



Rainy, but lively HUFS festa

The 2004 Wangsan Daedongje, the festival of Wangsan campus, was held under the motto, "Freedom! Challenge! Creation! and Revolution!" from May 18 to 21 for four days.

Many students and residents in Mohyeon participated in this festival. Also, many events were prepared by the General Student Council (GSC), school administration, *dongaris* and many departments.

On the first day, the GSC prepared the "Wangsan road" event that students draw a symbol of each department on the campus road. However, the rain kept the event from taking place.

At the same day, the Council for the 7th World Folklore Festival launched in front of the Student Hall. To congratulate the festival, many *dongaris*, and departments showed the traditional dances, and songs. These events attracted many people's attention. "I have not seen the World Folklore Festival yet, but I can feel the atmosphere of the festival through this little events," Lee Jin-a (RO-04) said.

Next day, culture festival in commemoration of May 18 was held in front of the Student Hall. Many photos and documents connected with May 18 were displayed.

In the evening, the "Outsider," a rock group of Wangsan campus gave a spectacular concert in the Open Theatre.

On the third day, more diverse events and contests were held. Among them, "catching a piglet" held near the Myungsoodang was very enjoyable, but the event ended up just as an episode, because the piglet slept and did not move.

One of the events that attracted the students was a contest for student who are interested in taking digital photo. In addition to this, "*Oesarang* song contest" was held in the Open Theatre. A number of residents in Mohyeon enjoyed this festival. They also showed attractive stage. "It was a very interesting song contest. I hope to build the relationship between students and residents in Mohyeon with this," Lee Sang-woo (YU-00) said.

In next stage, "FBS song festival" took



Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

During the Daedongje, students are rowing a boat in Myungsoodang.

place. Many students participated in the contest. They had to play a newly made song. Jung-in, the vocal in Reessang, was invited as a guest singer for the song festival. She took part in the Daedongje despite of her busy schedules and put on a great show.

On the last day, the residents in mohyeon and students enjoyed 2004 Daedongnori

that was performed by Hanal, a *samulnori dongari* in HUFS, in front the Student Hall.

On the Myungsoodang, the lake in HUFS, numerous students enjoyed the bungee jump during the festival. This bungee jump was very popular to students. "I hope that this bungee jump makes Wangsan campus famous," Heo Jun-hyuk (F-02) said. A lot of students enjoyed

Daedongje in spite of rain during the festival period. "Many students participated in this Daedongje in the rain. I think this Daedongje was very good than any other festivals," said Lee Jung-min (ML-97).

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

Beautiful sharing with university students

"2004 Beautiful University" was held in Ttukseom resort near Han river on May 15. This event is one of the bazaar, Beautiful Flea Market, led by the Beautiful Store. In spite of the cloudy weather, many people were crowded in the market to buy necessities and to sell goods. Students and residents filled the resort for more than 3 hours.

10 members of the Global Student Union (GSU) participated as entrants such as Hanyang University, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yonsei University, Ewha Womans University, Sungkyunkwan University, Sookmyung Woman's University and so on. They sold various goods from pop CDs, shoes, dolls, books, earrings to Indian leaf tobacco, mats made of bamboo and disposable tattoos. All the earnings from selling these commodities will be consumed to establish the hospital for foreign workers. This hospital will be the first Asian medical facility for workers.

"Recently, university festivals are filled with just merry-making only for themselves. For a more meaningful university culture, I have projected this event with other universities. As a university student, I want many students to participate in this event more actively through sharing goods and rendering aids. In addition, I expected that more interchanges will be held among universities' GSU from this market," said Chun Sung-gi, a member of Hanyang University's GSU.

Especially, HUFS' ISO members worked while wearing international traditional clothes from such countries as India, Spain, Russia, Vietnam and Arabic countries. They collected goods from foreign ambassadors, professors, students and interchange students in their schools, then they sold them for a reasonable price.

"I saw this information in the 'Hi Seoul' web site, there are many cheap and beneficial goods. This bazaar is held every third Saturday of each month in 2004. Maybe I will often drop in at this market because in the Beautiful Flea Market, there were neither expensive nor famous brand merchandise. It was filled with looks of curiosity, warm mind of naivety and consideration of volunteers for social weak persons. Not only for bazaar but for charitable work, much interests are needed," referred Brad, a consumer from Canada.

By Lim Hyo-jung / The Argus

BRIEF



By Lee Jun-gil / The Argus

28th Model UN held

One of the domestic academic event, the 28th Model United Nations (MUN) was held at Aekyung Hall, May 28. The main object of the conference was "Promoting international cooperation for free trade agreement." While 12 countries participated in the assembly, the assembly was interpreted into five languages including Korean.

On the Web : www.theargus.org

Strategies to be employed

Amid the current situation of competition for employment getting more and more tough, a lecture was held, talking on how to survive in such situations. On May 11, Ji Se-gun, the Senior Manager of Samsung Electronics, stood on the pulpit of Aekyung Hall in Imun campus. Facing over seventy students full of desire to earn a position, he calmly led his lecture for about two hours.

Mr. Ji views that lots of people are out there hunting jobs and spreading application forms, staying up all night searching for employment offers in vain. "Many people apply everywhere with weak application forms which can hardly be adopted, hoping that there might be somewhere they would be accepted. This is the kind of mind that we should get rid of as quickly as possible," remarked the manager.

The lecturer called on students to be absolutely strategic about what they want to achieve. "You all should be able to draw a picture, a very specific one, of what position you want to obtain," said Mr. Ji. With a goal set before, careful and accurate analysis on both the applicants themselves and the target

organization should be done according to his idea. He finds it considerably important for a person who wants a job to know oneself and the target group that offers the job.

Researching for the information on the target and studying it needs hard work including the style and the system of level. However, studying the talents one has requires far more hard work. "The application forms are something that demonstrates who you are. Thus, they should have powerful appeals. And that power comes from the talents of each person." He focused on developing personal skills which can be useful on the fields.

Though it was a lecture, Mr. Ji informed students about Samsung's employment plans of the second half of 2004. The plans were not specific, but Ji said it is certain that Samsung will increase the employment. The lecture ended up receiving collective applause and few questions.

By Lim Hyo-young / The Argus

War and overseas Koreans

International Conference in Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Institute of History and Culture of the 50th Anniversary of HUFS took place in the Udeok Hall on May13. The conference was held by the Overseas Koreans Foundation and the Institute of History and Culture in order to call for interest in Koreans living overseas.

This conference was divided into three parts: First, Soviet Koreans and Second World War, Second, Korean Chinese and War, Third, Korean Americans and War.

First, Ugay Chersik, Chirchik Higher Military Tank Command School, read the paper about the Korean laborers living near the U.S.S.R. and the Second World War. He told people his own experiences about the topic. Actually, he was drafted into the army and underwent many hardships with criminals in the Second World War.

Yeom In-ho, the professor of Seoul City University, explained the second topic "Korean Chinese and Anti-Japanese Revolutionary War." He addressed the future prospect of Korea divided into two countries by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. at that time. This

second topic was handled in academic community for the first time.

Third, Robert Fah, the professor of University of Maryland UC (Asia), read a paper.

"I got documents used for the paper from the National Archives and Records Administration in the College Park. The document tells how the OSS, the present CIA, use the Koreans for the Japan war."

This conference was significant in terms of the reunion of dispersed family members through this seminar as well as academic importance. Actually, Kim Pyotr and Ugay Chersik met each other in eight years through this conference. They had lived apart from each other because U.S.S.R. split on 1991.

Lee Yongh-hak, master of Institute of History and Culture, also said "I hope that this conference will serve as a great opportunity to stimulate to study and to inspire Koreans to make efforts for the future."

By Jo Jae-hyoung / The Argus

Meet Alumni worldwide!

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of HUFS and The Argus, The Argus is going to have an interview with alumni worldwide during summer vacation. Our main purpose is to report the alumni's overseas life and HUFS' story as well as making inquiry of foreign universities and its campus newspapers. Our report will be published on The Argus of September 2004. Please look forward to our journey.

Where The Argus will go

- Alumni of Washington D.C.
- Alumni of New York
- Alumni of Mexico City
- Alumni of Thailand
- Alumni of Indonesia
- Alumni of Hanoi
- Alumni of Hochiminh
- Alumni of Hong Kong

Editorial

Government's action needed for abductees

When Japan Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi went to Pyongyang on May 22 for a one-day working visit, his stated mission was to bring home family members of the returned Japanese abductees. That mission was accomplished when five of the eight family members came to Japan. The Japanese Prime minister also garnered a promise from North Korean leader Kim Jong-il to reinvestigate the kidnapping of 10 other Japanese, eight of whom Pyongyang earlier said had died. But it claimed the two others had never set foot in North Korea.

But he faced a torrent of criticism that he had rewarded North Korea with millions of dollars in aid without making enough headway on the nuclear weapons dispute and fully resolving the North's abductions of Japanese citizens. Also, Koizumi might also have used the latest summit last visit to draw attention away from a scandal involving him and assemblymen who have allegedly not paid their share of state pension funds. Some members of the Japanese parliament accused the prime minister of being in an unseemly rush to solve the issue.

Whatever motivations he might have had for the trip, Koizumi helped improve the outlook for securing peace in Northeast Asia. One immediate effect of his summit talks with Kim was North Korea's reassurance that a moratorium on missile test launches would remain intact. Moreover, many Japan watchers believed the summit would result in the homecoming of the eight family members of the five Japanese abducted in 1979 and repatriated in 2002, and boost lost support for Koizumi in Japan's political arena. As expected, Koizumi did return home with some family members.

But so far Seoul hasn't even touched the issue for fear the saber-rattling North may overreact to kidnapping accusation. While Japan's prime minister has persuaded Pyongyang to admit kidnapping 13 nationals and allow five surviving victims and their families to return home, families in South Korea still wait for news on 486 people who have disappeared since the Korean War. Some 400 of those reported missing are fishermen who floated close to the invisible maritime border in the West Sea.

At home, however, a handful of members from each major political party, particularly Grand National Party Chairwoman Park Geun-hye, has shown interest in helping Korean families find their missing loved ones. But nothing relating to the issue has been placed yet on any agenda for discussion in the National Assembly or for formal talks with North Korean officials.

Another glaring obstacle to earning the release of detained citizens in Pyongyang's unwillingness to admit it has seized anyone. North Korea still says the missing persons "volunteered" to go to the North. It does not make any sense.

Just three South Korean abductees have escaped from the North, and five families have been allowed to see their missing loved ones at scheduled reunions held at the designated resort in Mount Geumgang. No letters or any other forms of contact have been received from the rest.

To reunite families with missing relatives, a series of realistic steps that could take several years is necessary. For the families, one day is like a thousand years without their family members. So government should take action for wives and offspring suffering who have the years of pain and bitterness caused by their families' disappearance. Additionally, the issue should put at the top so that all the citizens in nationwide can aware of the kidnappings and mass rallies would hold for the victim's defense. To solve the issue, the entire country member's participation is needed as well as the government action.

"Aim high and have a vision"

Interview with Hwang In-ja (E-74), Assistant Mayor of Seoul

Recently, there are many women who are prominent in her field and exert their capabilities no less than men.

Hwang In-ja, Assistant Mayor of Seoul Metropolitan Government is one of such women. Korean women have recently improved their social status to enter the National Assembly and other government offices and expanded their social activities. Nevertheless, their adequacy are still feeble in today's society.

Ms. Hwang In-ja, a graduate of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), is a only woman to reach first grade or higher level employed officials. As a policy assistant of Seoul Mayor, she is engaged with welfare, culture and women with assisting Seoul Mayor. The project titled "Pulling down the walls of universities" that is being implemented by Seoul City is also one of her task in the context of Seoul's welfare and culture projects. Many policies she made were highly recognized over other male officials and she was decorated with Hongjogeujeong Medal in 2000.

Since she became a civil servant, she have done numerous accomplishments with constant efforts and enthusiasm. She had to suffer as she entered the university. Like the current harsh competitions of the university entrance examination, examination back than was no different. Ms. Hwang, who had entered the HUFS after having experienced the frustration, was absorbed in her studies. However, Ms. Hwang, who realized that English was not her interest, she constantly explored what fitted her in order to find studies that were appropriate to her aptitude. Nevertheless, her major was English, she did not regard English itself as her goal, but as a means to realize her dream. She thought that



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

her aptitude corresponded with social studies, and took interest in national employment examinations, the judicial examination or foreign affair examination. She then enrolled in the Graduate School of Public Administration of Seoul National University after graduating the HUFS. Her life as a public servant began as she passed the special examination for recruitment of grade public officials after graduating the Graduate School.

"I was so pleased when I passed the public official examination. Successful female candidates were just two including me at that time, but we were not appointed. I was so mad. I couldn't get the status as an official regardless of the examination results because I had not been appointed for several months. In the meantime, the former ministry of

communications was newly established, I was placed in the ministry. Thus, I could start my first life as a public servant," said Ms. Hwang.

There were many difficulties during the twenty years as a public servant. In particular, as a female, raising her children was the biggest obstacle. She said, "Difficulties will exist in anything. However, they may surely be overcome. Hard is not enough reason to quit his or her work." Based on her past experience, she focuses on "child care" issues, sharing her experience with employed women with children.

During her public life, she had many regrets. For example, women reveal much weak points in team works than men do. Men share informations with each other. However, women are weak when it comes to

networking. Therefore, Hwang In-ja made efforts to supplement women's disadvantages politically. At her days of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, she presided women conference to allow women officials to share information. In her days in the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, she attempted to form a network system to share informations with one another by hosting a women meeting.

She also stressed that women should have a job. "Please have professionalism in your own job. At first, make efforts and be a woman of ability, and then make the best use of your advantages and special abilities. By taking advantages of softness, being different from men, make the best use of your own advantage," Hwang In-ja said. In addition, she asked two men officials to study English very hard. She wanted women officials to learn English to give them greater advantages.

Recently, women's status is improving, legally and socially, and the educational level of women is becoming higher. She pointed out, that, in spite of such trend, Korean women's index in social influence is still feeble and their authorities are still weak. She said, "Though many women already have sufficient abilities, they are likely to underestimate themselves and set their dreams to a lower level. Please set your dream or vision to a higher level. There shall be a way open for you."

By Ahn Na-young

Reporter of Campus Section

Blue Print

The diachronic value of Greek culture



V.Rev. Ambrose-Aristotle Zographos

“
The Greek culture can
help these societies
overcome this crisis.
”

Every culture is appreciated according to its endurance through time. There have been cultures in the past, which reached their culmination at a certain historical period and then they set and were forgotten. Thus, we only know of these cultures through the monuments that some of them left behind or through written data.

The Greek cultural heritage, however, did not have a similar fate. For more than 4,000 years it remains well and alive, despite the unprecedented difficulties it was faced with during its historic course. The historians who are aware of the dangerous conditions, the mishaps and the barbaric hordes that the Greek Culture was confronted with at times, consider its preservation as a miracle.

What is the secret behind the longevity of Greek Culture? The significant secret lies on its diachronic intellectual-spiritual values. In other words, Greek Culture stood the test of time because it is not founded on ephemeral values and ideals. These values do not bear an expiration date and they do not concern only certain people of a specific time and age, but they are universal. That is why Greeks are not considered only those who were born on Greek soil, but all those who have embraced the spirit of Greece. The famous Athenian orator Isokrates (436-338BC) emphasizes that "Greeks are those who have participated in Greek paideia (learning, culture). Hellenism is not confined to the narrow geographical bounds of

contemporary Greece, but it is a universal concept.

The Greeks struggled hard through the ages to lay the foundation of their culture on diachronic values, such as democracy, freedom, justice, truth, solidarity, peace, equality, universality, love, hospitality, philanthropy, understanding, mutual respect, family institution, and etc. I have mentioned that the Greeks struggled hard in order to secure their culture, because selfishness and arrogance, which are also diachronic, can be found in every part of the world, they make the road to democracy, peace, freedom, justice and all the other spiritual values, inaccessible and sometimes impassable. Deadly wars and the great extend at which the violation of human rights occurs in so many countries in our contemporary world, render the above idea indisputable.

It is unfortunate nowadays that the diptych "money and sex" constitutes the foundation of many societies, which has resulted in a widespread crisis. The Greek Culture can help these societies overcome this crisis. A society and, by extension, a culture cannot last for long if money and sex are its prime ideals. Naturally, money and sex have their place in the scale of social values, but surely they do not hold a first-class position. They are preceded by other refine values, which do not allow man to lose his humane nature and be reduced to a beast. The diachronic spiritual values of Greek Culture serve the

whole of man spherically. According to the Greek-Christian philosophy, every person, without any differentiation, is a unique entity having been created "in the image and likeness of God." This serves as a proof why in Greek as well as other societies that have been influenced by the Greek-Christian philosophical thought, there is only a minimal percentage of suicides. In other words, people do not end their life because they find themselves in a bad economic situation, or because their love-life or their career has failed, and etc. Human life is a gift from God with an absolute value, therefore no one has the right to take it either from himself or from others.

Based on this concept, the main aim of the Olympic Games that were organized by ancient Greeks was to have wars stopped during the Games. And in order to achieve this objective they established the institution of "ekeheiria" (truce) since 776 BC. The Committee of this year's Olympic Games, which will take place in the country where they were born, should be aiming, among other things, at bringing a truce during the Games. We wish that the powerful of this earth listen to the voice of Greece, stop the bloodshed and let peace prevail in our long suffering world.

The writer is a professor of
Greek & Balkan Department

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- **President, Publisher** Ahn Byong-man
- **Editor-in-Chief** Seo Eun-jin
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- **Professor Editor** Kim Hyun-taek
- **English Advisors** Choo Suk-hoon, Kim Young-shin

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)

Tel : 969-8886, 961-4153 Fax : 962-7128

San 89, Wangsan-ri, Molyeun-myon, Yongin, Kyonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)

Tel : (031) 330-4113 Fax : (031) 330-4581

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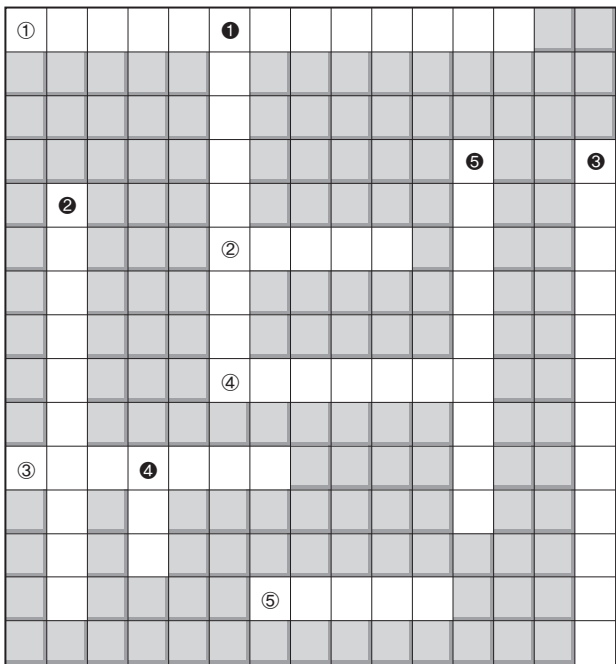
Cross.PUZZLE

across

- ① () Monetary Fund (IMF)
- ② Lacking in feeling, insensitive
- ③ Of, relating to, or associated with the stomach
- ④ To become bigger
- ⑤ That which is true

down

- ① () Campus with KTF
- ② A secondary cancerous growth formed by transmission of cancerous cells from a primary growth located elsewhere in the body.
- ③ President of Taiwan
- ④ To pull something suddenly and hard
- ⑤ Political freedom from control by another country



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

Ways to improve school library

Making strides toward enhancement of enlighting place

School library has shown great improvement in the year of 2004. Compared to last year's library achievement, many HUFSSans are giving good points on new changes in school's library. First of all, school administration's half a century project brought some enhancement to the library. Additionally, it is a result of fruitless efforts by the Student Library Committee which reflected school administration's and HUFSSans' opinions. Renovated school library is equipped with three new categorized system, namely as Mobile Campus, wireless lan network, and pre-seat reservation.

First of all, it has started pre-seat reservation service to eradicate "Saseokhwa" (students' behavior that keeps their seat all day by putting their things just like book, bags, and so on) since March 2. Then Na Mobile Campus service is operated. It helps students give access to the library system, borrow books and also allot library seats. Lastly, wireless lan network is available, so quite number of students started to use their own laptop computers at library. Among them, the pre-seat reservation system gained outstanding attention distinguishedly rather than other renovated ones from students to faculty members. However, the seat allocation system is surprisingly on argument.

Arguments on seat allocation system

The unexpected problems of the seat allocate system grew during the fiftieth anniversary ceremony and mid-term exam. In the early days this new system gained surge of optimistic support from students, but now it has become the frequently attacked item from school owner, HUFSSans.

One of the frequently raised questions is lack of recognition. The Student Library Committee did not put any guideline messages at library. There are no messages explaining how to use the system near the seats allocating machine. The SLC only put usage of the new machine at portal web site,



Yang Sun-young / The Argus

A student is using seat allocating machine.

"www.hufslife.com" and put library web site. It is natural that the instructions of the system have to be close by the system. The committee did not consider the students who do not visit these web sites often. That has become undeniable fact to meet classmates who do not know how to operate machine.

Problems worsened

What's worse, lack of recognition formed groups of HUFSSans who show strong refusal to use library. An anonymous freshman from Japanese department said, "I didn't even know there was new machine to allocate seat. While I was studying couple of hours, someone with reserved paper asked me to move out. Then I knew about the machine."

The lack of information increased the problem. After knowing how to get their own seat by allocating operator in some ways, uninformed students did not know how to end up their use and to prolong the time for the use of seat. Once the seat is allocated, it is available for four hours. If someone wants to use it longer, they have to prolong the time. Those who would probably

stay less than four hours have to cancel the use. However, little information about how to cancel the seat causes numerous seats without students. Honestly almost half of the seats were not canceled by students' misunderstanding during the festival. Aggravated, students who came to get seats desperately click the machine frequently to occupy their own study place but all the seats are full in machinery. Therefore, many students had to helplessly leave to find other places to study, but could not find suitable places since all the places except the library were filled with joy of festival.

It still has long way to go : potential errors

No errors for machine? Unfortunately not. Seat allocating machinery has showed potential fallacy and it might become serious issues later. There are four machines to allocate seats at the first floor of the library. While seats are distributed by four different machines, students from different booth could click same seat. The one who first clicked wins the seat. However, the problem

happens when some students click the seat at the similar time (although the time difference is 3 to 4 min, it happens.) The machine could not read it, so two or more papers for one seat are printed out from different operators. It has been witnessed that a number of students fell in for such a trouble. Due to the operator's mistake, one of two students has to go back to the first floor and has to find other seats. If some seats are available for unlucky student, it would not raise any worry. However, when it comes to exam days, the matter differs. There might be worse problem: machinery disturbance. Nowadays school facilities are open to citizens. The more demand grow, the more operational errors might be occurred.

Giving the problems out

In order to deter these problems, the Student Library Committee needs to form a channel to share ideas of students and school administration. A place for sharing idea is necessary not to repeat lack of students' recognition again. The SLC has to put "how to use new facilities" in off line including Student Hall, library, FLTTC and other places that local and exchange students frequently visit. Nevertheless, if the problems still prevails in next three month, SLC should set up rules to give penalty points to students who neglect the library rules. When one's penalty score reaches limited warning point, he is not allowed to use library for a few weeks. Also, school administration has to enlarge the support of library monitors receiving low fees under the name of voluntarily work. HUFSS' library is opened for everyone right now. Unless these selected problems are not resolved, it is useless to operate seat allocating machine.

By Kim Mi-ju

Reporter of Campus Section

Basketball fever among HUFSSans goes on

The basketball court of HUFSS is filled with excitement. The 12th department basketball match tournament "Show me what you got!" was held on the school court from May 6 to May 14, 29 teams of each department participated in the games. It was full of interest because a final match of last year was perfectly revived in the finals again.

Last year, English department and Trade department had a final match and Trade department won the 1st trophy. Oh Sae-hoon (EC-02), who has been participating in the

tournament for 3 years predicted, "I think Trade department is superior in teamwork and allotting each position, because majority of the players are composed of the members of the HUFSS basketball club."

English department and Trade department had a keen competition until the second quarter, but gradually the Trade department took the initiative. The English department did their best in full chase but finally could not take the 1st trophy. The final score was 51:38. 3rd place was also kept as same as

last year by German department. Each department was awarded t-shirts with trophies. The MVP award of the competition was given to Mun Yun-young (T-98) with back number 14. He said, "I think we have won the competition because we practiced a lot, even in the morning. I thank my team members of the victory, and the MVP prize also."

Shin Joong-ho (V-04) of the basketball club of HUFSS reviewed the competition, "The games were all took well with fairness,

and I think the beverages we have provided to each team were very effective." But he showed a little disappointment about the audience, "While I was commenting the games, it could have been more exciting if the audience responded more and cheered their team more." The members of the basketball club acted as referees according to the NBA rules except the match time, 7 minutes each quarter.

By Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Reporter's Note



HUFSS is the real miniature of global village



At first when I became a university student, I wanted to have various experiences. I did not know what I want to be later on, what I like and what I do well. So through various experience, I wanted to find my potential. When I searched for the best place where I wanted to experience lots of things, The Argus caught my eye.

When I was a cub reporter, all the task such as training, and relationship with other people, English skills were beyond my ability. After the first semester, I was placed in the international section. It was a real delight for me, but there were some problems. I could not collect reporting data directly. It was not easy, since I could not go abroad to collect information during the semester.

However, this was my misunderstanding. I could collect data through taking advantage of our school's quality. Especially, Center for International Area Studies in HUFSS is the rich source of knowledge. In this center, regional investors frequently held academic

seminars, and the latest news are analyzed well. In addition, the world festival, Semineon and world village greatly inspired me. Most of all, when international university presidents came together to celebrate HUFSS 50th anniversary, I was able to interview each Presidents of China, Japan, Poland and so on. All of the 24 universities' presidents came together and discussed international education, which was interpreted in 8 languages for students including English, Chinese, Spanish, German and so on. Interviewing these Presidents in English was an adventure for me, but presidents also spoke in English, which is not their mother language, so communicating with them gave me a little trouble. Especially, when interview the president from Poland, it was really difficult because the president's pronunciation was so exotic. All of this, I could not have done if I was not a reporter of the international section. I am really proud of all these experiences. Though I was a little shy, I was very active with this opportunity. Nevertheless I feel that I am not knowledgeable enough. To upgrade the quality of the newspaper, especially the international section, I will keep on running.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Reporter of International Section



Build a bridge between Korea and Spain

Upon being asked by someone to tell things about Spain, most of the HUFSSans remind a fighting bull. There are many interesting things but the bullfight. In fact, quite a number of HUFSSans also surely do not know much about Spain. So, The Argus met Moncho Pacheco Pardo, an exchange student from Madrid University from Spain, at the International Lounge, and heard about Spain and his campus life.

Since not so many exchange students that Argus met in the Unique & Best section were not really good at speaking it, the reporter politely suggested Korean interview. However, he seemed to prefer English interview to Korean one. The reason was simple: his English skill is better to express his own ideas and opinions than Korean.

The motive he came to study Korean in HUFSS was courageous and special. Moncho came to HUFSS last year. He studied mass media at the university, so he often saw television and newspapers to improve his knowledge on his major. One day, he watched two Koreans entering the stadium together in Sydney Olympics on TV. "That was beginning of starting Korean journey. Reading Korean history by myself escalated my interest, Korean old development, Korean War and so on. Since I get interested in it, I thought it will be nice to go there and study. So here I am."

He said he was amazed to see Seoul's great population and skyscrapers. "The



Yang Sun-young / The Argus

places I have been to such as Dongdaemun, Myongdong, and around HUFSS, are always crowded for 24 hours. Contrast to this we don't have day-long culture. Spanish government has forbidden turning on lights at shops till daybreak. So people in Spain get home early and spend time with family." He also had bitter memories. "I know anti-Americanism prevails here and I've encountered unpleasant experience. Even though I'm not an American citizen, some Koreans pushes me when they pass. They seemed to think me as an U.S. Army because I'm white."

On the question about his new university

There are no students to be found after hours in Wangsan campus. Students are busy going home after school. Hence, the school is usually deserted after 5:30 pm and on holidays and weekends.

When students recall university, most will think liveliness and beautiful campus filled with students. However, with all the classes finished at 5:30, there is no reason for students to stay afterwards. Even during the festival period, the same phenomenon was repeated.

The campus atmosphere is structured by the students. A good atmosphere further enhances the liveliness of the school itself. With positive energy around the campus, no doubt that the university will be a better place to be. Nevertheless, endless complaints and excuses from the students are collected. Yes, it might be a pain to

access the school facilities after hours, but that never can be the best excuse. From the perspective of many peers, it seems that the students in this university have no affection towards the school. If they have none, they should try to create some. If they are not fully satisfied with the school, they should try to develop the school by themselves and stop their complaints towards the administration.

The HUFSS administration is also responsible for this situation. One or two school buses are destined for the end of the station. HUFSS better realizes that students do live far from the school. From one's point of view, HUFSS may not even

know where Yeongdeungpo is and how hard for the students to attend the school from such a far distance. The students can not help but to feel inconvenience in the transportation system. This is the most prominent reason that the students insist on increasing the number of school buses.

Of course, increasing the number of school buses means extending the time to operate the school buses. And since the school bus will operate after hours, more

students can stay after hours and enjoy their time in campus.

Holding academic lecture meetings, various performances, and diverse cultural events are good alternatives to solve the problem. There are little things mentioned above on Wangsan campus compared with other universities. Students cannot find any reasons to stay in campus

after class.

The school authority, the GSC and the students should try to overcome this phenomenon together. The present situation is not going to be improved by only one's efforts. The school that is ignored by her true owner cannot progress. They always should put daily efforts to change the state for the better. Everybody hopes the air filled with students' vivid activities till late night at the Wangsan campus.

By Kim Kyu-young

Editor of Campus Section



Kim Mi-ju / The Argus

A student is protesting alone for the inducement of the law school in front of Administrative Offices.

exchange students. We generally take class at Foreign Language Training and Testing Center (FLTTC), so we rarely have chances to meet local students." Moncho said most of exchange students do not feel FLTTC as part of university. He added, "Some HUFSSans might wonder this fact as a lot of Korean students take Summer Session course to study foreign languages at FLTTC. Nevertheless, we barely seize chance to meet with them since the timetable is totally different. When we have a break, local students are in lecture, and vice versa," he continued. "That's not all. Many exchange students sometimes confused when we have something to be solved. When we need something, we don't know where to go. However, there were no brochures for exchange students' guideline. It would greatly help us if we have that. Last, I want to remind HUFSSans that we want to join tournaments and events such as OEDAE World Cup and the basketball tournament that was recently held. If they ask us to join, then we will make teams and join competition. How nice that will be!"

Moncho hoped that the relation between HUFSSans and exchange students is advanced soon. He asked The Argus to make new programs to share exchange students' idea.

By Kim Mi-ju

Reporter of Campus Section

Irregular job problem emerges

College staff strongly demands for abolishing discrimination

The restructuring of companies and government has left numerous workers without jobs and created lots of irregular jobs after the economic crisis in late 1997. While regular jobs were dramatically being reduced, irregular jobs are filling in the gap. According to the government statistics, the rate of the irregular jobs is estimated at 50%. Though the rate is lower than 50%, the irregular jobs in universities also have increased after the economic crisis. The government has authorized universities to liberalize, changing establishment by law into admission from 1996. Therefore, the number of universities have increased by 53, while population of school age decreased from 2003. Local universities even could not keep the quorum and they were in financial difficulties. The Ministry of Education have suggested restructuring universities. As a result, irregular jobs in universities have been getting more and more increased.

The conflict between university authorities and labor unions on campus have arisen at about 50 universities. Labor unions have started negotiations which are related in wage and collective bargaining with university authorities. They are fighting for their rights under the slogan of abolishing discrimination of irregular jobs and converting irregular workers into regular workers.

The problem of irregular jobs

Irregular workers in the universities are assumed as 20%~30%, but actual number seems to be up to 50%, if indirect employment is included in the statics. Irregular workers in universities are assistants in the school administration, librarians, contract labors, sanitation workers who clean buildings.

The employment status of irregular workers is unstable. Because most of the irregular workers are employed as temporary workers, they are in constant fear of their employment status. Moreover, the working condition of the irregular workers is very poor. The wage of these workers is 1/3 of the regular workers. Therefore, they have other jobs like temporary part-time jobs. They also suffer from discrimination in other allowances including various social security and overtime pays. Not only are they subject to meet serious discriminations in employment and wage, but also they are ruled out on being given education as school staff in the campus.

“Nevertheless irregular jobs and regular



The HUFS labor union is staging a sit-down demonstration in the Main Building. They reached an agreement with HUFS President Ahn Byong-man.

jobs work the same amount of time, irregular workers are distressed by wage differentials. Regular workers have their salary raised by the salary step, but irregular workers are not given any advantages of the salary step,” said a irregular worker who works at the library. In addition, the irregular workers are concentrated on females. According to a supplementary study by National Statistical Office, female workers make up about 70% of the irregular workers. A wide wage disparity between male and female workers is prevalent even within the irregular workers.

The situation of each university

The labor union of the Dongduk Women’s University is struggling for wrongful dismissal. The university authority engaged last year to employ all irregular workers into regular workers. The chief of the labor union protested against the university authority for breaking the promise. After this, he was fired from his job this January. The universities’ labor union held rallies for abolishing irregular jobs and wrongful dismissal on May 25. Moreover, workers’ union of the Doksung Women’s University applied for mediation. Shinsung college concluded a cooperative agreement for a wage before not along ago. Through movements of each university, the Korean University Workers’ Union (KUWU) are aiming to accomplish the core common matter which they request for transferring irregular jobs into regular jobs.

In HUFS

On April 27, the HUFS branch of the Korean University Worker’s Union plunged into demonstration at a tent in front of the Main Building as soon as the 7th negotiations were broken off. With the rallies, they asked for arbitration to Seoul District Labor Relations Commission. When the meditate period was finished by the commission, they planned to go on strike. “There are 350 school staff. Especially, in case of librarians, 23 irregular jobs of 48 workers are all female. The school first suggested irregular jobs to be assigned at formula employment and did not give any chance to organize committee for school staff. So, we will continue to fight for our demands,” said Lee Jeong-Cheol, the chief of the workers’ union in HUFS. However, some students were opposed that they took firm attitude. “I cannot understand workers’ behaviour. Frankly speaking, do they only look after their own interest? They should make efforts to offer better services to students and be more helpful rather than only claiming their requests,” said Song Yoon-ju (GE-03), a student of HUFS. Fortunately, the workers’ union and the school have narrowed differences through meetings. “HUFS tried to accept worker’s demands to the utmost limit. So, HUFS authority is examining this thoroughly. Maybe, we will settle the matter by negotiation in two days,” said Cho Ki-sung, Dean of General Affairs in Wangsan campus. For two weeks, their meetings have continued, finally the

president of KUWU agreed with the President Ahn of HUFS on May 14. President Ahn decided to convert all irregular workers into regular workers until 2009 and improve wage, labor welfares, working condition and status of irregular workers. “This agreement of the school and a labor union in HUFS is a precedent of solving the problem about irregular jobs in the campus, and it will give affect to other universities, said Keum Ki-song, the president of the KUWU.

Measures of irregular jobs

The government announced a plan to transform irregular workers in the public sector to regular ones from this year stage by stage on May 19. Employers rapped the governments’ plan. They said that transformation of irregular workers to regular ones without the improvement in labor flexibility will raise the labor costs of a company, which could in turn worsen youth unemployment. However, the government’s decision over the issue is contradictory, as it wants to not only increase labor market flexibility, but also promote job security. Labor unions have also criticized the decision as insufficient to improve the working conditions of irregular workers.

In addition, the universities objects are not to make profits like profit making companies, irregular jobs should be disappeared from the school. What is more, increasing irregular jobs is threatening labor conditions and employment of regular jobs. The irregular workers are not being guaranteed to have the rights of labor because of their insecure employment status. The problem of irregular jobs is not only a matter of one group but a problem for all workers. Therefore, irregular workers and regular workers should solve the problem making efforts. Above all, staffs of the school who have stable jobs, they should try to provide better quality of service to students. And it is important that students be concerned about their labor surroundings. In a time like this, university authorities and worker’s unions should find out a point of compromise from a different position. Therefore, universities, faculty, school personnel and students should participate in determining process for intension of developing their school.

By Yang Sun-young

Reporter of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

History from below

history for majority

A statue of general Lee Sun-sin is standing on the center of Gwanghwamun. Most of the people of Korea look up to the statue and admire him as a great leader’s feature of Korea. But the truth is that he was not the only one who has meritoriousness during the Japanese Invasion of Korea, he was one of the respectable general of loyalty. It is true that Lee Sun-sin has been idolized by the political reason of a dictator.

Students of Korea learn the standardized Korean history by the Ministry of Education, because no schoolbooks except the national textbook are not allowed to be published in Korea. The national textbook of Korean history gives priority to massive subjects, such as political history and racial history. It is moderately changing, but it still is too partial for the main characters of history. The history is, in terms of speaking, a “history from upper class, history of a few,” which could sometimes be easily used by the rulers of Korea, as we find it in the example of Lee Sun-sin. Being familiar at memorizing historical dates, names of important people, and titles of books, people often fall into such heroism. But as Lee Sun-sin cannot win over all of the Japanese troops, ordinary people’s life obviously exists under the so called “the leaders of history.” They make their own movements, culture, and life style. A history cannot ignore the life of middle or lower classes, because it is the life of majority. When the consciousness of each ordinary people get together and make a movement to any direction, no one can stop the movement even of the one is a “leader of history.”

Actually, we have experienced it already from the recent political situation. When the rulers of law in the National Assembly proceeded the impeachment legislation of president Roh, numerous people gathered in front of the National Assembly and protested against the impeachment. Many candlelight vigils were held throughout the continent. Even at Gwanghwamun, where the symbol of “upper history” exists, enormous people held candlelights to the rulers. They made history, even more important history than those politicians. In result, the National Assembly members are finally changed by the General Election. People showed what democracy is, and how big the power of the people is. As the Constitutional Court’s judgement finally showed, people called for the right result, the right history.

Democracy itself, which rejects the one-sided ruling from upward, is composing a history from the bottom. Before the history of Korea, relatively neglected the history of people. In this case, completion of 22 Korean history books of a historiographer Lee E-hwa is meaningful. The books kept an eye on people’s history and real life history and emphasized the movements from below : for example, he changed the general idea of “Donghak peasant movement” to “Donghak peasantry war.” Recently, there are many movements to reveal the veiled people’s history as local history, comfort women of the Japanese colonial period, Jeju 4.3 Incident, democratization, labor movement, and so on. These historical movements recognize not only document histories, but also oral histories.

How did the TV drama “Dae Jang-geum” gather such national popularity? First, it has escaped from other established historical dramas, which is composed with royal-centered power politics and fights. But “Dae Jang-geum” made a real human drama from Jang-geum’s life : which is a life of a lower class at the Royal Court. Recently, a TV channel has started a drama “Jang Gil-san,” with the purpose “own the importance of reform in common with the people” on their web page. The actual state that the media, which reads the taste of the people at once, is paying attention to the history from the below. This shows that the people is ready to accept the history that is a little bit different than before. In the future, there will be many historical TV dramas which show the process of democratical development, by many ordinary people.

By Lee Jun-gul

Associate Editor of National Section

“Bring soldiers back home”

Do you know what kind of day May 15 is? The day is not only Teachers’ Day but also International Conscientious Objector’s Day (CODAY) in the world. The 2nd direct action of the CODAY was held in Daehakro on May 15. A civic group called World Without War held the event to demand the government scrap the nations troop dispatch plan and allow conscientious objection to military service under the slogan of “Bring the soldiers back home.”

People who wore a military uniform performed a national gymnastics as a peace mob. Then, they took off their clothes while they exercised the gymnastics which stands for military culture. Some soldiers sat down with tired appearances. Others who smeared their faces with white painting held with guns in their hands.

“I object military service; not only to

refuse war and the army, but also to protect peaceful daily lives from violence of society. I do not think that armies should keep the peace in our world. There needs an alternative service instead of performing a military service,” said Choi Kyung-hwan, a conscientious objector.

In addition, citizens participated in programs by joining a quiz program, writing peaceful messages in cotton cloth. “It seems that they are expressing their beliefs. I can understand a little bit of their mind. But, it is early for refusing military service in the partition of our country,” said Han Kyung-jong, a spectator.

The program of the CODAY continued at the Student Hall of Chung-Ang University with the event which World Without War prepared for supporters.

By Yang Sun-young / The Argus

People

A catholic priest living for the urban poor

One fine morning of May, three reporters of The Argus went to Bokjeong Station, which is located at the edge of Seoul, to follow priest Lee Gi-woo (47, F-75) and help him. He was already on the bus with the poor from Songpa-gu, getting ready to go for an outing with them. It was a day before Parents’ day, so most of the participants were old women. They looked very bright, looking forward to the trip that they could hardly go off to. After the reporters got on the bus, the bus started on its way to Anmyeon-do.

Priest Lee explained in the bus, “Offering medical services to the poor, I felt that prevention is better than cure. So the Songpa House of Peace is offering comfortable picnic for old and poor people since last year, in addition to the home medical visiting.” He is currently the chairman of Urban Poor Pastoral Committee (UPPC) and Justice & Peace Committee, which belongs to Seoul Archdiocese. UPPC is helping the urban poor by making three “House of Peace” in Seocho-gu Yangjae-dong, Gangnam-gu Gaepo-dong, and Songpa-gu Munjeong-dong. The House of Peace offers many services for the inhabitants such as nurse dispatching, job recommending, providing groceries, toilet repairing and so on. Such outings for the villagers are also managed by the House of Peace.

Lee Gi-woo graduated HUFS in 1982, and worked at the Center for International Issue Studies for one year. Then he entered the Catholic University of Korea, and finally became a priest in 1988. In his years in HUFS he was a reporter of Oedae Hakbo, and also acted as a president of French department student council. “I was a member of the election administration commission when I was the president, and I am very proud of what we have done to make a democratic election. I met various people and experienced a lot at HUFS,” Mr. Lee recalled. He once had a dream to be a diplomat, but he changed his mind because he wanted to live a life of rendering aid to the others. Three years after he became a priest, he took charge of the chairman of UPPC. Becoming the member of UPPC, he lived closest with the urban poor than any others.

Southward the Hangang is known as a wealthy village, but even there exists an extreme poverty at the edge of the rich place. “They are living in Seoul but they cannot be a citizen of Seoul. They never have their addresses without a permitted house, so they are out of welfare.” To feel and solve this problem, priest Lee is living in volunteer for over 10 years with the city’s poor people in Seoul to share their hardships, after he became a priest in 1988. Currently he is

living in the vinyl house in Songpa-gu Umyeon-dong. He began to live with the urban poor right after he became a member of UPPC, at a poor village beside a mountain of Samyang-dong. This was when he saw the wretched life of the poor, and seriously thought about the way of substantial aids. When he became a chairman of UPPC in 1993, he made a cooperating association for living to help the poor people make their own fortune. In the association, members of UPPC taught the villagers how to make balance sheets for management of themselves. He recalls the memory of the moment to be very worthy. “Their houses are facing the lowest standard of dwelling. There is no water service, no postal delivery service, and even toilets are not prepared. You cannot imagine their life before you see it.”

Actually he was right, that the reporter could not find any differences with ordinary people on their faces while having fun with them at the beach. A seven-year-old boy with the family name Son was so excited with a broad smile on his face, because he had never been at the beach before. The reporter was glad to have fun with him, and became very close with him. But after listening about his situation it turns out that things are not bright as the boy seems to be, because the day was the picnic day of his kindergarten. The boy’s grandmother did not have enough money to let him follow the picnic and enjoy.

“First of all, structural reform is urgent. Noticeable distinction between the rich and poor caused by the conflicting capitalism should be fixed. It is not a matter of ideology, but a matter of human beings. They are even killing themselves because social net of safety is absent,” Mr. Lee said. According to him, welfare budget of Korean government is too hard-hearted. It is 1/10 of other OECD advanced countries, and welfare rate is ranked in 104th of OECD countries. “We will continue the effort to solve the residential problem by introducing bills, and continue the service to the poor with UPPC and the House of Peace. We also lend loans for poor people with credit, so they could establish themselves.” Lee Gi-woo also pointed out about people’s mind. “The rich earn money with dealing in real estate, which is connected directly with the right to live of urban poor and never bestow. They should think about the word - noblesse oblige.” His will to solve the poor problem was quite firm.

In the returning bus to Seoul, the reporter felt heavy in the head. Does the bright and clever seven-year-old boy carry on this burden he does not deserve? Priest Lee said, poor people



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

Priest Lee Gi-woo is posing with a boy who has never been at the beach before.

always work hard, making efforts to prevent handing down the poverty to their posterity. His word to the university students is still in my head, “University period is the time that social consciousness become higher, but after students enter a company, they forget all about it. As benefited people, all of you should remember those who are the weaker in our society.”

By Lee Jun-gul

Associate Editor of National Section

Shot On Spot



Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

At the 8th Seoul Human Rights Film Festival, director Park Jong-pil, the first prize winner is reading a declaration speaking against troop dispatch.

Where is Asian growth from?

Potentials for further development highly evaluated

How much do you think Korea's current stand affects the world? Is it possible to evaluate a nation's ranking? Because there are too many standards of judging, it is difficult to let nations stand in a line. Therefore, appraisers evaluate it setting a standard. One of the organizations which have public confidence is International Institute for Management Development (IMD). It is located in Lausanne, Switzerland. It is famous for announcing the World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) every year. Recently, IMD announced the 2004 WCY, among 20 million people, 60 economic blocs. In this research, Taiwan (12), Malaysia (16), Japan (23), China (24), Thailand (29), India (34) and Korea (35) got on the

ranking. Among 30 nations, Korea is occupied 15th and Asian developing countries such as Malaysia, Thailand and India are above in ranking than Korea. IMD's evaluating items are composed of 8 fields; domestic competitiveness, internationalization, government, finance, social indirect fund, scientific technique, enterprise management and human resource. Why is Korea's ranking so low in the WCY than other Asian developing nations? It is a fact that Taiwan, Japan and China have enormous economy not only in Asia but over the world. Therefore it is necessary to analyze Malaysia and Thailand, India which are worthy of notice.

Malaysia

Malaysia consists of Malay peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak, and its population is about 22 million. Mother tongue of the nation is the Malay language and state religion is Islam.

The reasons why foreign investors rate Malaysia high are because of abundant natural resources, a stable leader and the people's pride on their nation. oil of palm, crude rubber, tartar and pepper are international products in this country. Immediately after World War I ended, Malay rubber and tartar were widely used to produce cars and military supplies. Under the British control, this economic development has become a basis of modern Malaysia. After being independent from Britain in 1957, the leaders, such as Rahman, Razak, Hussin Onn and Mahathir have brought Malay political stability in their own ways. "Especially, Mahathir, although some oppose to his political strategy, has been reelected 5 times as Prime Minister. One of his achievements is to infer vision 2020. It is a project led by government to make Malaysia a more developed nation until 2020," said Yang Seung-yoon, a professor of Department of Malay · Indonesian. Malaysia has few foreign loans. They have maintained their domestic fund rate to more than 50 percent. "This is associated with Look East Policy which is based on Asian value. They have strong pride which came from their ancestors who were once the hero of the sea silk-road. Therefore Malay is tend to be independent from western developed countries. They also value Asian nation's solidarity," he added. However, long and powerful dictative leadership brings vigorous nongovernment power. Up to the present, all the people have gotten together with common will but as the country gets more developed, social gap will breakout. Besides, there are various kinds of mother nationality of people in Malaysia. The rate of these people, Malay, Chinese, India is 5, 4 and 1. In the past they have had some problems blocking rational harmony among these people. Recently, Malay government tries to embrace Chinese, Indian as well as Malay.

Thailand

Thailand is located in the middle of Southeast Asia, and is close with the borders of Cambodia, Myanmar, Malaysia, and Laos. The official language is Thai and more than 90 percent of the people believe in Buddhism, although the nation allows religious liberty. They carry into affect constitutional monarchy. In 1967, Thailand has united the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and has led it for domestic security and cooperation. In 1997, it confronted economic crisis and was supported by International Monetary Fund (IMF). In addition, in 2003, its tourist industry was damaged by SARS. Nevertheless, now Thailand show high growth of economy, more than 6 percent contrasting with other Asian nations. Its foreign exchange reverse is more than 420 million dollars and entire stock index increased 72 percent. "After the 1997 economic crisis, Thailand have overcome their national crisis led by Prime minister, Thaksin. Centered around the king, racial union makes Thai foundation stable. In addition, social indirect institution and abundant resources are the main reasons for foreign investors to invest in Thailand. However, traditional officialism often bring about political measures' changes. Also, politics-business collusion is still a matter of anxiety. First of all, under the opening of world trade, agriculture is an awaiting problem to solve," analyzed Lee Byung-do, a professor of Department of Thai.

India

India is located in South Asia surrounded by Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. The peninsula is separated from the continent by Himalaya. There are 18 languages and 800 directs from various races, official language is Hindustani. Also English is used everywhere. Its economy is expected to grow at only 6.7 percent in 2004 due to an expected slowdown in the service, agriculture and industry sector by the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Indians have abundant natural resource, mineral and vast consuming market. In addition, stable



Programers are at work in india, the second exporting nation in the world in the software field.

economy policy and free foreign investing system attracted interests from both foreign direct and based, investment. Most of all, India has strong power of Information Technology. It is the second exporting nation in the world in the section of software. Well established science technique shows their strong human power. "However, there are many disparities, for instance, social position known as *Caste*, religious conflicts between Hinduism and Islam," said Lee Hsang, a professor of department of Hindi.

Asian economy is growing

Asian economy such as Malaysia, Thailand and India give wings and attract investors from all over the world. Now, they have abundant resources and cheap labor cost which are one of the best merits for investors. However, they all have some problems which are political and social instability. They are united from various races and religions, and this has prohibited unification. However, they put spurs to grow up with common wills. This is beneficial not only for Asian economic bloc but also for international balance. Nowadays, the world leans aside. It is true that the U.S. have the hegemony and the EU is getting bigger accepting 10 new entrants. In this situation, Asia should jump to be the more powerful union. Asian developing nations have to predict long and prepare prolonged growth. Foundation based on education for feeding human power and technique development plan are the main keys.

By Lim Hyo-jung

Reporter of International Section



Petronas Towers in Malaysia are the second highest building in the world. It seems like to symbolize the country's economic growth.

REFLECTING THE GLOBE

Confrontation over island

What would Chen administration do? Should Taiwan forsake independence when China sticks on "One China" principle? China sharply warned Taiwanese President Chen Shui-bian that China would never tolerate independence of Taiwan before Chen's beginning his second term in office on May 20. Tension is intensified between mainland and Taiwan. Conflict between the two nations is a major crisis waiting to happen in Asia. Beijing vowed that Chinese government would firmly pay any price and would use military force to prevent Taiwan from declaring independence.

China and Taiwan split in 1949, but Beijing claims the island as a part of its territory and has threatened to attack if Taiwan declares independence. Why on earth is China extremely sensitive to Taiwan's autonomy? It might be the answer for China to get Taiwan's strategic benefits to be a potential superpower. But this is also same for the United States to maintain its superpower. Though the United States shows ambiguous view over Taiwan's independence, it is nothing but a skillful strategy not to aggravate the relations with China.

Simply, Taiwan is essential for the United States' Northeast Asia strategy. The U.S. is eager for Taiwan to be independent. If Taiwan belongs to China, it would be a fatal blow for the U.S. to exercise its power over Northeast Asia. It means that the United States can no longer be the sole superpower in the world.

Nothing helps to hold its power over Northeast Asia more than Taiwan; which country can hold its superpower, it depends on which nation would be able to use strategic point of Taiwan. The deep sea of Taiwan, China does not have, is an essential element to build up naval capacity without enemies noticing the use of submarines. If China has Taiwan, what is more, it can give a fatal blow to other countries including America and Japan by blocking the area when it wants to. That means China would be able to exercise its power in the Pacific area as well as Asia through Taiwan.

It cannot be deniable for President George W. Bush to have fear of losing power over Asia if Taiwan belongs to China. It is certainly a challenge for the Bush administration that China rapidly grows and widely extends its power. Now the United States supports democracy in Taiwan as a moral justification for diplomatic reasons as well as economical reasons. At the same time, however, considering cooperation with China as the top priority in maintaining peace and security in Northeast Asia is important for the U.S. Moreover, as the U.S. heavily engaged in Iraq and the war against terrorism, it needs China's assistance in reducing the nuclear threat from North Korea.

The U.S. takes ambiguity to avoid conflicts with China. Of course, the Chinese authorities know the strategy of the Bush administration, but China also does not want to aggravate the relations with the U.S. until it gets enough strength. Beijing might be restrained by fears of economic or diplomatic damage that would be caused if it attacked Taiwan now.

If Taiwan declares its independence, China would use military force and a war would be inevitable. The Bush administration has made clear that the United States would aid Taiwan under any possible attack by China according to its Taiwan Relations Act. Then, there is no way but for Korea to engage the war according to the alliance between South Korea and the United States.

What would be the choice of Korea if a war broke out? Already, China is the biggest partner of Korea. A growing number of manufacturing companies are investing in China, and Korea began to depend exports heavily on China than the United States. But it would be highly risky for Korea to break alliance with America under the present condition. Leaning on one side would bring misfortune to Korea itself.

The ideal answer would be maintaining friendly relations with the two countries. It would be the best way for Korea to judge properly from the existing state of international politics. The nation should think seriously, which would be the best choice to properly use the two nations not to suffer a side blow in the fight of whales.

By Shim Hye-jin

Associate Editor of International Section



Ambassador's lounge

Expecting bright future under one flag

Citizens of the European Union (EU) are urged to go shopping. It is now easier for Europeans to across the east-west borders without passports and any tariff barriers under the enlarged EU. On May 1, EU celebrated their expansion allowing 10 new members of Eastern Europe. Hungary is one of them. Would the enlarged EU be an opportunity for investment or a trouble promoting conflicts? There are mixed blessings. Eastern as well as Western Europeans are expecting a more powerful EU, but at the same time they are worried about confusion caused by the enlarged EU. To settle this wondering, the Argus met the Hungarian ambassador Istvan Torzsa. Also, the Argus had time to hear the ambassador's experiences as an ambassador.

Repoter: What was your childhood like?

Answer: I was born in a village, which was not really very far from Budapest. At that time there was a daily program to go to the capital, which is called a village tour. I attended an elementary school in a village. Living in a village was quite good; the place was safe with no crime. I enjoyed it very much. After school, I used to play with my friends and go to see wild animals. But in middle school, when I was 14 years old, I went to Budapest to study. Living in Budapest was different, but it really helped me to prepare to go to the university for becoming a diplomat. I believe I was very well educated and properly behaved. I believe my mother was quite satisfied with my behavior. When I was nine years old, my father died. You never know when the person you know well dies. I think I was quite a good child. My knowledge was quite good. I was interested in history. I didn't like math, but diplomacy was very close for me to study. The ancient history like Greek, Roman is quite difficult to memorize, but the modern history is quite interesting to me. And I think history is very close to diplomacy.

R: How was your University life? What was your major?

A: University life was quite different. I studied in Moscow. Most of all, it is always a challenge to study a foreign language. Russian was not really popular among Hungarians. And just because it was an obligation to study Russian, most Hungarian students failed in the exams. It was a real challenge to study Russian, to read, to work well with the language. Moscow State University was quite different from Hungary universities because it was an international university. Students were from different countries. It was a university to prepare to be a diplomat of a communist society including Vietnam, Poland, and Hungary. The Russian ambassador in Korea and I didn't know each other, but it turned out that he is one year younger than I am. But we graduated the same university. The university was quite good because it was a multi-cultural university. I can tell you that it was quite interesting.

R: How did you pave the way to be the Hungarian ambassador of Korea?

A: From 1973 to 1978 I studied in Moscow State University of International Relations, which was quite good for the knowledge and background for diplomacy. After I graduated Faculty of International Law, I involved in

Ministry for Foreign Affairs as well as International Law Department, which was quite interesting because that gave me a good experience to be a diplomat and get diplomacy. And I've been in North Korea, Pyongyang as a secretary ambassador, almost 5 years. When I left North Korea in November 1986, I didn't expect that I would have a chance to work to compose in South Korea. Nobody expected this, even me. I was the first Hungarian secretary diplomat from Soviet Union in 1988. My children were born in 1990; they are twins, one boy, and one girl. After working for about 3 years in South Korea, I worked in Canada as a minister of embassy and a deputy director for America. Exactly 10 years later, I came back to Korea as an ambassador in 2003. This is what I was dreaming. I like Korea and Korean culture and the Korean people.

R: What do you think is the meaning of the enlarged EU? What is your opinion about the eastern expansion of the European Union?

A: Hungarians always dream to be a member of the EU. We were dreaming to become free and independent nation from Soviet Union. And we sought that it really could be the end of Soviet Union by becoming a member of the European Union. Hungary is integrated to the European Union, which means, let's say, the door for open markets will be realized. It means, nothing can be changed but the only difference is that legally we are in order of the European Union. Expansion, we say, yes, it is a very reasonable decision of the European Union to open the door for the former communist countries. Expecting it and waiting for the possibility to become powerful under the unified European Euro, which will be a solution of the difficult market to 450 million inhabitants. We can add something to that market not only to support, but also even for the nations to thrive and to be integrated. At the same time, of course, we protect our culture because we don't want to lose our identity. Everybody of the European Union can keep identity, culture, and nobody should give up.

R: Some Western Europeans are worried about the standards of living between the two sides and possibilities of losing jobs, as EU residents are allowed to transport without any limitation crossing borders. What do you think about this matter?

A: Everybody should not forget that Hungary is in the central Europe, not Eastern Europe. Of course, people are even in Hungary becoming a member of the European Union. We open our market and border each other. Hungarians have difficulties, such as higher unemployment rates today. Hungary industry and agriculture are facing a challenge in a single market. All items are very equal and all the protection is going to be set free among the 25 nations. But we strongly believe that we can finish the challenge, maybe for a while, for one or two years. I am sure we will be able to cope with the problems.

R: What is the advantage of Hungary to join the enlarged EU?

A: Universities will be opened. Young generations may choose to go to London, Paris, and Copenhagen. This is absolutely a new daily and new era for Hungarians, but also



Goh Jae-jin / The Argus

The Hungarian ambassador, Istvan Torzsa, is expressing optimistic future of enlarged EU.

for independent citizens. This is a very good one. We are citizens of the European Union; we don't need to have passports when we travel. When they are crossing the border, there is no custom tax, and this is again something very new. Also, as a part of the European Union, Hungary becomes more effective for the foreign investors. Korea used to invest in China. Now the foreign investors are going to the Hungarian market having the same price, privilege, and obligation. All the conditions are very same.

R: Some Korean companies are hesitating to build companies in Eastern Europe because of uncertainty. What do you think about this opinion?

A: I don't think so. Hyundai, Kia, and Samsung Electronics are going to invest 20 billion dollars. We are expecting more Korean companies. They are going to choose our country for a possible investment because they know that initial investment in Hungary is relatively cheaper and the costs are much less than the neighbors like Germany.

R: I am sure you have some remarks to the college students.

A: I congratulate HUFs for its 50th anniversary. And the one thing I want to advice for Hankuk University of Foreign Studies students is that the students who are studying Hungarian, and who want to get information about Hungary, just come to the embassy. We are willing to help them and give information if they need. I didn't see many students who come to the embassy to get information.

By Shim Hye-jin

Associate Editor of International Section

FOOTSTEPS

Reflection of patriotic spirit

The President has been reinstated, but with enormous amount of work to do to revitalize the country in this national crisis of internal instability and external problems of diplomacy. What would our ancestors do to save the country from a national crisis? Though their endeavor seems something from the past and does not match the present situation, it may be meaningful to look back into their story and read their spirits.

An old office building which stands solitarily inside a tiny park in a rusty neighbourhood of Samseon-dong on the edge of Seoul is Chongmudang, the main hall of the Three Military Commands. The northern walls of the old Seoul was standing beyond it like an antique picture. The Three Military Commands is a military system of the last days of Chosun era, revived by Heungseon Deawongun in order to defense the palace and the capital.

The park where the building stands was located in the residential area of Seongsbuk-gu. The area was noisy and messy full of old houses. The roads were tricky to follow and had no single sign telling where Chongmudang was. What makes it more embarrassing was that there were few residents who knew that their neighbourhood has such a building with historical importance.

Heungseon Deawongun was the leader of the last days of Chosun era when the country was staggering with weak authority of the king and threats from outside. Deawongun tried to reorganize the country and carried out two important policies, politically and militarily. Politically, he strengthened the Uijungbu and king's authorities while he restored the Three Military Commands.

The buildings, Chongmudang, Cheongheondang and Deoguidang were built for the offices in front of Gwanghwamun to the west, facing the state council building to the east, which is now the site of the central government complex.

Chongmudang was moved to its present location in 1930, during the Japanese colonial period. After the liberation in 1945 the building slid into disrepair, and in August 1979, the Seoul Metropolitan Government began restoration work on the building. This restoration was completed on December 20 of the year and the surrounding area became Samseon park.

The Three Military Commands was originally the Three Uiheung Military

Commands, founded in early Chosun as the supreme military organization. The Three Uiheung Military Commands kept on changing its name and system, but performed their duty sufficiently in French invasion (1866) and American invasion (1871).

Chongmudang measures 5kan (a kan is the interval between pillars) in width and 3kan in depth with a hip-and-gable roof, an elaborate roof extended outward and upward at the four corners. It is typical of the style seen in government office buildings of the time. Chongmudang was the central building of the three.

The poor building expressed strongly of itself that nobody has been looking after it. The branches were picking the rooftops and the weeds were about to swallow up the area. Children from the nearby neighborhood who come and play on the playground inside the park seem to have something to do with the damages according to a soccer ball on the roof of the building.

In 1880, the buildings of the Three Military Commands were used as the office for the Management of the State affairs. It became the palace guard regiment after the political reform of Korea by the Japanese Empire and later the buildings were used as the Korean Infantry Head quarters.

Most of the Chosun's government office buildings in Seoul have disappeared and only three remain. Chongmudang, Cheongheondang, one of the other two buildings of the Three Military office, now stands in the Korea Military Academy, and the Jongchinbu, an office related to the royal family, now moved to the Jeongdok public library grounds. Cheongheondang and the Jongchinbu lost their former figures and now have changed too much with thick smell of modern paint around them. This makes Chongmudang, cultural asset No. 37, more special, for it makes this building a precious piece of source to know what office buildings were like at that time. However, if there is something more important than the building itself, it may be the spirit of a leader who wanted to reconstruct a country, though the results were unsuccessful.

By Lim Hyo-young
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Lim Hyo-young / The Argus

Simple but helpful care

Widespread popularity for heating up half part of our body

The popularity of a bathing method which stroke Japan, landed on the Korean peninsula recently. The point of this method is bathing only the lower half of the body. This simple but unique method has brought up special implements everywhere on the markets such as waterproof pillows, bathtub-covers and bathtubs designed for half-length bathing, even on the internet shopping mall and home shopping programs on TV. Such hot response suggests that there is something special about this bathing method.

The idea of half-length bathing

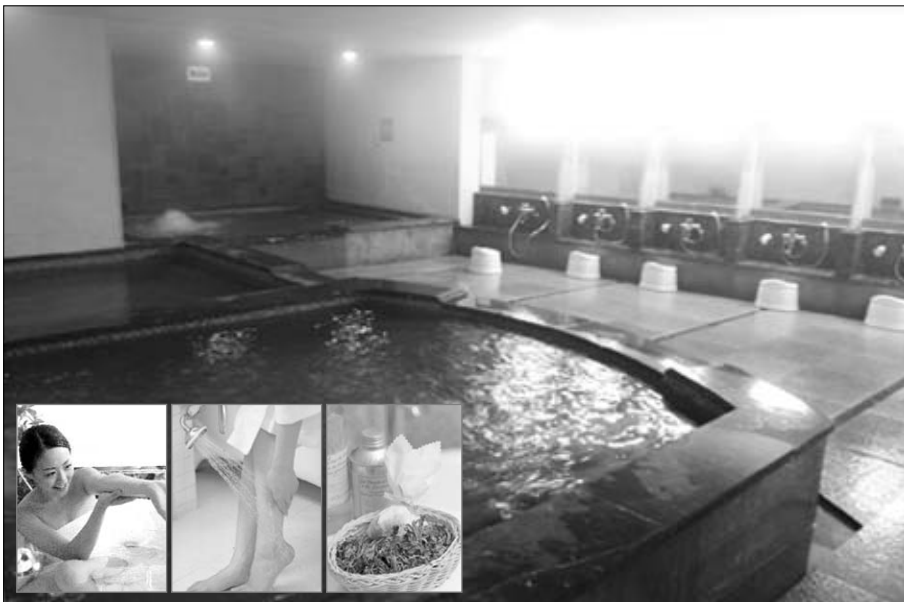
In the early days of the eighteenth century, a Dutch physician said "you won't need a doctor if you can keep the lower part of your body warm, and the upper part of your body cool." The principle that the comment implies also has been the major idea of orient medicine for a long time. And it became the basis of half-length bathing method when Japanese doctor Shindo Yoshiharu suggested it.

To practice the bath effectively, one has to be fully aware of the methods. Though they are simple, they are important. The temperature of water should not be too hot. It should be only a little higher than our body temperature which would be about 37℃ to 38℃. The surface of water shouldn't go higher than the pit of our stomach. About 20 to 30 minutes is appropriate to be in the water.

Half-length bathing was introduced to some Koreans when Lee Kun hee, the chairman and chief executive officer of Samsung, mentioned it at a speech in Fukuoka in 1993. Introducing the method to his staff, he remarked that he thought it is the best way to maintain health, an indispensable element for people to succeed at work.

Historical documents

This new way of bathing may seem to be an idea which mainly came from Japan. However, it was a generally adopted lifestyle of our ancestors. In the historical records of the Chosun Dynasty, eight of the kings



As the interest in well being is increasing, half-length bathing is gaining popularity.

altogether, T'aejo, Chongjong, T'aejong, Sejong, Sejo, Hyonjong, Sukjong, and Youngjo enjoyed bathing in such a way. The records do not mention the term "half-length bathing," but in the records of Sukjong, it says that he dipped the lower part of his body under the belly in the hot spring for about two gaks, which is about thirty minutes, when he went on a medical trip for four days.

The principle

It is a simple truth that warm substances rise upwards and cold substances sink downwards. Our body is the same with its upper part tending to be warm, while the lower part being the opposite. This way, the blood runs slowly in the lower part and leaves waste matters. The waste matters, which should be sent outside, are likely to cause disorder in our body when it gets accumulated. To wash them out, the blood circulation needs to get vigorous, and this can be done by warming up the lower part of our body. What about the upper part? It does not matter since it strongly tends to keep warm. The head, the part that hair covers, do not get frostbitten even in the temperature of

-40℃. Therefore, when the lower half remains warm enough, it will improve the blood circulation, and our cells would have more sufficient oxygen supply.

Compared experiments

Since the idea came from Japan, most of the experiments were done there, being compared with baths done in full-length. The changes that occur inside human body were observed from two different parts, heart and blood vessels. The difference between taking a half-length bath and a full-length bath appeared on the results of changes in heartbeat and the changes in blood pressure. In half-length bathing test, the number of heartbeats rose in the first place, but went back to where it were after three minutes. However, in the full-length bathing test, heartbeat kept on rising. The results of the blood pressure showed that it was higher but came back to its normal level in half-length bathing, while it remained high in full-length bathing.

It also turned out that full-length bathing puts pressure of 540 kilograms on the heart while half-length bathing gives none of it. According to the experiments, it is obvious

that half-length bathing gives less stress to our body and heart than full-length bathing, not to mention that it is much safer.

The effects

Keeping the lower half of our body warm brings up lots of positive changes. First of all, it relaxes our muscles and organs, making them function well so we can let go of mental and physical fatigue. Since the bath helps blood circulate actively, it helps eliminate waste matters from the system, and offers us a younger and healthier life. Natural skin care and losing weight is important factors of the results that attract popularity. Bathing in such a way is also effective for healing the external injuries, with brisk movement of blood.

Beside the positive effects, there can be negative effects as well. The negative ones are the same as those that happen when you take full-length bathing too long. Though it is true that half-length bathing is a safer way to take a bath, people with high blood pressure, or with weak hearts or lungs should take good care and should not stay in the water too long. In this case, of course, hot water should be avoided.

When Korea was modernizing itself, lots of apartments were built, and with the housing, the bathing style changed. Koreans used to have bath having bathtub filled up with warm water and spent a long time inside. The western civilization changed this into a more simple way. Now people prefer taking a quick shower than spending a long time in the bathtub. This may save more time, but it does not sufficiently remove the stress that people today receive. The pills and tablets for fatigue may cause side effects. Apart from them, with its feature of natural safeness, half-length bathing may be an answer.

By Lim Hyo-young
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Deciphering the mechanism of liver cancer

It is true that human beings have cultivated their civilization to a point where the people are now able to cope with most of the primitive dangers such as natural disasters and crimes with the help of technology and science. However, mankind has not yet decoded the secret of the human body, where various changes and activities take place every second. These changes, one of which is mutation, affect the lives of people directly. It is true that our body grows stronger through these changing processes. On the other hand, however, we can also develop fatal diseases. Liver cancer is one of those misfortunes people can encounter.

Recently, on the May issue of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB) journal, a remarkable study by a National Research Lab (NRL) team with Professor Kim Cheorl-ho of Dongguk University, was published. Through the study they discovered the mechanism of liver cancer's invasion and metastasis for the first time in the world. This biochemist team of Professor Kim has already figured out, also for the first time in the world, how hepatitis B virus (HBV) develop into liver cancer in July last year and

gathered global attention with the discovery.

Liver cancer is a cancer that occurs mostly in the East-Asia region and affects 10,000 people annually in Korea, which makes it one of the most common cancers together with gastric cancer. The ultimate reason of liver cancer is the hepatitis B and C virus, which repeatedly inflame the liver cells into cancer. About 90% of the patients in Korea, who suffer from liver diseases, are HBV carriers, and it is known that they are about 100 times apt to develop into liver cancer. For the cure, liver resection is known to be most effective. However, since the liver is a blunt organism, it is mostly too late when the symptoms are shown. So the treatment is only applied to about 10% to 20% of the patients. Still, the relapsing of the cancer shows a high rate of about 50% to 60%. This leads to high death rates as 21.4 people out of 10,000 people. Korea is the country with the highest death rate of liver cancer between OECD members.

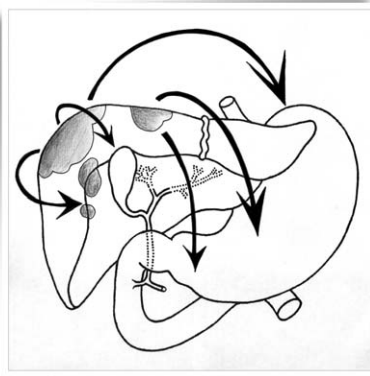
According to the researches by Professor Kim's research team, the utmost base of a cancer's invasion and metastasis is by resolving the basement membrane and replacing it into cancerous cells. In the case

of liver cancer, HBx, a type of protein that is produced by HBV activating NF-kB (p50, p65) and AP-1, which are transcription regulation factors, through intracellular signal transduction factors PI-3K, AKT/PKB and ERK. When the transcription regulation factors are activated into the nucleus, the two transcription factors enhance the expression of matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9), the inhibitor that spreads liver cancer. Secreted extracellularly, MMP-9 will vigorously spread liver cancer and invade normal cells.

With the basic mechanism figured out, it is not a dream for an effective cure to be invented. Applying the results of the study, possibility of preventing and treating liver cancer by creating a restrainer that will suppress the MMP-9's revelation and activation, cannot be ignored. Professor Kim Cheorl-ho's team is working on the cure by inventing an effective restrainer to factors which are put into work by HBx, related to metastasis of liver cancer and the team is now on animal testing. They have already applied for a patent to the International Patent Cooperation Treaty and it is being examined.

"Now we know the basic mechanism and

how to stop it. However, we are not sure yet whether the cure will turn out to be actually effective when it is put into actual practice," Professor Kim remarked. Nevertheless, with their endless effort and will to find a better, healthier life for human beings, the liver cancer will be conquered by their hands.



How the metastasis of liver cancer progresses.

By Lee Hyae-myung
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Whimsical fairies immortal in Irish minds

believed in Irish-Celtic mythology that Tutha De Danann, the people of goddess Danu, rules Ireland. They are the Irish race of gods, founded by the goddess Danu. They knew how to use magic, and traveled on a big cloud until they settled in Ireland. There were several attempts to invade Ireland by external and internal forces such as the Fir Bhorgs but the Tutha De Danann people defeated them all, ruling the place peacefully.

Nevertheless, their reign also came to an end as all the others did. When the first Gaels, sons of Mil came, the Tutha De Danann needed to give up their sovereignty. It is told that they were driven into the underworld, certain mounds and to Tir Nan og, the land of youth. In these places, their existence slowly faded away, changing them into fairies.

"There still are certain places and fairy trees, which are is thought to be occupied by

the fairies. People would try their best not to disturb the place. It is thought that if you cut down the tree, bad luck will come," Professor Conway Sheelagh from Ireland remarked.

Sidhe's appearances are differently described according to what type of fairy they are. Leprechauns are known to be little dwarfs with faces of old men, while others may possess beautiful looks just like angels. Still, commonly they are portrayed as mischievous and whimsical creatures. They would not do any harm to people unless people disturb them first. There are many legends related to Sidhe. In the legends, there are also stories about the Sidhe's changelings.

Changelings are when a fairy changes their child with a human child or a piece of a log. People think that the log or the fairy child is their child. According to an old document of Lady Augusta Wilde who has

written several books on Sidhe and Irish legends like "Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland," there are ways to take their child back once they notice it is a changeling. They should hold their child, which is really a fairy, over fire and chant a magic spell telling the child to burn if it is a child of evil.

Unlike other fairies around the world, Sidhe were known to be strong and independent. Compared to fairies in Greek myths who were helpless in front of gods' mighty power, Irish Sidhe were different. Although they were fairies, they are illustrated as powerful ones who dominated certain regions, having their own kings and queens. The local regions they invaded were often named after the fairy queen. To give an example, Knockainy in Limerick comes from "Cnoc Aine," the name of the most famous fairy queen in Munster.

Nowadays, beliefs about the Sidhe's have

diminished. Now there are only few people who believe in fairies like they used to do, putting out food for the fairies at their front porch and keeping awe to the fairies. However, the Irish people decorate their gardens with little figures of fairies, recite songs about them and one of the biggest celebrations in Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, also is connected to a Sidhe, the Leprechaun. The Sidhe may seem dead, but they are still living inside the lives and minds of Irish people. Like what the famous Irish poet W. B. Yeats quoted in his book "Fairy and Folk tales of the Irish Peasantry", "Blake saw a fairy's funeral; but in Ireland we say they are immortal."

By Lee Hyae-myung
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Land Myths



Marrow, a Sidhe of Ireland appearing as a mermaid.

Exposing bias through laugh, play

Different opinions expressed in the last Anti-Miss Korea Festival

“We invite you, if you pursue equality of both genders.” A group of people boycotted Miss Korea saying that the beauty pageant numericalizes women’s beauty. This group has held Anti-Miss Korea Festival (AMKF) annually. While Miss Korea values physical beauty, AMKF has tried to show the beauty of the human beings’ spirit and has talked about women, peace, and equality between both sexes. It has tried to reverse various distorted social recognition by means of laugh and play. In addition, it has brought on the stage many controversial issues related to people’s stereotype such as stress about women’s appearance, prejudice about the handicapped. This year was the last of the festival, because they have already achieved initial aim which was to stop the broadcasting of the annual Miss Korea Pageant. The 6th Anti-Miss Korea Festival of this year was held on May 8 with the catchphrase “Goodbye, Miss Korea! - We’ll Be Back.”

Low voices become powerful
First, two women came on the stage. Choi Gwang-gi and Yu Chae Ji-na emceed. Two MC enlivened the festival with excited voices. Also, all remarks were translated into sign language. Next, Eom Eul-sun, the chairman of the promoting committee, announced the reason of ending the festival. “More people became to know and sympathize our purpose. In addition, the three main broadcasting systems have given up broadcasting the Miss Korea Pageant. We end this festival to make it bigger feminist festival. Let’s make another Anti festival.”
Performances began with “Singing woman.” Jeong Yeon-hee entered the stage with crutches a little behind schedule and said, “I’m sorry I’m late, my tools are heavy.” She called crutches as her tool just like people would do with glasses. Like her remarks, she was not different from common people at all. She sang *Seongjipuli* and *Saetareyeong* getting merry in the blue and red lightings. Choi Gwang-gi danced around her. It showed that this was not a contest but a real festival. Even recorded accompaniment was not well controlled at first. The deep voice expressed lamentation but also delightfulness which transcend it. Although, she could not dance to these sad but delightful songs, MCs and audience danced and clapped to the rhythm instead of her.
“To my friend who will bloom like camellia.” In the dark, a trembling voice echoed loudly. The play “Wanted to live”



All participants are standing on the stage in the awarding ceremony.

started with this letter to martyr, Choi Ok-ran who fought against the government and society for better treatment for the handicapped. The Association of Gyeongnam Female Handicapped People put the play about her life on stage re-illuminate human rights of female handicapped people. Light came on stage and three women sitting on wheel chairs appeared. Uncomfortable bodies made their acting rough, and their pronunciation was not clear. It was hard to recognize all their words, but it helped people feel their sad voices. The play consisted of two parts. In the first part, three women talked about Ok-ran’s story and the second part was Ok-ran’s crying monologue. Ok-ran got divorced because of her husband’s cheating and later her son was taken away, because she was disabled and could not make money by herself. Although she received assistance from the government, it was not enough. By resorting to fast demonstration, she fought to achieve normal life for the female handicapped people. In the end, she died. It was a short play, but it let audience know and think about miserable lives of the disabled. When Ok-ran shouted “Can you live with only 260,000 a month?” feeling of sorrow spread out through the audience. Also, some people cried for Ok-ran’s death. After her death, people will continuously work to make the poor environment better.

Candid talkings of females
“I have fantasy about virginity. I am your first man, right?” a man’s voice is heard.

“No, you are not,” saying the heroin Kim Jin-mi walked to the audience and talked a stately self-love. “Most people call and blame me snob. However, if I am a real snob, I would not stand on this stage.” Strong, powerful but persuasive monodrama. She asks audience “Are you a virgin?” Her conversation with the audience continues. She was beautiful, but not by her appearance but her candidness, confidence, majesty and self-esteem. She flew paper planes carrying her own messages. Also, she showed her willingness by breaking “Sunggyeol” signboard and shouting “You don’t discuss my body, my virginity.” A male visitor, Lee Chul-jin commented about her performance. “The speech that my body is mine was impressive. She maybe had difficulty to express her feelings honestly, because there are conventions that women cannot say everything in our society. But, I’m sure this atmosphere must be spread out.”
One unprecedented talk-show was also showed. Korean Women’s Orgasm Association’s “Get your O” talked about girls’ masturbations. “I’ll talk about masturbation which most people have experienced, but it is something more secret than sex,” said Jo Hang-ju, the first speaker giving audience big surprise. This surprise was continued with the title “My masturbation” spoken by Foxy, Lee Yeon-hee. “We call orgasm Mr.O in our world. I met Mr.O when I was in high school using Unix vibration kneader.” Talking through her experience related to masturbation, she recommended the project of masturbation on

IF homepage. “To do sex well, women must know their own body.” Although their comments were very surprising, it was fun and meaningful not only for women but also for men.

Exposing the gender prejudice
One of the most popular among participants was Jung Hyun-min, called male Lee Hyo-ri. “Why do men have to dance only strong, powerful dances and women have to do conversely?” With this question he entered wearing a costume exposing his shoulder and abdomen. He received the Dwijipja award because he protested against the bias that people had on dancing. Even though he was the only on the stage, many audience made a bigger and more exciting stage dancing together including Hong Suk-chun, an actor who was excluded from TV after his coming-out about his homosexuality. He showed that men also can be sexy, beautiful, flexible when they dance.
A case similar to male Lee Hyo-ri, another group expressed strong, positive woman and weak, passive man. Musical “Tell me more” dealt with this subject. One girl showed her boldness when she confessed her love to a man or kissed him. With the music Grease from the famous movie, they reversed the preconception on relationships between man and woman cheerfully.

“We will be back!”
“Anti-Miss Korea has appealed to the public and it will serve as a stepping stone for another female festival. Next year we can make a newer, better feminine festival with the know-how we achieved through this festival. We will make another anti festival to fight for equality of both genders.” remarked Park Jin Chang-a, the head director of the 6th Anti-Miss Korea Festival.
Anti-Miss Korea has worked to show various females’ beauty and to bring the subject on surface that dealt with equality between the handicapped and others as well as between men and women. It was not only a contest just protesting against a beauty contests but also a festival to fight for everybody’s human rights. This festival has surely motivated everybody to make an effort to achieve real equality for all people.

By Jo Hyun-mi
Associate Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Feminism, reconsidered

Feminism is a sensitive word. Well, not to everybody but to those who take the involving matters seriously. In a sense people take this word too seriously. But thinking of it in another way it could seem very simple. Think about it, without any prejudice or egoism the answer will come right on.
Going back all the way where feminism came from, it is endless. It first started in the mid 1800’s when women started to act to find their rights to vote. The feminism theory is based on liberalism, according to this term of feminism women cried out, being subordinate to men blocks their ways and rights on participating in social. This is the basic meaning of where feminism came from. Going in deeper, it gets too deep. Socialism feminism, Marxism feminism, Radicalism feminism, all these words are what explain what feminism really is. They basically cry out a different point of view, but in the end where the story goes of each theory is the same finish line. These theories are too hard for people to understand and whatever it is saying it’s not the ideal answer that people would want. As said earlier of the column it’s very simple!
Feminism carries on a lot of controversies, but eventually it carries only one meaning. Which is “equality.” Just blurring this out all of a sudden does not help the understanding of feminist acts. However, thinking of it in another way, basically and saying it again, , isn’t equality between both sex the finality of what feminism really wants to persist? Well, it says in the encyclopedia book that feminism first started as to change the inequality and suppression coming from the difference of the genders. These days, to throw out the resisting feeling coming from the word “feminism,” the word gender, which means in terms, social sex, is used instead of the word, sex which is just a biological meaning. So, instead of feminism it is now gender studies. This seems to be a good change, even though the theory thinks of the weak, consideration on the opposing side can be seen.

From the day human was born, there were obligations of each sex that could not be changed. The role of each sex was direct and clear. But somehow the woman ended up being the weak one. The role of each sex received and the physical challenges they were given was what divided the clear roles of both male and female.
Looking into the Miss Korea Pageant which is thought of as a disgrace to “gender studies” and the Anti Miss Korea Festival, both contests, or should both be called pageants, brings a lot of controversies. The Miss Korea contest got blocked to go on air by the active actions of the Anti Miss Korea Committee which has produced its 6th and last Anti Miss Korea Festival this year. It’s true that men are a little bit sad they’re going to miss the bathing suit contest. What a shame! However, it is also true that people don’t have to watch those girls putting on fake smiles and crying out “My wish is world peace!” What a relief!
The Anti Miss Korea Festival has done a good job not only in banning a beauty pageant from television, but changing the atmosphere of the ordinary thoughts on feminism was also a big achievement.
The visions of feminism that people, men or women see is very different, but coming into an era the real means of the word should be understood. Women see it differently, men see it in a another way. Even among women their are various responses on the matter.
All these various, flooding opinions on feminism is wrong. No, it would rather be said it is of no use. Why? because is is just too simple. Just think it over. There is no need to think of the word too deeply. The real meaning of the word “feminism” is just as simple as eating a rice cake while lying on the floor, as a Koreans saying goes. Respecting the equality between both genders is the answer, no tags attached. Let’s remember!

By Oh Sae-hoon
Editor of Theory & Critique Section



Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Buddhist Arts displayed

Museum of Korean Buddhist Art is showcasing Korean Buddhist works under the name of the Wishes of Living Beings. The special exhibition is for the commemoration of ICOM 2004 Seoul general conference and the museum’s 10th anniversary.
Pagodas are displayed outdoors and various Buddhist arts are displayed indoors in three sections. The Buddhist works such as Buddhist paintings, images, and crafts are on the ground floor, the first section. The second section exhibits several Buddhist paintings such as Nine Levels of Paradise, especially, the ones made in the time of the Chosun Dynasty. The last section displays Buddhist images such as Buddhas and Bodhisattvas.
The Museum of Korean Buddhist Art was established in July 1993 as a private museum located near Changdeok Palace. The museum collected about three thousand Korean Buddhist works including paintings, sculptures, crafts, and ritual items. “Korean Buddhist arts are very beautiful and well-known in the world. But many people do not recognize its excellence yet. Usually, people who study arts often visit the museum,” said You Mee-chung, the curator of the museum. Also, the museum displays several national treasures of Korea. “This is my first visit to the museum, I did not know about Buddhist art, but the explanation of the curator is very interesting and easy,” said Cho Hye-ryung, a visitor of the museum.
The exhibition is continued to June 20 at the Museum of Korean Buddhist Art.

By Jung Jin-kyeong / The Argus

Rendezvous

Korean operas staged by Ms. Kang in Beijing, Seoul, Tokyo

Before the interview with Kang Hwa-ja, the reporter waited her with a little bit excitement at the office of Beseto Opera. Kang came in saying “Hello, nice to meet you.” Her mezzo soprano voice powered in the office. Kang Hwa-ja is the first woman director of an opera and was a leader of Kim Ja-kyung Opera. She was conferred a culture medal of honor from Ukraina last year. It was the first medal which was dedicated to a Korean artist from the Ukrainian government. Ms. Kang graduated from Sookmyung Women’s University and furthered her vocal training at the Manhattan School of Music. She is an active performer in the United States and in Europe. Also, she lectured at Yonsei University for about twenty years. In 1996, Kang founded the Beseto Opera Company in order to promote cultural exchange.

How did you start to learn music?
I was born in Chungchongdo, which has a beautiful countryside. I used to go to school following a cosmos road singing songs with my sister. I think that I was a sensitive girl. I liked writing, so I wanted to study literature. But one of my school teachers said I had a good voice. The teacher suggested that I would be better to study music. That’s how I started music at University. Before



Ms. Kang is acting Carmen.

university, I studied music by myself.
You founded the Beseto Opera. Could you tell us about the Beseto Opera?
When I was in Kim Ja-kyung Opera, I had an honor to be chosen as a successor by Ms. Kim. So I want to pass on to others what I have learned. Beseto is a combination of the capitals of three countries-Beijing, Seoul, Tokyo. I coined the name because I hoped our singers and operas could be exported to world stages. When I performed the Korean opera, Chunhyangjon, in Beijing and Tokyo, I was so happy as if I have become a true representative for my country.

The repertoire system was introduced to Korea by you in 1998. What does the repertoire system mean?
Different operas are performed every day in other countries, but not in Korea. One opera is performed for about five days in Korea, so people cannot enjoy various operas. The repertoire system means that people can see various operas every day. These days I do not use repertoire system because it is very hard to run in the situation of Korean operas.

You are well-known for the charity concert. What motivated you to have such steps?
The story goes back twenty years. I wanted people to feel peaceful with my music. I performed at hospitals, prisons, and etc. I visited about twenty places last year. I had a great time, because I could give people happiness with the talent I have. I was encouraged because the response of the people was so enthusiastic.

Are there any problems about Korean opera? You preformed the first Korean opera, Chunhyangjon. What do you think about Korean operas in general?
The Chunhyangjon was made into an opera in

1950 by Hyun Che-myung and became the first opera ever created in Korea. There are many talented people in Korea, but they do not have enough chances to go to the world stage. The support for the creative opera should be increased and there is not single opera writer in Korea yet. The training of the opera writer and composer is a very urgent matter. Also, the staff for the opera stages must be a specialist for the better stages.

The popularity of opera is raised and you take the initiative in doing it. Could you say about it more specifically?
The operas are usually performed on big stages such as Seoul Arts Center. It is not easy to see operas because of the expensive cost. So we made a group, Joy Ensemble, for the popularization of opera. We visit places people want and perform there. We do not just sing songs. We also perform a play and make the scenes more interesting.

In Korea, there are still many students who cannot learn music because of money. We heard that you are trying very hard to train and cultivate young artists.
I was a school teacher before my debut as a opera singer. I made my debut after I saw the ad of Kim Ja-kyung Opera by chance. They gave me a chance although I was unknown at the time. I want to give chances to young artists as I had received them. I have directed Die Zauberflote, the opera of Mozart, last year. I choose the singers aging from middle school students to graduate school students. Teaching is very demanding, but I feel happy when the young artists get a chance. I think the training of young artists is very important.

The last work of Mozart is going to be performed this month, tell us about Die Zauberflote.
Many students think that opera is hard. However,



Lee Hyeon-myeong / The Argus

Kang Hwa-ja poses in front of poster, Die Zauberflote.

Die Zauberflote is an interesting opera because of the plot and music. Also, the young artists not only sing but direct, and make their own costumes. I want to make a opera school in the future. I think this opera will be a stepping stone for making the school.

For her last comments to HUFSSans, she thinks that HUFSSans are one of the hopes of Korea to promote Korea in international fields. When we do something abroad, we cannot do it without foreign languages. Also, she hopes HUFSSans do their best having a love for our country.

By Jung Jin-kyeong
Reporter of Culture Section

Stereotype festivals are numbered

Renovation idea needed to attract students' attention

“Dokbokggi is just 100 won for today!” A staff member of Yeowoo Festival of Wangsan campus spoke out in front of the place where the festival was held. However, most students did not come much about the festival. In the contrary, Akaraka, the cheering event of Yonsei University, was held at the Open Theater of Yonsei University with a big success. Their success is even more impressive, considering that there was still time before beginning the festival and the ticket of the festival was not for free. Many people filled up the Open Theater wearing blue T-shirts. Every May, many campuses have festivals, but they are not a hot issue any more among students.

Campus festivals in the 1970s

What did the campus festivals look like in the 1970s? Were they same as the festivals of today? In the 1970s, students did not have many means to vent their frustration with the society at the times of Military Dictatorship. The campus festivals became the place where students could emit their anger and struggle against the times. Also, the festivals were good chance to see interesting activities. The campus festival was an uncommon chance to enjoy culture on campus for students and the festival was a good chance to enjoy with residents near the campus. In addition, students who were stressed out with lots of lectures and exams could reduce stress by drinking with friends during the festival season. Campus liquor stores and the game of throwing water balloons came into being at that time. It could be thought as a little bit out-date now, but it was an interesting event at that time because there were not special events. Besides, the students participated in festivals much more actively than now. “The festival in the 1970s was a place where people could share information in common. But not any more. It is hard to expect for the festivals to be popular as they were in the old days,” said Lee Jang-ju, a professor of Leisure Studies.

Campus festivals of the day

Looking into the festivals today. Posters of festivals always advertise who will come to the festivals as special guests. They are almost always famous singers and stars. “If we do not invite TV stars, the rate of participants would be much low. The cost of such invitation is understandably very high, but it is unavoidable,” said Jang Bu-seop, a staff of Yeowoo Festival.

Students who participated in festivals are mostly very passive, since they are interested in just stars. “I like the atmosphere of Akaraka festival. I like many students gathering at one place and cheering for our school. But it is true that many students are concerned about the stars who visit here today,” said Choi Da-hye, a visitor of Akaraka. Some visitors left from the theater after the stages of stars. Visiting of the stars has merits, making the festival become famous. However, students can make their festivals much interesting by themselves.

Campus festivals stick to routinized programs. If you visit several campus festivals, you will get bored easily because of the similar events. People have become individualistic day by day and young generations want to enjoy their life actively. The festivals should be changed according to the change of people's values and preferences.

Many companies have started to participate in the festivals under the name of sponsorship. The companies turn the festivals to the scene of advertisement. A beer company became a sponsor for the campus festival lately, which makes people look at the scene with a furrowed brow. Moreover, the most important problem of



Few students participate in Yeowoo Festival on a rainy day, Wangsan campus (left). Yonsei University's Akaraka is filled with numerous students.



campus festival is the participation of students. Students are not interested in the festivals and they do not want to participate.

How should the festival change?

Students of Kangnung University invited about 100 solitary elders to the campus and treated them with food during the festival period. A university in Busan held the event of pickling vegetables into Kimchi and gave out Kimchi to the elderly. There are many good programs that can make the festivals a valuable time such as the examples above. Services for the community can be a good way to make students participate in the festivals. Also, students can learn the spirit of the service. Not only the students but also others can participate in the festivals. A bazaar can be an ideal event for students, too. Students can sell and buy products they need through the bazaar. There are always participants and planners in the festivals. Participants cannot be more active than planners. In order to solve this problem, small festivals should be held frequently. If we make more festivals in small groups, more planners are needed. Then, students who enjoy festivals more actively will increase.

Festivals for the future

Our appreciation of culture can be improved through experience. If students can participate in the festival actively, they can experience the atmosphere of the campus festivals. Also, campus festivals are not only for students and not made up by students only. Professors, faculties, residents, and students should enjoy together. Universities in Seoul started to break walls of the campuses. The festival can be a good way to open schools to residents. There is a dire need to change recognition about festivals, too. The festivals can reduce the gap of campus and the community. The agent of the campus festival is students. The participation of students should come first. It is time to make a new campus festival without money-chasing companies disguised as sponsors on campus during festival season. We need to prepare a new festival with various and differentiated programs this way. Thus, we should make a real festival not a festival of money.

By Jung Jin-kyeong

Reporter of Culture Section

Campus Architecture

A building shaped letter T is standing on a high hill in Yongin University. Outlooking the playground, the building shows off its front side, which is decorated with glasses. Two rectangle structures are harmonized with circle seminar room on the bottom and winding roof. This is the College of Martial Arts (CMA). It is famous as a prestigious college bringing up the best leaders in sports with the longest history and tradition in Korea. The Argus visited the newly constructed architecture which was built only for CMA in 2003.

“We expressed the spirit of martial arts such as Judo, Kookmudo, and Hapkido with splendid and imposing image. Especially, two different roofs emphasize these images,” explained Jeong Young-kyoon, one of the architects of this building and the CEO of Heerim Architects & Planners. “Also, it was divided into two structures - one part is physical training rooms and professors' labs and lecture rooms are in the other part. It is to keep from bothering each activity. We used many glasses to make a clean image and to reduce fatigue.”

Not only solemn, splendid, sacred spirit of the martial art is expressed through the architectural form but also friendly image is expressed through the Seminar Room.

Using various form of glasses is one of this building's characters. To give delightful condition of space in both the professors' laboratory and lecture room, one can control light by using semitransparent glass louver. Transparent glass box of the structure, having



physical training rooms, was considering the connection of the different functioned spaces.

Different styles of roofs catch attention too. The structure of labs and lecture rooms has winding roof to express tranquility and movement of martial arts - image of stillness and movement. The other roof was designed to reveal solemnness and splendor of martial arts and to show the Hi-tech image in terms of exposed structure. These roofs reflect the medium that conveys technique and movement of martial arts.

It is possible to use various facilities in Sport Science Center, Seminar Room, Convention Hall and Training Center. Also, Taekwondo Practice Room, Yongmoodo Practice Room and Judo Practice Rooms. Every students can



Jo Hyun-mi / The Argus

measure their body fat, weight, amount of muscles and heart beat to seek for suitable exercises in Sport Science Center. It also has blood analyzing system. With this result, students are prescribed suitable exercise to their bodies and aims.

Judo Practice Room was especially designed for the students. “Moving into this new building, most facilities became much better. We can exercise in almost the same temperature, because of good ventilation cooling and heating system,” remarked Song Yu-seop, a student of Department of Judo. In the Judo Practicing

Room on the northern side, a large number of people can practice or perform at the same time, since the fourth and fifth floor is used as one big space. And, the southern practice room has a magnificent view of the entire school.

“I think the facilities are fully equipped in our building. Taekwondo Practice Room has sporting equipments. So, many athletes come to train together from many other countries,” commented Park Dal-rae, a freshman of the Department of Taekwondo.

“Considering the character of CMA, we are equipped with professional sport outfits. Everybody can use any facility for free. If one wants to exercise systematically, he or she can receive tests in Sport Science Center and we can recommend proper exercises according to the result,” said Hwang Jung-tae, assistant of the Training Center.

CMA has artistic beauty just like the building itself and new and good facilities to learn and practice sports. Like the departments of CMA which have titles that are unique in Korea or first in the world, they have to develop more of these characters and the basis to train the techniques by the scientific teaching program and development of their own unique skills needed it. Then, with this splendid building, it can be remembered as a superior college being the ideal college to educate the generations to come in the field of Korea's Physical Education.

By Jo Hyun-mi

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

Student ambassador

Movie stars appear in movie magazines, politicians and economists are controversial in news magazines and “Saeromi” can be seen in Minerva. What do they have in common? They are cover models for magazines representatively.

This year is the 50th anniversary of HUFs. Last month, there were various events making the 50th year of HUFs. Therefore, the Public Information Section, the External Affairs, including President Ahn, many people have tried to make the celebration generally known to the public. One of these in publicity activities is “Saeromi.” Here is a man who leads “Saeromi,” the group representing HUFs' face. Son Tae-su (SC-98) was elected on a 4th member of “Saeromi” in 2002. Since then, he has been active in public attracting activities of HUFs, unlike most students who only worked as a “Saeromi” for a short period of time. Thus, he was elected leader of “Saeromi” this year for the first time. The reporter met him on the campus in a balmy spring day.

He applied for “Saeromi” by recommendation of an assistant of a professor. He expected nothing but he was chosen. “Saeromi” have been acting actively for HUFs not only by appearing in popular magazines and TV commercials but also by recording their appearances and voices on video tapes in order to provide guidance to people. Moreover, they have assisted in the inauguration of the president of HUFs and conferment ceremonies for honorary degrees. Especially, they explained merits and pride of HUFs in exhibitions to prospective students and parents of them. What is more, some of them interpreted in English for guidance to the school personnel and foreigners while they were attending ceremonies.

“I remember most, the auration of President Ahn in 2002 which I participated in. At that time, 11 members of “Saeromi” worked day and night in cooperation with the university President Ahn. It was hard time, but it was a really worthy job,” he said.

However, he thought that “Saeromi” needs to be organize its system, because they did not even have any community what so ever. Therefore he benchmarked from other universities which were doing good at publicity activities and laid down system and rules for “Saeromi” in order to carry out more effective publicity activities. He started to gather members of “Saeromi” and came in charge by becoming the chairman in March. “Each of the universities has a model. HUFs is a little bit conservative about public activities. But, nowadays it is important to inform many people about HUFs. Our university has been short of support to Public Information Section and “Saeromi” which belongs to it,” he said.

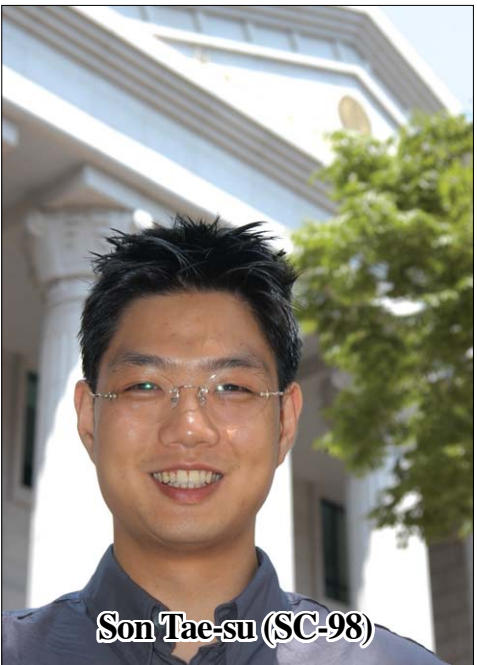
In addition, he has taught voluntarily English and Korean to uneducated women twice every week in Purun Civil Community. “When I was a freshman, I wandered for a while. So I needed something to seize myself. And I would like to challenge new things. I thought of what I can do for other people, so I decided to help people in a more difficult situation than I am. At first, it was difficult. But I should have a sense of responsibility by teaching them. I was getting more and more confident,” he said in a strong voice.

He said that he felt even more attached to HUFs while he participated in events of the school as a member of “Saeromi.” “When HUFs held the 50th anniversary, many presidents and vice-presidents came from various universities around the world. It shows that HUFs is taking active part in international academic world. So our university is stepping toward to become an international university interchanging actively with other universities.”

In the future, “Saeromi” will make more efforts to show people better images and direction of HUFs. “We do not only take pictures for magazines. Our mission is to promote HUFs and draw attention from other people. So we should control ourselves and have pride of our university. We will make a step forward.” For his last comment on his activities as a “Saeromi” he quoted, “Whatever is worth doing is very worthy in university life.”

By Yang Sun-young

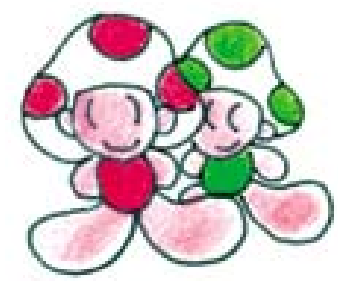
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Lee Jun-gul / The Argus

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs



Park Ji-yeon / Cartoonist of The Argus

