin just reaches one point eight percent. The rate is much lower than 19.9 and 20.9 percent of Bundang’s and Ilsan’s respectively.

Reckless development problem is more serious to cities which lack infrastructures. Seoul, Incheon, and Suwon have already had enough infrastructures. This is why it is likely when many districts are developed there, they will have less social and environmental problems to overcome than any other city where infrastructures are not built. There are 18 development districts in Goyang, over half of which are below 300 thousand *pyeong*. Because most of them are around Ilsan the new town, many people are suffering from a rush hour traffic jam on metropolitan area’s principal roads including *Jayuro*, *Tongilro* and so on. Furthermore, Gimpo has eight, Namyangju seven, Pyeongtaek 12, and Hwaseong five districts whose areas do not reach 300 thousand *pyeong*, and due to this, side-effects such as a traffic jam is deepening.

Nevertheless, the current government does not impose restrictions on the reckless development of the cities. In the end, this will lead and produce a vicious circle of reckless development; that is, reckless developments continue in order to hold back other reckless developments.



Many small factories have been already built.



An auto parts factory is standing beside rice fields and a house.

Ineffective environmental impact assessment

Environmental impact assessment consists of three steps in its process: drawing up an evaluation sheet, discussion and examination, and fulfillment and administration. A developer draws up and announces the rough draft of an evaluation sheet. Then, one holds a public hearing to collect residents' opinion and ideas. Ministry of Environment (MOE) examines the evaluation and notifies an organization to approve developments of its examination. Discussed and examined things are fulfilled and MOE or the organization manages and controls them. However, lots of people have pointed out ineffectiveness of this environmental impact assessment, because it has a few problems.

Firstly, a developer expediently draws up or fakes the evaluation sheet. One divides development areas into many parts. Then, using others' names one illegally registers for respective development to every part in order not to meet the conditions for letting the assessment fulfilled. For instance, if developers are willing to construct roads, they should make environmental impact assessment of every road above the length of four kilometers. Supposed to build a road at 10 kilometers, one divides the road into four parts, three, three, two and two kilometers (Connection Development). One registers for first part development using one's name, and for the other parts using others' names. Developers can slip from the grip of the law in this and another way. As a result, although different names are put down in developer register forms, only one absolutely earns a substantial profit. Besides, a lack of the whole assessment can exert a bad influence upon the environment.

Faking or copying the evaluation sheet also often is taken place. Recently, regarding faking the evaluation sheet, there were serious doubts as to whether the assessment of construction of J (initial of certain golf courses) golf courses in Pohang was fulfilled properly or not.

Secondly, sometimes the assessment was one-sidedly made by developers without residents' participation. Public hearings have to be opened if residents request to developers to hold the hearings. Nevertheless, developers just inform them of checking the rough draft of the assessment. It is also to break the law. This shows that developers try to just increase their profits in the way of disregarding outer opinions and situations.

Solutions to reckless development

To relieve and resolve the problems mentioned above, it is necessary for metropolitan city planning and environmental impact assessment to be revised effectively. Metropolitan city planning has to be more detailed and specific so that it can continuously maintain its primary purpose of promoting long-term growth of attached cities. Moreover, it is very important to minimize side effects and regional damages caused by reckless development through researches and studies on each city's self-sufficiency and mutual relation. So, each city may not experience difficulties and preclude them from collapsing together like domino.

Environmental impact assessment needs checks on irregularities and corruption. What is the most critical problem in current assessment is connection development, which is not being considered as a whole development but separate one. Due to this, overall impacts upon the environment can not be evaluated. Zi Tzan-hyuk, a staff of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, said, "From now on, connection developments have to be viewed as a whole development, and at the same time those who abuse weakness of the assessment have to be kept under legal control."

Development is to ultimately improve human's qualities of life. However, reckless development makes human's life be in poor conditions. In a society where the reckless development spreads, the environment is exposed to indiscriminate destruction and severe contamination, and human beings can not avoid falling victims to corporate development profits as well. It is the time to revise current system, including environmental impact assessment, metropolitan city planning, and so on. The central and local government have to improve unreasonable law that justifies unconditional development. If they do this, human beings' life as well as the environment can be provided with constant protection.

maga723@hufs.ac.kr

Justifiable reasons for developments

By **Yu Byung-ho**
Reporter of *The Argus*

As you go into the spot done reckless development, usually it is easy to see the quarrel between the construction company and the environment-concerned group. Of course, the environment needs to be preserved. But it needs to listen to the side of the construction company. Because it has the reason to develop although the environment is ruined. There is an organization rising Korea economic power and leading architecture technique in Korea, "Construction & Economy Research Institute of Korea (CERIK)." Lee Bok-nam, Research Fellow in Division of Construction Management. Works here. He provided the information related to the construction company.

What is reckless development?

The reckless development is known to be an environment disruption, but the right definition is "Unplanned Development." If such development occurs, the household surroundings would be likely to be poor-infrastructure. The infrastructure is the facility that is necessary for living, for example, a road, water supply, and drainage.

Why do you think reckless development occurs?

The reckless development usually happens with the inequality between demand and supply. It is time when the supply cannot follow up the demand. Recently there are great needs for the residential area. To meet the standard, the government has developed "The fourth Multiple Purpose Development of the Land Plan" that increases the wide residential area up to 5.8 percent of the land. From the government standpoint, it is possible to change a hill to a flat to satisfy the national needs for residence.

Why does "The local autonomous entity" permit the development?

The number of residents increases if the number of apartments increases. "The local autonomous entry" wants to increase the number of residents because it would have more power as people increase more and more. The power means the size of the internal revenue. The existence is threatened if the power is weak. Jeongseon-gun, for example, the number of residents in this area is rapidly decreasing. Jeongseon-gun would lose the status of "gun" and be merged into another "gun."

How does the reckless development mainly progress?

The construction company can start the development after getting the permission from the government. There are some conditions to get the permission including "The traffic impact assessment" and "The environmental impact assessment." It is possible to get the permit after satisfying those conditions.

The conditions have a blind point. The blind point is a boundary line like the qualification. If the number of houses built is less than the

boundary line, it can avoid the regulation. Supposing that the boundary is 100 houses, if the construction company build less than 100 houses, it can avoid the regulation. When the construction company wants to build 500 houses, first they build 100 houses. And later, they build 100 houses more in the same place. In this case, the company reports the added infrastructure using existing infrastructure which exist for former 100 houses. Eventually, 500 houses only have the infrastructure which is sufficient for 100 houses.

What is the solution?

It is correctly defined to the limits of "The law of the amount." Recently the law is implemented. But it is necessary to reinforce the regulation more strongly. The government will fix the number of houses which will be made in the residential area. In other words, if the limit is 100 houses in the residential area, in that place the construction company cannot build more than 100 houses.

Environmental groups struggle with the reckless development severely. What do you think about the environmental groups?

It is not true that the environment is on crisis. Recently the area for residence is 6 percent of the whole territory. Of course, there are some worse cases of ruining the environment. However, it is not right that all construction companies are blamed. Environmental groups persist to stop the development. This is wrong. If the development is useful and important, it should be practiced. Recently "Hynix" tried to make a factory in Icheon, Gyeonggi-do. The environmental groups absolutely objected to it. However, it is necessary to balance which is more valuable between the economic effect and environmental pollution. Sewage disposal facilities by the owner of the factory is under consideration. After enough consideration, it is better to develop the environment to content the demand. However, we would protect the environment, if possible.

Is there a way to develop without destroying the environment?

"Manhattanization" and "Accumulation" could be an alternative plan. "Manhattanization" is the urgent problem which we face. It is difficult to expand wider, so expand the area for residence higher. "Accumulation" is gathering the houses so the space returns to the nature and we use the land efficiently. Usually the cities in Europe adopted this pattern.

qheoska7@hufs.ac.kr

Lee Bok-nam, Research Fellow in CERIK

Yu Byung-ho / The Argus

Damage to people in Hwaseong

By **Yu Byung-ho**
Reporter of *The Argus*

The reckless development damages the Metropolitan area. A development has to follow the city planning, but some developments which have occurred in several metropolitan areas don't seem to do so. It is easy to see an apartment built in the middle of mountain and a village located on the center of farm. Hwaseong is one of the worst areas which carried out reckless development in metropolitan area.

Ruin of a valuable hilly country and village

There are some developments along the 39th national high way which is located at west coast. Entering one of industrial complex in paltan-myeon, 20 small factories gathered together along a narrow road. A stream flows where the road start was polluted by dirty water from the factories which don't have any purifying system.

The village which has a stream in front and



① There is only narrow road to the industrial complex.

② The stream is covered with cement illegally.

hill in behind looks like a Korean traditional village. Originally the village was the traditional one, but the reckless development swallows the traditional village.

There is a trace of incinerating in front of the entrance of all the factories. On the 39th national road, it's really easy to see such kind of small industrial factories.



Damage to local community

The reckless development brings lots of aftermaths. Main problems are traffic jam, water pollution, damage of the forest, and unequal budget of excessive investment. The supply could not catch up with the demand of using the road. Because the water supply and drainage are unequipped, the factory uses underground water. And they throw away the water back to the stream without purifying. At last, the polluted water damages to near farms and fields. Damaging of the forest may bring about breaking of the ecosystem. "The local autonomous entity" has to build the infrastructure, if the development finishes without the infrastructure. The estimate could not include the expense of the infrastructure like that. So the local autonomous entity faces the inequality of the estimation and the policy.

qheoska@hufs.ac.kr

Interview



Lee Hong-keun

An executive secretary, in hwaseong federation for environmental movement

Among developments, is there an example of failure?

An example is Byeongjeom in Taean. "Korea National Housing Corporation (KNHC)" planned the development of Byeongjeom. Despite a large scale of infrastructure of the planned city, a sidewalk which is the base of the

infrastructure has not been equipped in Byeongjeom. Because of side walk, around 1 meter, the residents are very inconvenient to walk. Reason of this problem is the impossible development implemented by KNHC.

What is cause of reckless development?

The biggest problem is an inefficiency of the law. The policy transforms "The Country Use Law" to "The Law Regarding the Plan and Use of the Country" for preventing the development of "the farmland possible to develop." But the revised law doesn't charge anything. The revised law is related with the 70 percent of the whole land to the land for planning and management." It means that the law ever

leaves the reckless development.

If reckless development is done in Hwaseong, is there any damage to people?

The traditional village is destroyed by the reckless development although many villages are characterized Korean tradition in Hwaseong. Before the reckless development, the residents lived to create the culture related to their lives. But the factory which appears in the village has pushed the traditional village. The residents have been left in their hometown, because of the loss of lives. Though they receive the compensation money, it is difficult to change the life style.

Put green brake on reckless development



By **Tae Yu-mi**
Reporter of *The Argus*

Tan stream in Bundang

Reckless development made imprudently for streets, buildings, and factories devastates mountains and forests. Also it lacks self-sufficiency of the city, reduces quality of life, and brings social imbalance. Thus, to solve those issues, the government set the counterplan and arrested the supply of a housing complex. However, the local autonomous entity whose main goal is to pursue public revenue's expansion as well as the construction law takes no thought of environmental preservation accelerated reckless development.

Yongin from end of 1990's was developed without careful considerations. Much sewage was lowed in and thus, threatened the ecosystem of the Tan stream, a tributary to the Han River. The quality of water was getting worse because of the influx of dust from a field of construction.

The most important imbruing reason of the Tan stream's upper stream is the influx of life sewage due to the reckless development of Yongin, Suji, and Jookjeon. Until 1990, Tan stream maintained the quality of water from second to third grade, but the quality of water exceeded fifth grade at 2000 because of reckless development. It was getting more serious so it needed urgent countermeasure.

Sungnam city takes measures to cope with the situation for recovery of wrecked natural environment. It was a supply of water to Tan stream, 12000 ton per a day from the Paldang waterworks. Recently, started the supply at the Dongmak stream that the upper side of Tan stream. Through the water-purity control system, water quality was evaluated fifth grade above until 2006. Until 2013, the city is planning to receive second or third grade for water quality.

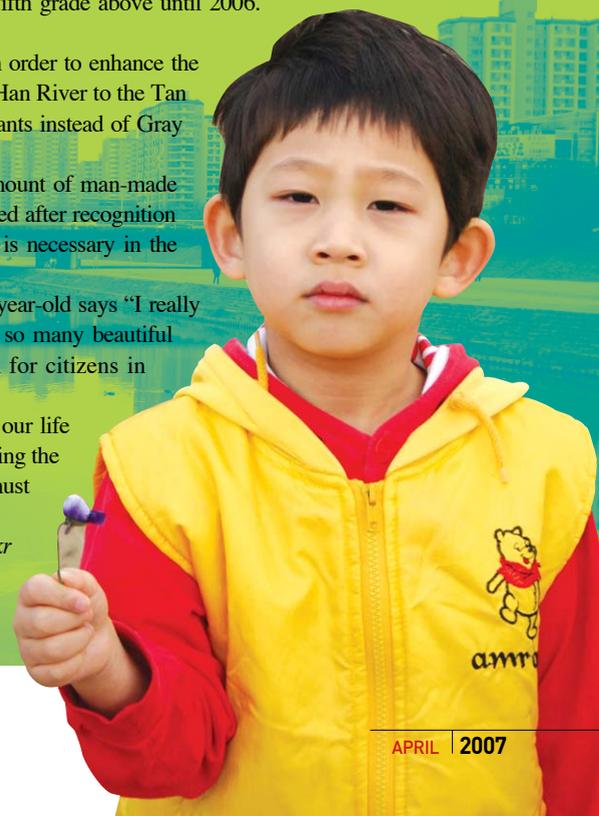
At the same time, Sungnam city says that they will promote a green tract of land in order to enhance the quality of residential life. For example, in order to make fishes bringing up freely from Han River to the Tan stream, the waterway will be built under Han River. In addition, there will be many plants instead of Gray concrete in a dike.

In order to shift a Tan stream into a breathing place of ecosystem, the minimum amount of man-made facilities and improvement of nature are required. Now, the Tan stream started discharged after recognition of serious damage made by reckless development. However, systematic management is necessary in the whole section of the Tan stream.

Recently, many people jogging and play a basketball in that area. Han Yoen-su, ten-year-old says "I really like this place because I am interested in cycling with my grandfather. And there are so many beautiful things such as water, ducks, flowers..." The Tan stream became the peaceful park for citizens in Bundang.

The reckless development is still increasing recently in Korea. It is very threatening our life and nature. We must think once again before making a decision on development. Following the restoration example of the Tan stream, developments in existing doing indiscreetly are must recovered. Protect nature. It means protect ourselves.

Yum@hufs.ac.kr



Two contrasting sides of separatism

Separatism could be solved ;
put effort for self-independence first

By **Park Yeon-jun**
Reporter of The Argus

The world has been in conflict with diverse religions and ethnic groups. Modern disputes occurred from nation's strife to problems based on economics, ethnicity, and religion. Due to this, separatism was formed. Separatism means that activities within a country involve members of a group who wants to establish their own separate government or tries to do so.

There are two places with remarkable separatism; Quebec and Basque. Quebec has a big movement of independence. However, in Basque, the possibility of independence continues unabated. Observing two areas, what the most important thing to be a country is can be figured out.

Basque, still hungry

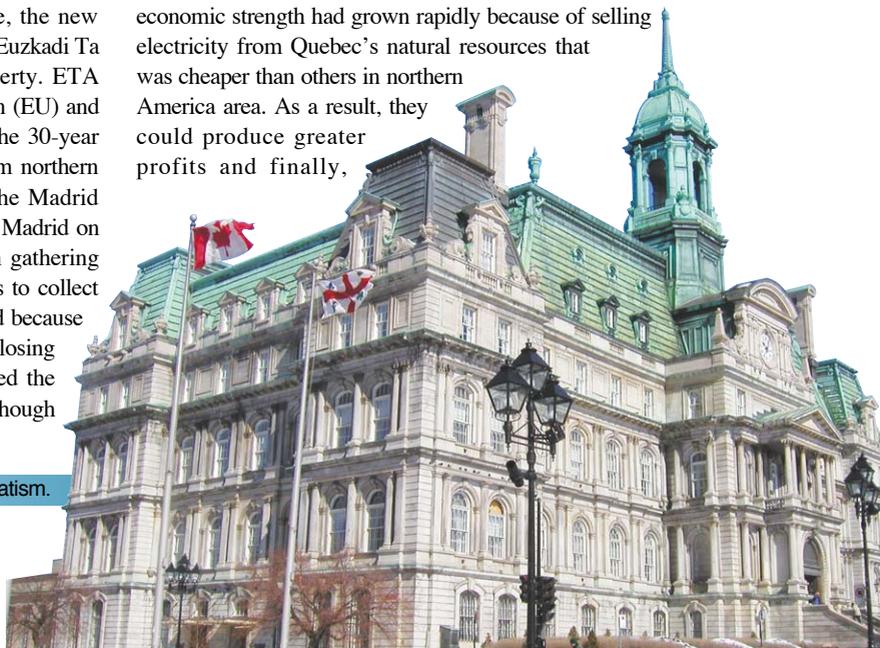
Basque reaches two continents - Spain and France. Basque has the oldest history in Iberian Peninsula. Under the French rule, Basque was merged into Spain by compulsion. Inhabitants of Basque have been forced to use Spanish and follow Spanish's culture and custom, even though they have their own unique culture and language. Basque refused to follow Spanish. Thus, Basque people fought for freedom, but they were ignored all the time. Its effort was continuously rejected because Spain could get smaller than before. Therefore, the new generation in Basque organized the extremist group called Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna (ETA) meaning Basque fatherland and liberty. ETA regarded as a terrorist organization by the European Union (EU) and the United States. Over 850 people were killed during the 30-year campaign independently to separate the Basque state from northern Spain. This year, ETA made two bombing attacks to the Madrid international airport on January and the subway station in Madrid on February. The problem is, Basque separatists have been gathering called a "revolution tax." ETA threatens company leaders to collect tax in Basque. Last year, 20 firms in Basque were attacked because they did not pay the revolution tax. As a result, ETA is losing some support in recent years. In the long run, ETA asked the Spain government for truce between Basque and Spain. Although

Spain government accepted their request, the conflict started again because ETA made bombing threats again. That is not the first time. Last 1998, the same thing happened between Spain and Basque. ETA wanted Basque to be an independent country at the time of armistice, but that was just a hope. ETA is still making a big accident in Spain. Moreover, ETA is not accepted by many Basque people. Besides, it would be a doubt that Basque can control the country if Basque is independent from Spain.

Quebec, the sweet escape

Conflict between France and England in Canada to build colonies in 18th century made an outbreak of separatism of Quebec. France was beaten by England at that time. However, many French remained in Quebec. England forced the remaining French to use only English. Naturally, the French was excluded in political, economical, and educational decisions in the nation. Many French who remained in Quebec were the lower class in the society for 150 years. As a result, a riot broke out in 1837 because they could not endure with English's discrimination, and then, they started unique movement called a "quiet revolution". Schemes of a "quiet revolution" are modernization of Quebec and succession of their traditional culture and economic development. They never stopped, but still struggled in order to keep French culture connected with France. In 1968, the French in Quebec found a political party. Quebec's economic strength had grown rapidly because of selling electricity from Quebec's natural resources that was cheaper than others in northern America area. As a result, they could produce greater profits and finally,

Montreal city hall is the place to begin Quebec's separatism.





Quebec and Canada flags is flap.



A demonstration against ETA was held in New Year's day in Spain.

established a company operated only by the French in Quebec. Many French in Quebec could get a job. Economic strength made their traditional culture remain more easily. French used today in Quebec is similar to the one from 18th century. That means that they have been keeping their traditional culture and language well. They also have buildings and properties using French architecture style. Now, Quebec is one of rich provinces in Canada because of their endless effort which made Canada can not ignore French in Quebec anymore, so Canada government changed their language rule from only English to a dual language policy, English and French. However, Canada does not want Quebec to be an independent country because Canada is afraid of losing their power. If Quebec is out of Canada, Canada will move down from the second biggest to the fifth biggest country and receive severe economic loss. A remarkable fact is that Quebec has great potential to be an independent country. Last year on November 27, a new law that Quebec is an independent nation within the united Canada went through the parliament. That was a landslide victory because the number to vote for was 226 and the number to vote against was 16. Canada announced Quebec as a single nation within the united Canada. Stephanie Han, who lives in Quebec, said "Many French in Quebec are looking forward Quebec to be an independent country. They are excited than ever before." The Quebec party proposed the 3rd vote process in order to declare the true independence. Until now, Quebec inhabitants went through two votes. However, at that time, many English still lived in Quebec, so two voting events were in vain. Nevertheless, the French's effort on independence in

Quebec through a quite revolution strengthened French community. As a result, Quebec is a French world. If that third vote result brings a majority for the agreement, Quebec can be a country that has a real sovereignty. They say "we can stand by ourselves without Canada."

Two faces of separatism

Why does Quebec have great potential of being independent whereas Basque still has only conflicts even though they faced with similar situations and pursued separatism? The French in Quebec and Basque people are the minority groups and suffered from suppression in order to maintain their culture, language, and so on from the government that they belonged to Canada or Spain. The reason is a methodology. When Spain rejected Basque's argument, the young in Basque made an extremist group ETA and chose terrorism as their last-ditch effort. Many Spanish are afraid of retaliatory terrorism. Even in New Year's Day in Spain, many people in Spain area took to the streets against ETA. As a consequence of ETA's bombing, not only the head of state but common people in Spain were killed. In the bombing accident on February, the injured were civil guardsmen, members of families, passersby and people standing at the bus stop. It is reasonable that many Spanish loathe ETA. Even some Basque people hate ETA because they are collecting a illegal revolution tax. Now, Spain government announced a break in the conversation between Spain and Basque. With about 40 year's history, the word "Terrorism" represents Basque's separatism. However, Quebec's approach to the same issue was different from Basque's. The French in Quebec was oppressed during 150 years. France and England did not get along well with each other after the Hundred year's War and the pain of remained French in Quebec was considerable. Nonetheless, they chose not violent actions but "Quiet Revolution." They realized that the effort for making a realistic and practical national system, economic power is more important than any other things. Canadian government is frightened about Quebec's independence, because their efforts resulted in success soon. After the riot, Quebec could choose violent actions, but they did not. In fact, French in Quebec could break the war between Canada and Quebec using the French power. Their realistic view made Quebec to be a country, not taking the violent action. Basque could choose a realistic plan. In order to lead to the economic growth, they can develop the tourist industry and steel industry. However, ETA takes the violent line and thus, Quebec's economy suffered from 9 billions euro losses last year. Violence results in another violence. ETA's attitude made possibility of independence from Spain harder. Secure foundations of democratic and realistic national development plan should come first for independence.



ETA attacked subway station in Madrid on February, 2007.

A solution of separatism

At the present, many countries are going under separatism and independence. The reason why they want to be an independent country is their wish of having their own nation. Peace is what people want. Conflicts from separatism should not be continued. However, efforts of secure foundations of the democratic and realistic national development system are necessary for the group that places a primary importance on separatism as we can surmise from Basque and Quebec's instance. Would it be better to establish the internal self-reliance and realistic nation system than violent attitude?

pyeoqkr@hufs.ac.kr

Illegal invasion to Boryeong coast

By **Yu Byung-ho**
Reporter of *The Argus*

Since 1997, the one shipyard located in Boryeong has been gradually making illegal reclaimed land. The size of that land is about 15 thousand *pyeong*, a unit of area. The shipyard has dumped its waste without processing the sewage in disposal facilities, which ruined environment. It also damages the life of the local residents, because it would not utilize the safety facilities for protection against dust. The residents who cannot bear have demanded Boryeong to restore the original state several times. Boryeong, however, have turned off listening to demands.

Shipyard which acts illegally on illegal reclaimed land.

Recently in Gojeongri, a young men's association is the center of residents to face the shipyard. Choi Pil-gyu, the president of the young men's association, and Choi Tae-gyu, who is a staff member of the young men's association, help to report the local difficulties and pains.

Entering the shipyard, Choi Pil-gyu points to the signpost. It says, "permitted lease period-until June 10 2006." However, the shipyard is still operating despite of overdue. The sand is piled up near the sea. Choi Tae-gyu said, "the sand might be used to enlarge the illegal reclaimed land to recover land from the sea." Mr. Choi added "The shipyard maybe move the sand from nearby the sea. I wonder where they get the sand. Unless they get a permit, they are also illegal." While listening to Choi Tae-gyu suggestions, ship loads of piled-up sand enter.

Polluted environment, pained people

Choi Tae-gyu lifts up the parts of the abandoned ship, and shows their shining side. Those are Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP), materials to make a body of the ship. It is difficult to destroy by fire FRP, thus it is

considered to be one of main cause of main cause of environment pollution. None the less, it should be dealt with regulation, the shipyard abandons it carelessly.

There are gravel, and black sand on the illegally reclaimed land. The shipyard buries the scrapped material and covers it with the gravel to ready the environmental impact assessment carried March 23, 2007. Actually, digging the gravel a little, the parts of abandoned ship appears. The reporter grabs black sand and realizes that it is not ordinary sand. The material, named sand blast, gets rid of rust on the surface. It is named sand blast. Sand blast is harmful for people. When the wind blows, the sand blast scatters away to the village. This sand make the residents suffer from the disease related to the respiratory organs and the skin. Hyun Jae-hyeok, a professor in Department of Environmental Engineering of Chungnam National University, said "According to sand blast investigation in April 2005, the sand blast has more lead than three times of standard. So the sand blast has to be abolished by the law. But it leaved outside carelessly."

Damage spreads to the sea

There are traces from machines pushing scrapped material to the sea. The sea water reaches the scrapped material when the tide



The illegally reclaimed land contaminated by the scrapped material



Piled-up dead shellfishes

is rising. And the sea water would spread far away, when the tide is ebbing. So the near sea is affected by the scrap material. Deachun beach is near the shipyard. "The residents won't go to Deachun beach. We know the water is contaminated by the heavy metal. We don't want to shower with the dirty water." Choi Tae-gyu said. The reporter can find dead shellfishes on the seashore. They died of the heavy metal and then are washed ashore.

Government's inappropriate policies

The shipyard asks the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries that the illegally reclaimed land becomes to be nationalized. And the shipyard extends the illegally reclaimed land to lease the land again. The Boryeong local government takes the conflict side. While the Boryeong City Hall orders the removal of the structure, they permit the shipyard to repair steel vessel, and produce the ships. The Mayor has delayed solving the problem. The Boryeong local government passed the matter of return to the former condition to the Chung Cheong provincial office. The Chung Cheong provincial office has the right to the illegal reclaimed land return to its former condition. Also, they would decide to choose restoration or the nationalization after considering which is better for the sea. But they worry that the sea can be more polluted while the scrapped material is disposed. The residents want to return the illegal reclaimed land to the former condition. The residents propose an alternative plan. It is to block the sea around the shipyard using yellow dirt. The block of yellow dirt would protect the pollution while the scrapped material is disposed.

qheoska7@hufs.ac.kr

Brake on Korea's great role in Afghanistan

By **Mun Hyeon-gyeong**
Associate Editor of *The Argus*

Here in *The Sheaf* (right), campus newspaper of the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, Canadian students' opinions about the dispatch of their country's troops in Afghanistan are shown. According to the newspaper, Most Canadian students (80 percent) do not know why Canadian forces are in Afghanistan and half of students do not agree with their country's participating in the war in Afghanistan. Then, how will it be shown in the opinion of Korean students? Maybe many Korean students do not know much about the Korean troops' role and work in actual places of dispatch, such as Afghanistan, because it has not been reported often the press yet. So, *The Argus* interviewed Kim Jin-woong, a Korean veteran who serviced in Afghanistan. Readers can experience vicariously Kim's military service through the interview and develop concern for the situations of Korean troops.

He served in first division of the Korean Marine Corps and he volunteered to be dispatched into a combat zone. He carried out military service on Dong-ui unit and Dasan unit of Bagram base in Afghanistan for six months from September, 2004.

Reporter(R) : How do you feel about the goals of troop's deployment?

Kim : Formally, it is for keeping peace but actually, when it comes to troops' work, it is on the side of helping American duties in Afghanistan.

R : What was happening in Afghanistan?

Kim : People think we're there to fight the Taliban, whereas we were providing security for the natives and helped rebuilding and rehabilitate their collapsed infrastructures. For example, engineer corps paved streets with asphalt and ambulance corps gave health care treatment to locals.

R : Do you think dispatching troops can stabilize Afghanistan? What do you think about the troop withdrawal?

Kim : Korean troops can not contribute a lot for peace or progress of Afghanistan.

Instead of that, we were just on guard duty and carrying out rebuilding project. So in that point, we can contribute to some parts for the natives. I think the pros and cons about the deployment were divided depending on what mission was assigned to Korean troops. If they were to suppress and attack terrorist with the U.S. army, I wouldn't agree with the dispatch but their mission was to maintain security and give health care, it is OK and it can contribute to improving Korean diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. Korean warmhearted soldiers made good images to the natives by helping them 24 hours a day in comparison with other countries' troops that aid only on duty hours.

R : However, many people concern that the sending troops is to support the U.S.. Is it possible that Korea sends its troops independently without involving only the U.S. leading programs for helping natives?

Kim : That's impossible. Korean forces are not under U.N. peace keeping forces but Korea send troops on request of the U.S. which means Korean forces don't belong to U.N. peace keeping forces. For making an independent dispatch, Korea has to set a base separately from the U.S. forces and order divisional strength of our army but it is very difficult for such a small-number of Korean troops to do that, without the U.S..

Throughout the interview with Mr. Kim, people can know how Korean troops' perform in Afghanistan. The Korean troops' role is not for combat or suppression in war. They help people in Afghanistan in various ways but it is not independent, we under the U.S. order. If it is impossible to send Korean forces by Korean own free will, it is necessary to reconsider Korean troops' withdrawal. No matter how the Korean government makes the dispatch justifiable by saying we will help Afghanistan, nothing can justify it because aids and help for Afghan refugees can be conducted by nongovernmental relief agencies and not the military. Thus, the way to best aid the Afghans is to conduct assistance programs through real relief agencies, not the military.

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- B1

Your take on Canada's mission in Afghanistan

Do you agree with Canadian troops participating in the war in Afghanistan?

Response	Percentage
NO	52%
UNDECIDED	15%
YES	32%

Do you feel you are educated about what our country is doing in Afghanistan?

Response	Percentage
YES	20%
NO	80%

Do you think progress is being/can be made in Afghanistan?

- Not at all, just hundreds of deaths that will lead to more animosity for years to come.
- The people of Afghanistan need to sort things out for themselves.
- No. It's a different culture that we don't understand and cannot fully penetrate.
- Not sure. The media only shows deaths, not really progress.

What is Canada's current role in Afghanistan?

- I'm not even sure, to support America's mission, to get a hand in the oil economy.
- Good question.
- Umm' support the government during a transition period? Or something like that?
- Peacekeeping

Nocturnal flowers, rebellion of them

Illumination as a hidden enemy

By **Tae Yu-mi**
Reporter of The Argus

During 120 years, since started the illumination of nighttime in a front yard of Gyeongbokgung, night of Korea has become as bright as day. Streets become more magnificent in the end of the year and there are nightlong stores with neon signs. Recently also increased the case which embellishes a cultural properties with illumination. Then the illumination which is this gorgeousness will be safe in our ecosystem?

Light Pollution: It's not just an astronomer's problem

Many people think that light pollution is just a problem for astronomers. They think that since they don't own a telescope, they are unaffected by the problem. This is simply not true. Light pollution is a problem that affects us all. Typically, people are not even aware of it. But, that doesn't reduce its affect one bit.

Light pollution wastes incredible sums of money nation wide. While the cost to the typical homeowner might be in the 150 to 250 dollars range per year the cost to the nation is approaching 10 billion dollars annually. This is an absurdly large amount of money to waste. Also light pollution wastes incredible amounts of energy, energy that our nation simply does not have.

Enemies of Human

Light pollution pollutes our environment. By wasting electricity, people force our utility companies to consume more energy and therefore emit more toxins into the environment. How many of people have, or know someone who has a lung ailment. Many respiratory problems are caused by or intensified by these airborne toxins. According to The Mayo Clinic, there are a number of factors which may increase the chances of developing asthma. High on their list was exposure to environmental pollutants. As if this wasn't bad enough, researchers at Johns Hopkins University found that death rates rose with increasing levels of particulate matter. This is probably not a surprise to anyone, but to hear this from some of the world's premier medical researchers just drives the point home. And, a recent study published by the American Cancer Society entitled "Air Pollution Linked to Deaths from Lung Cancer" concluded that "every reduction in air pollution will likely lower death rates."

Light pollution itself is a threat to human health. Recent studies by the nation's medical researchers indicate that light at night interferes with our body's immune system. A study published by The Journal of Neuroscience discusses how light shining into your bedroom can disrupt the circadian rhythm, your bodies internal clock. There are even links between light pollution and certain forms of cancer, including breast cancer. In an article in the Journal of the

National Cancer Institute entitled "Night Shift Work, Light at Night, and Risk of Breast Cancer" researchers found that "Exposure to light at night may increase the risk of breast cancer by suppressing the normal nocturnal production of melatonin..." They went on to state that "There was an indication of increased risk among subjects with the brightest bedrooms."

Bad influences on the wildness

Light pollution is a threat to wildlife. Biologists now are wondering whether those lights are making the world more dangerous for animals and insects - particularly nocturnal creatures that thrive in blackness.

Though the research is scattered and hard numbers are as scarce as a bat in daylight, individual biologists are beginning to shed some light on species that haven't taken kindly to artificial daylight.

"There's little quantified research out there often, we'd just find one little line in articles that observe things like cougars avoiding lighting or wolves avoiding lighted industrial areas," said Travis Longcore, science director of The Urban Wildlands Group, an environmental organization that is hosting a conference on the topic in February.

While biologists hesitate to say artificial light is killing or even seriously harming night-loving creatures, many agree it is at least having noticeable effects.

Take moths, for example. Anyone who's ever flicked on an outdoor light on a summer's eve knows it's an invitation to

every moth in the neighborhood. They spiral around it, drawn by some force unknown.

“It undoubtedly affects their navigation,” said Kenneth Frank, a lepidopterist and moth expert in Philadelphia. “It’s feeding information into their eyes, into their retinas, into their brains that they have not evolved to process. It stimulates a rush of erratic behavior.”

It could be that moths are programmed to navigate by moonlight and lights confuse them. Or it’s possible that the bulbs’ brightness just distracts them to the point of obsession, Frank said. Regardless, the moths that swarm around lights make easy pickings for predators like birds and bats.

Though that would hardly make a dent in the population of common moths, which outnumber us vertebrates three to one, increased predation and being drawn to light sources could prevent rare species from scattering to set up multiple colonies, Frank said.

While endangered moths risk extinction because they’re drawn to the light, rare mammals, like cougars and other wild cats, take extra pains to avoid the light.

Along the Texas-Mexico border, a dwindling band of ocelots, large leopard spotted nocturnal cats, hunt at night, take care of their young at night and mate at night, all against the backdrop of giant border floodlights to reveal illegal aliens.

“So the question becomes: what happens to these animals when you basically turn night into day?” asked Melissa Grigione, assistant professor at the University of Southern Florida, who will talk about mammals at the February conference. “If you put a light on its

habitat, is that still habitat for them?”

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists decided that too much light does change the habitat of pelicans from the Channel Islands off Ventura, Calif. In 1999, researchers found that few pelicans were hatching, despite an abundance of fish to feed on.

Officials then asked squid fishermen, who had moved closer to the islands with their large floodlights, to back off from the islands.

“People who know pelicans know instinctively that the light was bad, but we have no way of proving it,” said Bridget Fahey, a Fish and Wildlife Service biologist.

So researchers hope that by sharing research they can begin to develop firm data on just what keeping the lights on does to animals and even some plants.

“I don’t think wildlife people who study animals are really there yet,” Grigione said. “We’ve got some catching up to do.”

Solution to the light pollution

Would you like to do something to address these problems? It’s simple.

Turn your lights off when they’re not needed. For most people, this means most of the time. And if you’re going out, you don’t need to turn every single exterior light on.

Also, consider using lower wattage bulbs. If your building or renovating, install only full cut-off fixtures. They ensure that all the light produced by the fixture ends up on the ground where it’s needed. This has the added benefit of allowing you to use lower wattage bulbs. Install motion detectors. These allow you to have an increased sense of security while at the same time consuming substantially less energy. Most of all, there is not yet the prevention law of light pollution in Korea. So establishment by law about light pollution is urgent.

If you think light pollution only hurts astronomers, you are dead wrong. Sure, light pollution robs us of beautiful star filled skies, but it also hurts every man, woman, child and creature on this planet. If there were benefits to light pollution, it might be a judgment call as to whether the benefits outweighed the costs. But since light pollution produces absolutely no benefit to society and only costs, it should be an absolute no-brainer.

yum@hufs.ac.kr



A beautiful night view of Chonggyecheon Stream. But it threaten the ecosystem.

"We are keeping Korean sounds"



From left to right, DK haang, C.Woo, Jai, G.U, ZooHah

By Song Dan-ah

Associate Editor of *The Argus*

Refuse standardized styles of music or ballad! Even though Korean popular singers are very popular in Asia, genre of their music is limited the types of Western. However, SOREA changed Korean traditional music into their own unique style and kept in close touch with the public. At present, traditional music is disappearing. Let's meet a new Korean classical music group "SOREA" that reconstructs sounds and tunes of national classical music in a modern way.

Reporter : What is "SOREA" and how was the group made?

DK.haang : SOREA is acting with genre of new Korean classical music. SOREA consists of five members; singer "Jai," Korean fiddle "ZooHah," *gayageum*, a twelve-stringed Korean harp, "G.U," a percussionist "C.Woo" and me. I am playing both a large and small bamboo flutes and a similar but smaller one. All our members studied a major of national classical music in colleges. We met to make access to our national music to the public easier, because we felt sorry about vanishing Korean classical music. We will try to protect our Korean classical music.

R : Why did you select this genre? Wasn't there any pressure in taking on challenge that nobody has ever tried?

G.U : We think that it is valuable to attract people. Although national classical music is

our country's music verbatim, it has been forgotten and became now a simply kind of Korean music. Selecting this genre, our shoulders were very heavy at first. As we begin it first time, we should be very careful not to easily fall into error at a slightest slip. Opening up a new genre, we felt stressful since no role model. Therefore, we practiced everyday.

As a result, we earned an excellent achievement and got very good responses in the Korean classical music world. The best thing was making an easier step for the public.

R : Do you think what is pleasant most attractive about Korean classical music compared to popular music here and abroad?

ZooHah : The most attractive merit is the fact that our music is playing together with the audience and connecting them compared with Western music. Traditional music can be felt free because it is formed from our nation. National classic music is a little change in re-breathing. So it has indescribable charm even if it can be a little boring at first time. Korean classical music includes many things, such as emotion, life, joy, sorrow and heart of ancestors.

R : Do you have any difficulties or limitations when you harmonize both modern and traditional music?

ZooHah : Modern music almost coming from Western has a complex and flexible rhythm. Constitution itself of sound is different. Also, Korean classical music's tune differs from person's feeling and breathing. It

was hard to accommodate rhythm and interval between traditional music and Western music as well. So, we did make an effort to overcome this and practiced harder.

R : When are satisfied with your job and do you have any episodes in your memory?

C.Woo : The audiences sing together with us in their seats, while we are playing on stage. At that time, I was really excited and thankful for people who know our music. Nevertheless not many people care about us.

Often mike do not come out suddenly during performance. As same performances in foreign countries, something always happened. Well, I just remember that we were very confused of some words such as "hi," "nice to meet you," and "thank you!" in a foreign language. We had got to memorize them anyway.

R : What is your plan and goal? Finally, would you tell HUFSSans something?

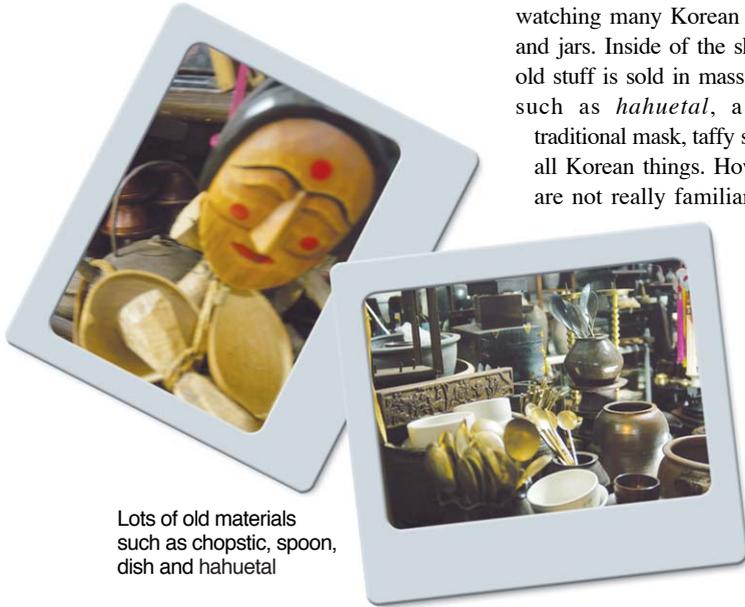
Jai : SOREA wants to inform that national classical music is delightful and very valuable. Also, we play for Koreans living in the foreign countries and acquaint foreigners with our music. We would like to play our music in Japan. I think that HUFSSans may have a lot of opportunities to go abroad more than other university students. It is very important to know our culture as well as foreign culture.

dana26@hufs.ac.kr

Way back into old times

By **Kwon Eun-jung**
Associate Editor of *The Argus*

In so many things of western style around us today, people seem to lose their own cultural awareness. Ten to one, the clothes we wear and all the things we use in life such as furniture, tableware and even small goods are western style. Though Korean old cultural things are very little and the numbers are getting less day by day, there are still some places which preserve and sell some old Korean cultural things. Inside of such visible objects, there are some things we should rethink about. Where we are born, the roots we are from and the beautiful traditions we are missing.



Lots of old materials such as chopstick, spoon, dish and hahueta

Walking on the street about three minutes from exit two of Dapsimni station, one side of the street is an unbroken succession of some Korean antique shops. There are many buildings of ironmongers, supermarkets and so on, the antique shops figure just as prominently. The length of the street reaches less than one kilometer, but the number of the antique shops is 139. It is almost one-third of all the almost 500 antique shops in Korea. Some of antique shops were built in 1970s at first. And as many antique shops which were located at the Cheonggye stream moved into Dapsimni, these streets which retain these features were formed in the 1980s.

Walking on the street between lots of antique shops, passersby may feel strange watching many Korean style pagodas, tiles and jars. Inside of the shops, much Korean old stuff is sold in mass. Many things there such as *hahueta*, a smiling Korean traditional mask, taffy scissor and so on are all Korean things. However, in fact, they are not really familiar to Koreans. With

such reasons, the kinds of customers who call at the antique shops are very limited, such as curio collectors and directors. Not only Koreans, but some Japanese visit there with a guide book. It is somewhat of

a shame that Japanese are more interested in such cultural things in Korea than Koreans are. The prices are divers as well. Some stuffs are very cheap around about 10,000 won, but some potteries from the Joseon Dynasty or arts may surprise you with a price over 500,000 won.

Most of things there are not new. Traversing many eras and periods, they put old and awesome cultures each time in themselves. Even though those items are very valuable, due to the small number of customers than the number of shops, the shops are destined to become destitute. But they continue their jobs with pride keeping alive the flames of Korean traditions.

Dapsimni station which located at line number five is one of the nearest stations we can find and go. And there is one of the most cultural places we can easily go. It is very important that having self-esteem about ours and that's not difficult. Take a light walk and if try to find, we could find many places which are valuable like Dapsimni.

ane1213@hufs.ac.kr

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Cartoonist
Kwon Eun-jung



Who makes them just ornamental flowers?



By Cha Hyun-jin
Editor of The Argus

On March 2, there was a commemorating festival held at Seoul station. The day marked one year passing since the female crews of Korea Train Express (KTX) started their struggle. The strike was to demand their positions become equal to that of regular workers. Moreover, Saemaetul Express female crews also started their struggle since learning that their positions will be altered to equal that of irregular workers of outsourced enterprises.

It is not just their story between Korea Railroad and KTX female crews because the transportation service is a much larger issue, which is connected to people's living conditions.

KTX female crews took public attention when their competitive work conditions were revealed. At first, they were rewarded by passing a tough job interview and highly producing a competitive resume to be a member of somewhat promising, stable job in such a state-run enterprise.

They became KTX female crew members who were praised as having an ideal job, described as stewardesses on the ground. However, they received a message by cell phone which notified them that they were to be dismissed on March 7. Unacceptable procedures committed by Korea Railroad occurred since the government's announcement. The government announced that state-run services will have to reduce the number of irregular workers. As a countermeasure, Korea Railroad decided to outsource the female crew service. They said that it was to outsource the female workers and guarantee them as regular workers in outside enterprise rather than directly employing to Korea Railroad as irregular workers.

"KTX21.com," the subsidiary company of Korea Railroad, is providing training courses and management service for female crew workers. But the working conditions do not satisfy that which the Korea Railroad workers demand. In fact, the labor contract between female crew workers and the "KTX21.com" made annually. As a result, the female crew workers will still be on a temporary contract.

Given the appearances, it looks like the Korea Railroad made a constructive deal, while there are only nominal changes in the female crew workers' position. However, this issue is not only about KTX female crews' working condition but also a problem with the pursuit of efficiency in state-run services. Korea Railroad tried to cut their costs by subcontracting their female crew service to "KTX21.com." It can be recognized that Korea Railroad would gain financial efficiency but lose social efficiency rather devastating people's safety.

Min Sae-won, the manager of the KTX crew service branch office said, "The Korea Railroad argues that there were no accidents during the 70 days strike, but the stats were only about fatal accidents such as terrorism, derailment, and fire. Actually, there are numerous safety concerns around daily operations of the train service. For example, the sliding doors often do not work properly."

Hence, they can not be treated just as service providing workers because they are holding a significant role in passengers' safety concerns. Adversely, the Korea Railroad is selling the cost of public safety in transportation service abusing their monopolistic position.

Beneath this long-range painstaking struggle, there is an invisible but common thread of issue. Not only the Korea Railroad but also other state-running services are getting threatened by the logic of efficiency. As a chronic deficit financing enterprises, the public services are trying to transform to become a highly efficient corporation. However, there are misunderstandings with the social voice which never asked to get rid of public values such as safety concerns for efficient management. In addition, there are voices that female worker's labor is rather being degraded with their role in the economy's positions. Their working value is estimated as a secondary one in the case of the Korea Railroad's trial for outsourcing female crew workers.

bellina_cha@hufs.ac.kr

Last month it was the 10th anniversary of the first intake of students at the Graduate School of International Area Studies (GSIAS) here at Hufs back in March 1997. A decade later it is an opportune occasion, then, to consider stand back and consider what is understood by “area studies” at the GSIAS in South Korean context.

Today at the GSIAS area studies means the academic study of one of nine world regions using the three main social science fields of economics, political science and society and culture. The GSIAS map of world regions includes Korean Studies, although on the world map the two Koreas would obviously be placed in Northeast Asia.

For ten years graduate students at the GSIAS have been expected to focus on their elected region and one of the three fields of the social sciences, but this has just recently changed. Now students are encouraged to have a more comprehensive knowledge of their country or region in international context. However, despite the possibility of pursuing multidisciplinary area studies the pressure of the job market constrains students to think that only if they develop as a functional area specialist will they increase their chances of gaining satisfactory employment.

Graduate students at the GSIAS today, then, experience the tension between the pressure to acquire a social science / foreign language / area specialization vis-a-vis the job market and the appreciation that it is necessary “even to be a specialist” to have a broad academic knowledge of a country or region in global context that may have no direct payoff regarding possible future employment. This tension in the South Korean context reproduces a similar opposition that has marked the longer and more controversial history of area studies in the United States.

See the same land with a thousand pair of eyes

Dr. Alec Gordon,
Full Professor, Graduates School of
International Area Studies



Area studies began in earnest in the United States after the Second World War to meet certain intelligence needs of the state faced, as it was, with competition and possible conflict with the Soviet Union for hegemonic influence in parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Into the decades from the 1950s to the 1980s during the Cold War the geopolitical and geostrategic imperatives for area studies knowledge of significant world “areas” continued. But, as well as Federal government money, foundations like those of Rockefeller and Ford also contributed substantial funding the study of economic development and democratization in decolonizing states / third world countries.

With the end of the Cold War into the 1990s a major changes took place in area studies in the United States. The geopolitical / geostrategic imperative was no longer determining and so the state-funding of area studies declined. Despite this area studies researchers continued the interest in development by concentrating on economic transition and political change in post-communist societies. More broadly, post-Cold War area studies faced the challenge of dealing with the positive and negative effects of economic, cultural, and communicational globalization and modernization. With the United States as the sole remaining superpower, the world map was newly conceived in terms of a “clash of civilizations” in comparison with the “realist” view of the world as being made up of rival nation-states that held sway during the Cold War period.

Interestingly, at the very moment in the mid-to-late 1990s when these changes were affecting area studies in the United States a new national area studies project was started in South Korea by the Kim Young-sam administration. If the initial *raison d’être* for area studies in the United States had been clearly geopolitical / geostrategic, the motivation for introducing area studies programs in nine selected universities in South Korea was manifestly geo-economic. Having joined the United Nations at the turn of the 1990s and the rich man’s club of the OECD at the end of 1996, there was the perceived need at that time that that the country needed young

specialists who could contribute to its internationalization in the economic and political spheres.

However, the economic crisis that hit a number of Asian countries from the summer of 1997 onwards, including South Korea, led to the premature ending of government funding for area studies programs. Since the beginning of the new century the country’s economy has improved in an international situation when terrorism, the threat of global warming, and the “Chindia” phenomenon have become the main issue-areas. In this situation South Korea more than ever needs regional and country-specific professionals who can contribute to the country’s international trade as well as to its role as an increasingly generous aid-giver and, of lately, to the globalization of its culture riding the Hallyu wave.

As well as the obvious technocratic need for regional specialists the general point can be made that, in the present era of globalization, the challenge, in the words of former President Kim Dae-jung, is the lifelong educating of people to be “world citizens” informed by a planetary-wide awareness. Is this not area studies writ large across the globe?



Next stage for self-improvement



When I first looked at the new edition of *The Argus*, it reminded me one of my friends who I met at San Diego. She was a student of a community college in San Francisco. At the end of the college curriculum, she wrote

an essay to transfer to the University of California, Berkeley. And I still remember the last sentence of the essay, "I believe that an education at Berkeley will help me go to the next stage in my life." The "next stage" doesn't mean good things all the time. It can be both a trial and error. However, there is no doubt that it leads us to the growth and that really helps us to develop ourselves. Whether we try or not it is necessary for us to step forward to the next stage for self-improvement. I believe the revised edition of *The Argus* will be the next stage in its history.

Actually I can see how excited it is to the "Argusian," the writers of *The Argus*, through the introduction on its first page. *The Argus* tells us from the campus news to the international issues. That really helps some students who don't have time to read the newspapers or have difficulty in reading newspapers because of its enormous amount of information.

Furthermore, *The Argus* reports these all information in English which is an essential capability for the modern people. We all need to be good at English, but we are not all good at it. Therefore, I think reading *The Argus* is not only helpful for the useful information but also for improving our English.

In conclusion, I want to say "thank you" to all reporters and editors of *The Argus* for their endeavors. And we, HUFsians, all know your great job and always feel proud of the progress you have made.

Kwon Yoon-ji (I-05)



What is human right?



Individual person has a freedom to choose their lives. Recently we have debate about euthanasia. Euthanasia means someone killed by their will. That means voluntary suicide. Religious group says that god created human being. So they

don't have rights of choosing live or die. And some of civic groups say dying also human right. And they say euthanasia only acts in being ill people. So they think that it needs. In my perspective, voluntary suicide has to take effect. Because of most people who want law of euthanasia is intensive patients or their family or performing in medical area.

First the opinion of the patients is these. They think it's so hard to endure a curing process. For instance, the patients of cancer have treatment of radiation and various drugs. So their skins get strange. And their family needs to nurse. Looking after them makes them

painful. They can pain in mental and physical. And they have difficult of supporting them in financially. The medical fees are so high; especially curing intensive care.

Second, the society doesn't have many doctors for curing the serious cases. So if they don't concern about human vegetable, they can cure the other perished person. And hospital doesn't have many vacancy of accepting room for them. It wastes a lot of things.

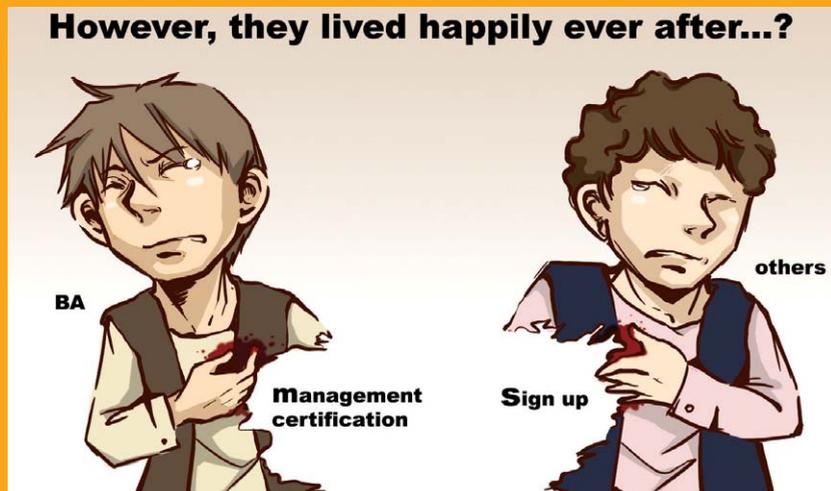
These reasons are why I agree to accept the law of euthanasia. And patients don't have rights of being painful. The case of euthanasia is almost vegetable patients. Therefore we need to make the die comfortable. They don't need to use an equipment of respiratory with having no spirit. We don't have right to make family of patients endure watching treatment for a long time. In my opinion, the voluntary suicide must be legalized.

Lee Hye-rin (A-06)



Han Gyu-hyun
Cartoonist
of *The Argus*

However, they lived happily ever after...?



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