



Tuition Struggle Takes New Turn

Democratic payment in Wangsan campus is going into a full-scale struggle with twenty five other universities. Total of 328 HUFs (about 4.1 hundred million won) had participated in the Democratic payment until March 24th. Democratic payment is a system which students pay their tuition fees excluding the donation fees to support association to General Students Council (GSC). The council have developed this struggle for the reason that the School Supporting Association (SSA) wasn't a legal association.

Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the president of The council and Kim Dong-kook (ES-91), the vice-president, had made a pledge to reduce tuition fee form when they canvassed for votes. After they have been elected, the 20th GSC pushed a reduction of tuition fee with each college presidents through sending letters and calling phones to the students.

Firstly, they started the campaigns not to pay the tuition fees to the school during the vacation because the school authorities get the incomes from bank interests of fees. This campaign has achieved about 35% students support until on March 20th. After then, they had connected this campaign with Democratic payment. The leading members of The council visited each class rooms to explain lawfulness of Democratic payment and appealed to the students to participate this campaign in every departments' general meeting.

Many students, however, has worried to participate in this campaign because there were any legal safety. Especially, they feared



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

The officials of GSC appealing to the students to participate Democratic payment in the morning.

if the students who participated Democratic payment would be expelled from school. Of course, the council says they are preparing lawsuit and have consulted with several lawyers about this case. In spite of this saying, students have lost confidences in themselves. The council announced that the youth students head office for the reduction of tuition fee and achieving people's rights to live which are composed of fourteen universities in Kyunggi area appointed counsels and instituted a lawsuit against the illegal school supporting fee on March 26th. The council have received already SSA

secession paper and the delegation paper which contains the right to pay the tuition fee.

The school authorities required the council to stop the campaign. Moreover, they didn't even give any support when the The council held the general meeting on March 26th. They also demanded students who participated this campaign to withdraw Democratic payment through the personal meeting with the chief of each departments. A students who is the member of the Engineering College said "After the class, the chief of department called and asked me

to cancel Democratic payment. He told me that SSA is legal association and if I don't pay the tuition fee to the school until on March 29th, I will be removed from the school register." After the call, the student became worried about being removed and considered to withdraw from Democratic payment. According to the data of the chief of department conference which opened on March 25, SSA was founded on March 1st, 1965. The authorities said that SSA is legal association and it was established for to support professors' research, school management, educational activities and to improve the deficient facilities of the school.

The council, however, refuted that there were no parents who received the application for admission and nobody have written the application. They also insisted that students already made the SSA secession paper so they aren't in duty bound to pay the supporting school fee and added the compulsory collection of supporting money is a illegal action certainly.

At present, GSC appeals the justice of this campaign to public opinion and turned the struggle purpose from not paying the supporting fee to reduce the tuition fee to 10% and freezing it for 4 years. "It means we are concentrating on the real reducing of the tuition fee and trying to change the SSA to execute its function competently," said Shin.

As the struggle purpose modify, this campaign takes new situation. GSC's explanation of why the purpose of campaign has changed and prevention of disadvantages of students who have participated the struggle are required.

20th Wangsan GSC Launched

On 26th of March, the Regular General Students Meeting (RGSM) was held by the 20th GSC at the open theater with about 200 students.

Actually, the RGSM could be held if the number of students is over about 600. However, the number of students who presented the meeting is fewer than the required personnel. Thus the GSC announced their attitude that they want to spread out the meeting as a movement to reduce the tuition fee. The main purpose is the reduction of the tuition fee through deposit to the court. Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the president of the GSC said that they will fight against the authorities who announced that the students who paid the tuition fee, exclusive of dues for school supporting organization will removed from school register. In addition, it is illegality obviously that the school authorities make the students paid the dues for school private organization which does not exist, he said.

First of all, the students request to meet the vice-president of HUFs for relief of the students who are to have their names

removed from the register list, however, he did not comply with the request. GSC emphasizes that the school authorities illegally dig out the names who paid tuition fee to The council through the post office. Thus the students and the members of GSC occupied the office to show their will that the tuition fee should be reduced and the list which has the names of the students who will get removed must be retracted.

Though The council planned to consultate several items with the students, the meeting was not accomplished, which are 10% retrenchment of tuition fee, formulation of the plans for development of HUFs, legality of the student council of College of East & Central European Studies, building of the central library and the second dormitory by attraction of the foreign capital, extension of the division payment system, establishment of a regulation to protect gender violence and some requirements for wellbeing.

Imun GSC will open the Regular General Students Meeting on 13th of April at the Open Theater.

Division System Not Proper Policy

There was the Regular General Student Meeting of the College of Economics & Trade. It was held to united the students and abolish the plan which the school authorities will unify the Trade department to the Division of Economics.

The school authorities have made a plan that instead of the existing the College of Trade & Economics, the Business Administration and the Economics and Trade Divisions will be established newly. The Trade department insists that the authorities rearrange the departments at the point of opportunism. In addition, they said that the causes of the abolition and amalgamation are poor record of application and lower average grades of the freshmen.

The school authorities announced their

view that the plan isn't the step of operation because it was only discussed. According to present-day tendencies in education, the Trade department itself has been abolished. And HUFs has put off the rearrangement of the division system which has been promoted by the Ministry of Education. Some Universities which introduced the system has been supported about 10 billion in a year from the government. In addition, it is truth some departments have been recorded a low application, Chang Gun, the dean of the Student Affairs said. To attract superior students the system should be imported, he added.

(Continued on page 3)

What's Hanchongnyon?



Lee Chang-nam/The Argus

The Hanchongnyon is about to face 7th anniversary at the moment. There have been lots of radical movements that the Hanchongnyon took the main spearhead among the progressive fields. However, people are wondering whether

Hanchongnyon will adhere to the inflexible line of movement or not. At this juncture, the Hanchongnyon means to make the best of struggle toward Kim Dae-jung regime in the near future.

(Related story on page 4)

Workers Express Fury Towards Government

Recently radical move of the major labor field is bugging the Korean government because the national stability and credibility endangered into breaking down. Raged workers are requesting their rights to live and guarantees of consecutive employments in the street.

The day March 27th the mass demonstration between the workers and Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) possible.

In Jong-myo park, Seoul, there was a rally under the purpose of strengthening the power of labor union, Korea Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) with taking part in approximately 20000 people including Hanchongnyon.

In close proximity to the Jong-myo park, there were 50000 armed riot police for keeping on guard this rally and the government already looked upon this rally as a illegal event previously.

Notwithstanding this absurd suppression, students and workers kept this rally continuing to the Myungdong catholic cathedral. Many protesters spread the paper, written such word, 'anti-Kim Dae-jung regime who is the spokesman of neo-liberalism, that is, a servant of U.S., objection of unilateral restructuring, Struggle toward the Kim's regime'.

In the Myungdong catholic cathedral, there were another rallies asking for making certain the next people's rally, which will be scheduled on 3th, April.

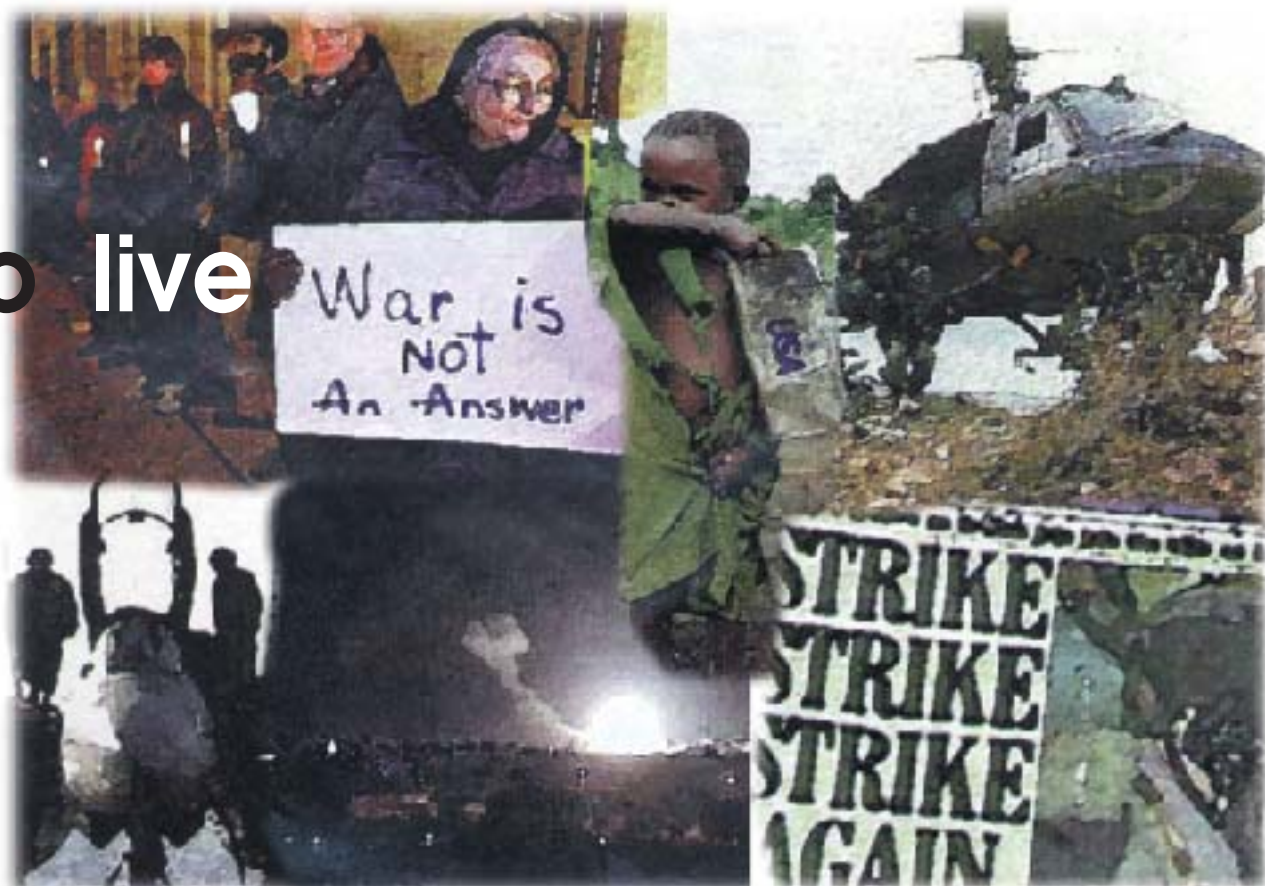
The Korea's social aspect is sure to draw a dark and instable fate. However, these recent moves led by the progressive fields, Hanchongnyon and KCTU mean the victory from the U.S. and conservative politicians.

Frustrated people stand up To protect their rights to live

Achieving the rights to live

● April 2 Hanchongnyon's Rally

● April 3 People's Rally



The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academic excellence.

- President, Publisher Cho Kyu-chul
- Professor Editor Lee Sun-woo
- Copy Readers Park Jeong-woon, Peter J. Grieco
- Head Editor Choi Yun-jin
- Editorial Consultant Yoon Young-nam
- Planning Director Yoon Se-kyong
- Associate Editors Jeong Jee-won, Jeong Min-hee
- Kim Yoo-nie, Lee Chang-nam
- Oh Dong-chun, Park Hyo-joo
- Reporters Kim Jin-young, Kim Yun-jung
- Lee Sang-yun, Park Jung-young

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)
Tel : 961-1453, 4467 Fax : 962-7128
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Mohyun-myon, Yongin, Kyonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
Tel : (0335)330-4113 Fax : (0335)330-4581
Printed by HONG DESIGN Tel : 464-5167 Fax : 464-5168

Editorial

For a Special Birthday

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) will greet its 45th birthday on the 20th of this month. Founded in 1945, it was established as a country's unique higher institution of learning in foreign languages. First started with only five departments -English, French, Chinese, German, and Russian, it took almost 20 years to form what is now today.

Comparing with other universities, HUFS doesn't have a long history. However, the status of our school was higher than any other schools in Korean society. With the people's desire to have the economy grow and active exports in the 1960s, we have grown continuously and have our 5 million graduates all over the world. Nevertheless, this status is shaking, for HUFS hasn't developed much since the 80s. Of course, seeing from outside, it may seem that we have grown, but when looked inside nothing has changed much, of course, nothing has improved for the students. Although the school brags of the facilities, such as new editions of books in foreign languages and though the school brags of our Sound Library systems, it has its limits in seats for the students. The curriculums haven't been changed during the recent years. And in some classes, the students are still looking at the text books which were first published in the 80s. To these reasons, some companies just train special languages -Thai, Malay-Indonesian, Turkish and etc., to their workers rather than recruiting the language majors.

To make the things worse, the government had announced to open the door of education to the world along with our other markets. In short term, for the students it may provide more wider opportunities to learn from competent professors, but when seen in a longer term, the Korean universities could be encroached on. Especially, HUFS, when it has speciality in foreign languages, the position of the unique and best university in languages will be threatened. To overcome this, there are lots of things HUFS has to prepare. First of all, though our school has over 70 sistership schools in 45 countries which is probably the most in any other universities in domestic, there hasn't been much beneficiaries. It is no wonder, for it hasn't been advertised much and the chances are very rare. Also, the applying conditions are very iron-bound for the ordinary students, such as the high limits in average grades. But then it also doesn't work in the other way around either. The students from our other sistership schools are very hard to see, too. Consequently, all the bragging might as well be an another showoff. There should be more practical benefits coming from the sistership which the school should try to work on more. For, if the students can get the privileges coming from just being a HUFSan and studying in this school, there is no need to go to other schools nor foreign branch schools.

And the second thing is that the structural reform should take place in the campus like the ones in the companies. This reform doesn't mean only the size of the school management but also the contents in the whole education. Integrating the departments to a division is not going to do any good, because this is the time when all the school is seeking the way to live, and the universities are working hard to develop their own unique specialities. Integrating into divisions is going backward to these trends, for it is ignoring the special characters of the each departments. Also HUFS had many absurdities in the foundation and still has in appointing professors. This is because the school hadn't guaranteed any clearness in managements and personnel appointments. Hongik University, for instance, is well known for their clean and clear managements. They open all things like the profile of newly appointed professors and the contents of the accounts to the public.

Next century will be a tough for all universities in Korea. The schools who know this fact well, has already begun to prepare for survival. But HUFS has a long way to run. Comparing with other universities, we had a bad start. But if we think a better way for the school's development, this year's birthday will be a special one, one that will be a new page in HUFS's history.

Visit to Kim Jin-kyoon, the president of Jinbo Network

New Field Opens Through Solidarity

Let's see you at the next general meeting, on the Internet. "Kim Jin-kyoon, the president of Jinbo Network Center, opens his mouth at the first general meeting of his organization. Mr. Kim lives a busy life at present because he is absorbed in the extension of Jinbo Network.

Jinbo Network was founded on November 14th, 1998 and began its normal service next day. Though it has a short history, it has been working vigorously. During the general strike led by the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) in January 1997, the movie and communication department of another network was established, and televised this event through the Internet. Taking this opportunity, several progressive parties suggested that they need a place to exchange each others opinions freely and converse without any interruption by the government.

Mr. Kim has proposed to expand the network through the solidarity. He says that the birth of Jinbo Network means the start of renewed solidarity in progressive parties. He insists on struggle through solidarity in his sociology books and articles. Moreover, Mr. Kim tries to descend from the ideals of theory to realities practice. He connects his theory not only with the labor movement but also with other movements, even concerning the screen quota system, human rights and other issues. He says, "Solidarity means holding together and gathering power from each other. We generally think it is a very simple

theory but it is not easy to practice the words."

The reporter wondered if he had any problems in constructing solidarity between progressive parties. "Even if each party were to insist on different opinions, the purpose would be the same. If you persuade them to collect power toward the joint object, solidarity will be built naturally," Mr. Kim answered.

He has experienced many up and downs in Korean society, including the Korean War, the Student Revolution on April 19th, and the struggle for democracy in 1980. When he was fourteen, the Korean War broke out. Fortunately, he did not suffer from the war because he lived in Kyoungnam Province at this time. There, a teacher influenced his childhood. This teacher taught him from elementary school through middle school. Mr. Kim has expressed his respects to the teacher in another of his many books, 'My Teacher'.

After graduating from high school, he wanted to enter an of institute of technology but fell short of his expectations. He went on to the department of sociology in Seoul National University (SNU) and got a master's degree in sociology in 1964. When he was a senior at SNU, 4 · 19 occurred. That day, he joined the democracy movement of the people against Rhee Syng-man's dictatorial government. "All people fought eagerly against Rhee's dictatorship. They became one for democratization. I was not an exception, either," he recollected.

After graduating from univer-



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

sity, he entered graduated school. There, he studied industrial society and modernization. Researching his major, he found that there were many situations in which laborers toiled under unfavorable hygienic circumstances and companies did nothing to improve working conditions. "When I was studying my major, there were no investigations about industrial society and labor conditions because Korea was an agricultural country then," he explained. His studies revealed that the deplorable conditions of agricultural laborers and the dirtiest jobs done by laborers in the city left much to be desired.

Making a five year plan for

economic development in 1960, the military regime of Park Jung-hee, announced that the future of the country would depend on the growth of industry. We would have to achieve the growth of the economy prior to asking for democratic institutions and politics. Park's military regime, therefore, exerted pressure upon the people more and more.

Many huge factories which depended on armies of male workers were built as heavy industry was established. Many labor unions were then founded and began struggling to protect laborers' rights. Workers began organizing themselves to fight

inferior work environments and against the oppression coming from employers. The labor movement began to bud from 1970 and reached a climax in 1980. Mr. Kim Jin-Kyoon could not turn his face away from labor problems which were continuously uncovered, and so he became a member of Korean Conference of Labor, the predecessor of the KCTU. Mr. Kim remains actively engaged as an adviser to the KCTU now.

He was relieved of his university post along with three other SNU professors from 1980 to 1984 because they announced a joint statement written against the Chun Doo-hwan regime signed by 104 professors. Reinstated, he organized the Korean Professors Association for Democratic Society and served as the joint president. Then the demo-cratic wave came surging into the school. He led the professors movement for school democracy and struggled in solidarity with the students.

Reviewing his activity, we notice that Mr. Kim has been actively engaged in various fields.

It has not always been easy for him to practice his values as an intellectual. Mr. Kim Jin-kyoon is a good example of the highbrow who tries to execute his purpose and struggles for the progress of society. Until a truly democratic nation is built, he will work to construct solidarity unceasingly.

By Oh Dong-chun
Associate Editor of News Section

Letter to The Argus

Reader's voice

More Future Information

We're living in a world informations. Readers are struggling to reach the best parts before the others. But the readers of 'The Argus' are different. Since it's published ones a month, they try to receive the most important newses of the month. I'm sure they give us the main stories of each months and I'm so proud of that, as one of the readers of our school's own newspaper. I, however, would like to talk about some insufficient parts of the paper 'The Argus', that is, for the better of our school's only English paper.

Most readers of 'The Argus' are, as far as I know, either students who want to know what's going on around the campus or students who want to read newspapers in English to improve their intelligence. But what about the other readers? There are lots of students who want to know about future informations. Many of our students would like to know what and where the shcool events are going to be held and how they can participate. Some might want to know the terms of important school activities.

The readers who first read the paper usually say the stories are mostly about the new of politics or student's revolution. If there are parts about cultural events, in most cases it's the story about the events that has already happened or a criticism about the event. These stories can be boring to the new readers. I'd say many college students would like to know about cultural performances that takes place outside the campus. For instance, is would be a great pleasure to know about new movies and books, or even plays and dramas of the next month. Besides, they can get these exciting informations of our culture in English.

Now there are many freshmen strolling around the campus. They've been strictly regulated from the pure culture. My best wishes for 'The Argus' is that it can give them informations about cultural life. Let them know what's the real culture of college students and help them to get close to it in English. Besides we all came here to study foreign language. I'd say this will be a great fun with gaining intelligence in our way, in the HUFS's student way.

By Park Ji-ae
Sophomore of English Dept.

Thailand's 'Songklan Day'

Usually every country has its own special holidays. Thailand has its traditional holiday which is called 'Songklan Day'. The word 'Songklan' means 'pass through' or 'move on' in Sankrit language. In detail, the sun is suppose to pass through the ecliptic completely in Songklan Day. This day is April 14th of the solar calendar.

Formally Songklan holiday is held from April 13 to 15. On April 13th, the day before Songklan day, Thai people clean up around their houses and prepare flowers and candles which is originated from Buddhism. They set the flowers and candles up in front of Buddhist statue and all the members of a family have very polite ceremony that is remembering their forefathers.

On April 14, it is the day that connects old year and new year. Thai people prepare foods for Buddhist priest with a devout hearts. In this day, people don't blame another because they believe if they blame someone in this day, their tongue will go rotten. For this reason, Thais control themselves well and get ready for new situations in the new year.

Next day, April 15th, the formal New Year's Day, people starts the day by donating foods they have made for Buddhist priests and pray for their forefather. In the afternoon, they splash water to all people who are on street. This ceremony means washing all the old things and wishing their happiness.

As the president of Thai Department, I am planning to hold the festival, Songklan at the Open Theater, on the 14th of this month. On this day, the festival will start with the 'Piti Ratnoon', which is an event students splash water over our professors. It means wishing good luck to them.

And as a part, Thai traditional performances like singing Thai popular sings and dancing its traditional dances are going to shown. In addition, a game of throwing water balloons will take place in the center of the Red Square.

Finally I want to say that I hope every HUFSans would enjoy this festival together and feel the high spirit of Thai through this festival.

By Kim Hanna
Junior of Thai Dept.

Information Technology : Internet Transforms Our Society

Information technologies are becoming an integral part of peoples lives, businesses, and society in general. The advances in computing and communications technologies including microprocessors, memories, software and the wide acceptance of Internet standards and technologies make it possible to build global computer network of networks, as well as to enable development of powerful system at a reasonable cost.

Since ancient times, networks have offered lots of opportunities for growth and innovation and provided structure to our economic and social systems. From the roads and aqueducts of the Roman Empire, to the telecommunications, broadcast, and satellite networks of the 20 th century, they have allowed us to overcome barries of time and space, and to access and open new frontiers for human interaction and ingenuity. Now as we approach the new millennium, Clearly information infrastructure the interconnected networks of computers, devices, and software have greater impact on worldwide social and economic structure than other networks.

The advances in information technologies - we call it revolution of communication - have transformed the ways in which we view ourselves, our relationships with each other and with other communities, and the ways in which we obtain a variety of services, ranging from entertainment and commerce to education and health care. Even so, we have only just begun to grasp and the opportunities and to experience the

transformations that will occur as these technologies mature.

The use and diffusion of the internet based on Web have made it possible to significantly enrich and transform the ways we communicate. Now over on billion people around world can access the internet simultaneously and participate in on line meetings and MUD games, download the daily news, conduct financial transactions, or talk to friends, professors, and relatives worldwide with no limitations with the help of the development of information technologies.

The internet lies in the middle of our communication revolution. But the current internet must scale so that it can accommodate anticipated growth in usage and demands for reliability comparable to that of the modern telephone system. New and improved modes of human interaction with computers must be developed to significantly enrich and simplify the way we communicate. We must understand the behavior of extremely large-scale and complex systems and address the potential fragility of large numbers of autonomously interacting systems of software. Perhaps the biggest challenge of all is to understand how human beings can best take advantage of the new electronic communication infrastructure, the internet, both one-on-one and in groups.

By Oh Kang-tak
Nationalization Computerization Agency

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus is pleased to announce the new 14 cub-reporters who have been selected after an examination.

They are Ahn Sue-bean (BE-1), Cho Yoon-joo (E-1), Choi Yu-mi (F-1), Kim Jeong-eun (F-1), Kim Ji-yoon (Ir-1), Lee Hyun-jin (C-1), and Lee Sun-jun (S-1) from Imun campus and Kim Jin-woo (I-1), Kim Jong-sung (SCIC-1), Lee Eun-young (Cz-1), Lee Gun-yeo (F-1), Park Eun-ji (HUM-1), Park Won-jae (Af-1) and Yoo Won-ki (Af-1) from Wangsan campus. The Argus expresses congratulations to the cub-reporters, hoping that they will become excellent reporters.

For this month's issue, The Argus has reduced its 12pages to 8pages due to internal difficulties. The Argus deeply apologizes to the readers and promises to do its best to fulfill HUFSans' expectations.



Yang Young-chul/Caroonist of The Argus

Problems of On-line Course Application

Investment, a Way Out of Difficulty

I. The server was out

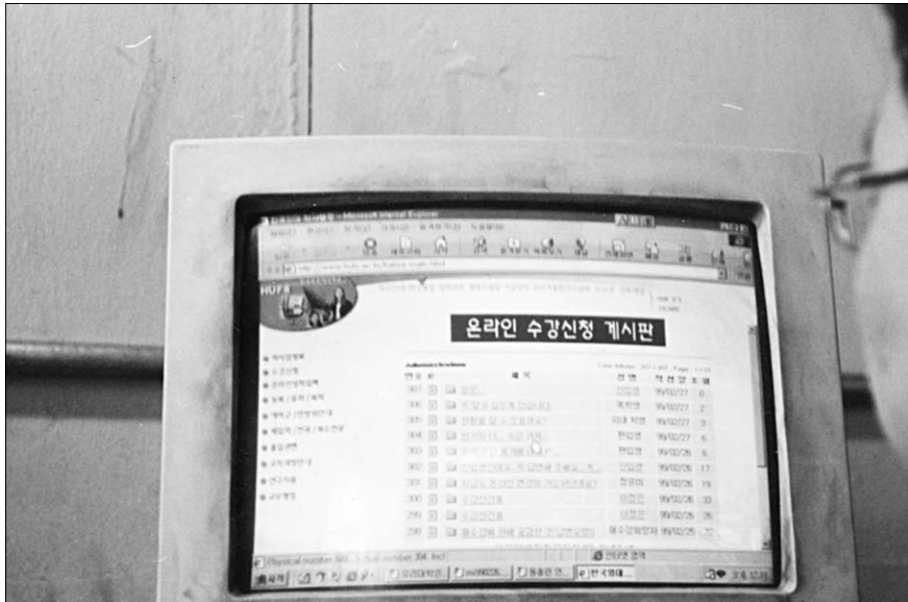
A student of College of Information & Industrial Engineering was displeased with the enrollment of courses using internet this semester. First of all, because he resides in a place far from school he could not enroll the courses with computers at school during vacation. Out of school students should stand the burden to contact with personal communication system, if they do not use computers at school. The students who can attend school from their home bear the expense to enroll courses because personal computers in school are not enough. Anyway, the students tried to connect the internet site, but they couldn't connect the server. Though it took over 30 minutes to enroll just a subject, the server did not response or the connection came to rupture. He said it took five to six hours to finish the enrollment of some subjects he wanted to take.

Moreover, after finishing the enrollment with difficulty, he found the schedule of some required subjects suddenly changed. Most students living in provinces had to consult the program on the screen of home page because they could not get a document of the schedule. As a result, many students who reside in provinces could not take the courses they want though they had to apply the courses twice. However, the school staff shows an irresponsible attitude, that is, they do not announce anything till the students ask information. As for the administration of school affairs and the schedule of lectures, as a result, troubles existed even after the semester began.

Especially, in the case of freshmen without some sufficient education they had to enroll the courses though they do not have the knowledge about credits. Moreover, because the number of personal computers in possession is too small to accept over 3000 freshmen's application, many freshmen fell in trouble in enrollment. However, the school authorities who try to soothe the students with a sheet of apology statement should awake their own mistakes and prepare fundamental solutions.

II. What is the cause of the trouble?

The fundamental reason causing inconvenience of the students and retardation of enrollment is the capacity to accept. For this internet enrollment HUFS has constructed a server just for course enrollment. However,



A student is applying for subject, using internet.

it is easy to understand that it is difficult for the capacity of the server to accept the information of 14000 students of both campuses all at once.

In the case of Sogang University, which started course enrollment using internet at the same time with HUFS, they had prepared the computerization for many years and built a main server which is classified a new model. The number of students of Sogang University is about 7000 and they possess personal computers as many as HUFS does.

Considering the capacity which can simultaneously connect average 200 students without trouble, actually this level of capacity is quite a new model. It is possible that all of the students in one year connect the server. Of course, sometimes the speed of connection slows down. However, the main server is hardly down and out. In HUFS, however, it was difficult to connect the main server. Because the number of students in HUFS is twice as many as that of Sogang University. Considering that the server has the same capacity, it is natural that the main server of HUFS couldn't operate.

Compared to other universities' present condition of investment, it is said that to expel one server costs hundred millions. HUFS spent about 1.4 billion won, which indicates 1.3% in yearly budget, for buying computer networking facilities. How could they try to accept the double number of students with lower capacity.

Moreover, in the case of Seoul National University (SNU) they have a private line which connects the main server using a modem. The students can connect the server from out of school with no cost. It also costs a vast sum of money to control. Why does HUFS charge the fee to the students instead of to the school which has the responsibility to invest. An official said, "The existing facilities for enrollment which use OMR cards spend time and money too much." It seems that the school authorities have an idea of opportunism. The number of personal computers in possession also shows how the school authorities do not invest appropriations in convenient facilities for the students though the students pay their vast sum of tuition fee every semester. The budget settlement committee should remember that there is no improvement if investment in the facilities for students is not sufficient. Still, they just say that they already organized appropriations in the field of facility and computerization for this year. If they plan to improve the institution to computerize, why do the students feel inconvenience?

The program also has some problems which should be solved. It happened that the sophomore enrolled some freshman's courses entirely, as a result the freshman could not enroll their required subjects. It shows that the responsible persons did not consider this problem. Though the students

of some colleges tested the enrollment system last semester, many problems await solution. They said that there were some differences in the field of display of data, but there was no change in the contents of the program and still took a long time to send and get data from the main server. Because the channel which processes the information to the server is too complex to contact with.

In SNU they established an institution to make a special study of data base. Also security fixed an ample aid for the kind of study. In the case of Sogang University, for convenience and usefulness of data base program they have made a famous company take charge of the data base program. On the other hand, HUFS has developed a technique by themselves without a fixed development estimate.

During the period of enrollment, the timetable of some subjects were suddenly changed without any announcement. Thus many students had to make sacrifices. Actually, the school nearly did not announce any comments about enrollment using internet. Most students did not have a concept about that at first, but there was no lecture on or announcement about the enrollment of courses using internet. It means that they had not planned to act publicity activities. Practice is more important than development of using programs.

III. The most important thing is investment

After all, the result of this new system judged half in success and half in failure. It was a good attempt that HUFS tried to make the systems of university computerized. However, they enforced this system without sufficient preparation. In addition the school authorities said that they prepared the budget to study the computerized system, but they still do not draw up the estimate in a concrete form. Students do not know the detailed items at all. In addition, they cannot help just waiting the decision to improve their study environment. Actually it seems not too late to solve these problems. However, if the school authorities do not keep their attitude to invest for students, the same problems will happen again next semester.

By Kim Jin-young
Reporter of News Section

Since the new semester started, HUFSans have been suffered from many campus problems. In Wangsan campus, the tuition fee struggle has spreaded out, and the GSC instituted suit for the deposition with other 14 universities on March 30. Regarding this problem, Cho Gyu-chul, the president HUFS argued that he never agreed with the cut of tuition fee in the meeting with student representatives. Moreover, the school authorities announced the unification of department of the College of Economics & Trade in the early of March. The colleges of both campuses resisted strongly about the problem. Through several rally, they have been expressing their view continually, but the problem hasn't solved yet. Except these two cases, the students remember the confusion and discontent about the revision of school regulations on the

This phenomenon is showed in the unification of department of the College of Economics & Trade as well as the tuition fee struggle. Though the student is the person who will be most influenced by the operation of division system, they can't take part in the conference for revision.

If the school authorities considered the students as the owner of HUFS, they must be listened to the students' opinions more carefully. For example, they could have heard various views through the survey from internet or the suggestion mail of HUFS Homepage. But they didn't try to

find these ways.

Here is another way which they didn't try. The students couldn't participate in any conference. Whenever those problems came out, the struggle for building the Campus Standing Committee (CSC) of last year was occurred. The committee was regarded as rosy hope in the grantee

of franchise of student. Because of this, last GSC had the fast struggle to build the committee. But now, there is no CSC which students dreamed of last year.

After all, these two causes are the fact that the school authorities should think most importantly. If they kept this in mind, they wouldn't correct the statement about the revision of school regulation. thus, all problems are resulted from one reason - the arbitrary management by the school authorities. If this is solved, the fight will be end. The students wonder why the authorities don't listen to the students though they know that students have been struggled constantly against dogmatic administration in the history of HUFS. When does this chronic fight over? The school authorities which administrate on a rope walking, are the risk lover who seem to enjoy the fighting.

By Yoon Se-kyong
Planning Director of The Argus

Pandora's Box

Risk Lover

These three cases aroused as campus controversy, not as usual March. Beginning of every first semester, the school authorities have made a troublesome with students, like the opposition about the orientation for freshmen in last year. The basic reason why those problems have been happening constantly is that the school authorities don't want to admit the students as the owner of HUFS.

First, let's look into the tuition fee struggle. Wangsan GSC asserts that the students should pay the cost for the action committee at their free will. According to bulletin of HUFS, the action committee is an organization for the development and welfare of HUFS. But, in fact, the committee is nominal. Therefore the GSC is struggling for the liberation of the cost for an action committee. Pres. Cho, however, announced his opposed opinion clearly on March 18. And also, the authorities announced that the students who didn't register are expelled. Even the owner of small store, if a little bit of

Continued from page 1

New Research Center Delayed



Oh Dong-chun / The Argus

The establishment of Foreign Studies Integrated Research Center (FSIRC) was delayed for one month because it has not set up the inner facilities. There were some problems while preparing because the visual and auditory facilities were very expensive and deliver was deferred.

The total floor space is 5527m and this center is composed of three buildings including 135 dormitory rooms, lecture rooms, and visual and auditory room, etc. Moreover, total sixteen institutes which research the foreign local studies are scheduled to move into this center.

Cho Hoei-hoan, the director of FSIRC, said FSIRC will become the best integrated center to research the foreign studies in the world and we try to attract foreign trainee. He added that this center also inform the foreigners of Korean culture and studies.

The authorities are considering introduction the system to departments of linguistic section. 10~20% among the number of total linguistic students are picked as students of each department of language, the rest are selected to the unified departments.

On the contrary, the Student Council (SC) of Trade department emphasized that the school authority called a conference to discuss the item without any informations to the students. It never be permitted the authorities take the opportunity of education away from students who want to study. Jang Dong-ho (T-94), the chief of the Trade department SC added. Moreover, it will cause insufficiency of facilities, low quality of the lecturers which caused by insufficiency of supplement of the pro-fessors, personnel. They worried the school authorities reserved the system in this year, however, the authorities will try to promote the system again in next year, he added.

Disappointed Answers to Public Discussion

Faced with the problems caused by new administration of school affairs, school administrative office and the GSC held a public discussion about new administration in the open theater on March 9th. The public provided opportunities for students to question the inefficiency of new administration and officer of school affairs, officer of students and three other officers explained their plans for amendment with 150 students participation.

The new administration of school affairs leaving several confusion to students have many cases of inconvenience also due to the new on-line subjects application. Thus, in the hearing, most of the questions were focused on the bad effects of the new administration. First of all, the problem of retaking the subject was discussed as it is a disadvantage for retaking students to get a high grade. This is because the highest grade they can get is B+. However, the school explained the system would be applied from freshmen.

Another main discussion was on relative valuation. Students also questioned the inequality of the valuation and the unnecessary competition caused by the relative valuation.

Unlike the old OMR subjects application, the new on-line application has caused many inconvenience to students because of the poor technical computerized system. A lot of students had to waste their time to connect the line. For that, school replied that they had a plan to purchase technical equipment to make the access easier. The on-line subjects application also limits the number of students so some have to take the subjects they did not intend to take or some even can not take their majors. Nevertheless, school said that dividing the class or opening a new class will solve that problem. There were other discussion concerning administration of school affairs, especially about the grade of seniors as the matter of employment is directly faced to them.

Bulletin Board

Schedule of School Affairs

April 6 ~16	Cancellation of application
	Deadline for application of retaking subject
April 20	45th anniversary of HUFS
April 19 ~ 26	Midterm examinations in first semester

Regular General Students Meeting of Colleges

Imun Campus

Occidental	April 9	Open Theater
Oriental	April 1	Open Theater
Law	April 8	Small Auditorium
Social Science	April 6	undecided
Trade & Economics	undecided	undecided

Wangsan Campus

European & American Studies	April 1	undecided
Info. & Comm. Eng.	April 9	undecided
Humanities	undecided	undecided

-CORRECTIONS-

There were some mistakes in last month's issue The Argus wants to correct. In International Section, last issue of Mr. Headline made some mistakes in the headline 'New captin of ship Euro' and

corrects captin to captain. In the master head, copy reader, Perter J. Grieco should be corrected as Peter J. Grieco. The Argus apologizes to the readers and Mr. Grieco for the mistake.

Spanish Dept. Struggles for Better Education Environment

Department of Spanish students have insisted that there were irrationalities during the appointment of new professors. The school authorities were scheduled to appoint two full time professors in Wangsan campus. But reviewing the results of the appointments which were announced last March, it seems there were no professors hired. Moreover, the authorities didn't select the number of new professor as prearranged.

The Spanish Student Council (SSC) asserted that some professors have interrupted the fair process of selection. Especially the SSC insists Min Sun-jae, Prof. of Spanish, disturbed the selection process because the parttime lecturer Min supported had been passed over for full time appointment. The council has displayed posters and banners around Wangsan campus protesting Prof. Min's interference.

Spanish students have decided they will struggle until the school authorities appoint full time professors in Wangsan campus. To

show their anger students actually closed down a course Min was to teach in Spanish history by refusing to register for it at the start of the semester. Also, they asked the authorities to investigate the problem of Prof. Min and if she has behaved irrationally, the school should take strong measures.

It has been 20 years since Wangsan campus was built. In spite of that, many departments have no Wangsan graduates among their full time professors. HUFS operates a circle lecture system at present.

The problem with this is that professors do not have enough time to do research because of the time it takes to commute between the campuses and because most professors keep offices hours only in Imun campus because the professor hall is located in there.

This event reflects the inferior education environment of Wangsan campus. The authorities should find appropriate solutions as soon as possible to bring the drastic improvement of education that HUFS needs.

Looking inside Hanchongnyon

Hanchongnyon Stands at Crossroad



Hanchongnyon students shouting ‘Withdrawl of Kim Dae-jung regime’ in front of Myungdong catholic cathedral.

I. Freshmen in university

Every year a new group of students enters university. They come as strangers to university culture and life. All things are different from the days of high school. First of all, there are lots of autonomous movements for improving university life, and face to face meetings with many students, as well as membership training.

All over the campus, freshmen are looking at wall posters, written with such words as ‘Let’s struggle against the Kim Dae-jung regime for our right to live’. In response to this, freshmen, may show various reactions and give different kinds of feedback. Some are upset and confused by what they feel are negative attitudes. Others are thinking, why should this kind of demagogic activity and belligerent rhetoric exist on campus?

Odds are that sophomores and seniors stand against the U.S. and Japan. Furthermore, freshmen may be thinking, they are raising their voices high for the reunification of Korea without any interventions by U.S and her allies. Freshmen would have totally opposite thoughts about this. They have grown up with American pop songs and visual public cultural genres from Japan, not to speak of McDonalds and KFC. Given these tastes, they are sure to experience awkward feelings that they’ve never felt before.

II. What’s Hanchongnyon

Freshmen have lost the belief that they should study hard and participate in community and cultural activities, which would enable them to acknowledge the socially contradictory reality around them, and to understand them as they should.

In this respect, as leader of radically enlightening roles, the Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) have taken charge of certain duties in Korean society. This year, Hanchongnyon celebrates its 12 year anniversary, having

started its revolutionary movement during the 1987 democratic movement against the Chun Doo-hwan regime. Even though the Chun regime suppressed the Hanchongnyon to maintain its hegemonic influence, Hanchongnyon never bowed to the regime’s domination.

The current Hanchongnyon is a prototype of the Nationwide University Student Representative Conference (Chundaehyup) in 1987. This had had a 6 year length of progressive footprint in the picture of abolishing the military regime from the year 1987 to 1992. This means that the Chun Doo-hwan regime handed over his political power to Roh Tae-woo in the direct voting system of the presidential election. Specifically, in the last part of 1980, Chundaehyup took many enlightened steps such as Im Soo-kyong’s visit to N.K. to participate in the World Festival of Youth and Students as a representative in Pyongyang adding ceaseless visits of social reformers for achieving greater reconciliation between the two Koreas. However, in those days, Korean Society was heavily weighed down by Anti-Communism as a manipulated ideology. It is due to the fact that Korea has been the very target regulated by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. geopolitically, internationally. Korea also has become the starting point of hegemonic domination in the Northeast Asia as well as the pan-pacific region.

The Hanchongnyon was made in 1993 for drawing a more robust and clear blueprint about our nation. Generally, we call Hanchongnyon ‘The community for lives, studies, struggles’ and ‘The organization that loves Korea’. The member of Hanchongnyon is nationwide school’s president of General Student Council (GSC) among the 180 universities in Korea.

Every year, from April to May, there has been a vote to choose the president of Hanchongnyon through proper democratic procedure to gather possible candidates

among the nationwide presidents of GSC. As a president of Hanchongnyon, the president had made various schedules for the movements of reunification and struggles against the U.S. and current regime. Also the members of Hanchongnyon have held the launching ceremony uniting one million students. Through the launching ceremony, the Hanchongnyon can inform its purposes and policies legitimately of both nationwide university students and local people for drawing positive recognition.

Unfortunately, we can know that the regime still blocks and means to put down these reasonable activities for lasting their throne of power. There have been many powerful suppressions toward of Hanchongnyon since the middle part of 1990. What we call the Kim Young-sam Munmin government, veiled its instinctive nature of putting down the progressive fields. Take the Yonsei university suppression in 1996 for instance. So, there were lots of sacrifices and most of participants couldn’t be exempted from the coverage of the National Security Law(NSL). They had been suffering so painfully by the National Intelligence Service(NIS). However excessive a regime’s suppression may be, Hanchongnyon as well as other students should not soften their positions toward them.

III. Students =Hanchongnyon?

All students are crucial elements of Hanchongnyon because they vote for Hanchongnyon. So, students would participate in Hanchongnyon’s activities rather than spending time on their own. Students are Korean, Korean must love Korea and worry about Korea’s fundamental dilemma in which the U.S. and other strong nations have controlled our nation as a profit pursuing entity. Because of its historic shame, Korea hasn’t matured in the political and social arena.

Now, Koreans are about to face the hazard of moral degradation, the basic substructure that contributes to Korean’s character. We can see examples of this in illegal visitors from Southeast Asia. They worked for Korea without any helpful social safety-net. More serious is that Koreans take advantage of them as slaves. Secondly, our brothers (Chosun Peoples) in Yonbyen, located in the upper part of China are being sacrificed. Korean capitalists take in Chosun peoples for profits. Finally, it is powerless workers who are fired because of the IMF (International Monetary Fund) syndrome, restructuring and mass-lay offs, derived from the harsh wave of Neo-Liberalism.

In seeing hazards of such phenomena, we, youthful students should share in the victims’ tragic realities. In light of this, students must see what is right and wrong. Students shouldn’t be selfish. They should be generous to other tragic people and put their energy into improving Korea’s distorted situation.

What is really important for students is that self-development must be limited as part of this proposition that university students,

Hanchognyon are Korean who have the Korean nationality.

Correspondingly, it is very noteworthy for the Hanchongnyon to make the student movements. On the other hand, on the side of conservativeness, they may say that Hanchongnyon has lost its way. Their movement strategies and policies haven’t been innovated and upgraded considering the current aspect of society than that has developed since the 1980s. This means the loss of public understanding by the people.

IV. Conclusion

Hanchongnyon should have been more patient and adopted a flexible method of struggle. The state has power. People have a right to live and be protected from the state. However, the problem is that the state hasn’t functioned well in terms of what the state should do for and how it should manage the nation on account of the reality of the divided situation between the N.K. and S.K. The university students must realize why the Korea peninsula has been divided and how the Hanchongnyon has conducted its movement. In a nutshell, students should set up their identity. Then, students may as well think about how they can make the best of their life.

At last, the following conclusion emerges that the youth students had better take pride in being at once Korean and Hanchongnyon. So, the Hanchongnyon’s position and its raison d’être will be established in Korean society. From a social-science perspective, the main leading power of Korea was a student movement in Korea. Generally speaking, people know that the politicians have had the power to decide and change Korea. However, this is in wrong in that as a democratic principles, people are the master of the state. Among the people, students, a man of culture what we called ‘Intelligensia’ have no choice but to assume a revolutionary role. In conclusion, the student movement, Hanchongnyon has marked a great milestone in the society’s radical change from its totalitarian of past to the democratic society of today.

This year faces a 7th Hanchongnyon. During the 12-year-old history, Hanchongnyon has got through numerous difficulties and made great achievements toward change in Korea. Hanchongnyon now is at a crossroads as to whether it continues its movement for social change or not. What is certain is the current social structure and its ideology must change. So, the Hanchongnyon must always upgrade their ways of invoking student movement policies. Hanchongnyon had better encourage the movement philosophy to be adopted by all university students and go with them. What is also significant is the fact that university students must not wrap Hanchongnyon’s policies and participation up.

By Lee Chang-nam

Associate Editor of National Section

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Unqualified Civil Servants

Looking up the word “robbery,” we know that it is used when someone has stolen something from somebody. If anyone is regarded as a robber, though they didn’t steal anything, they will be angry. Nowadays, we are supposed to think of this meaning in a different way. What are the least restructured sectors in Korea? Are there any zones more safe for robbers than in the public sphere? A civil servant may be taken to jail when he or she has taken a bribe, but most of the guilty have no problem finding ways to get sprung and living secure lives anyway. Others can be said to have wasted state funds without having been made to pay any penalty whatsoever. As people created politics to promote efficiency, the government should manage the people’s money wisely. Let’s have some examples from the Republic of Korea Incorporated. It is well known that government subsidiaries spend up to 1.6 trillion won of the yearly budget, more than twice as much as a year ago. The Defense Ministry has wasted 43.9 billion won because of miscalculating the cost of weapons.

Contrary to the promises of the Minister of Home Affairs, he was also busy wasting money in December and November last year, and is calling for more in 1999. The Ministry’s share of the yearly budget is now up to 25 percent. These examples are what we call ‘moral hazard’. Civil servants have such important roles that their trivial mistakes may cause great pain for many people. Officials responsible for the fishery sector don’t know the number of fishing boat workplaces their recent policies will effect, or the burden their policy failures will have on tax revenues. If anyone who has suffered from the incompetence of those who are in charge of public wealth want to accuse them of negligence and put them in jail, those who try will fail and those who have robbed the public will remain free.

On April 1, a full blown National Pension System will be implemented. In spite of some disputes, the government has decided to go on with the new legislation by adding some counterplans with which many are still not satisfied. In an optimistic sense, each regulation maybe improved by collecting various opinions and correcting existing defects step by step. Apart from the already debated superficial problems, however, let’s talk about more essential problems.

The governors who have approved the new laws still say that the result depends on how to manage the fund. The president is not an exception and people have no choice but to trust these promises despite feeling they are somewhat unfair.

The problem is that the government is not telling the truth, and it plays with the figures. The real situation is that the pension system will be depleted completely in the 2010s. Imagine that some people had managed funds from the people and found that the fund will dip into the red by 1 trillion won in ten years. In the case of a private company, this result would end the managers’ careers.

But the government solution is not to hold mismanagers responsible but to widen the scope of their mismanagement by extending the ruined pension system to all members of Korean society, ignoring individuals’ preferences with the support of law. Public officials never change. Annual audits and examinations are not more than a prepared show. There are hundreds of servants who have no position, but receive salaries every month. The inspection committee doesn’t know the list because the government bodies exclude it. Of course, many people who are doing the same jobs in the different organizations are in the safety zone, too.

Now we know the essence. The matter of performing or postponing the session on the state-run National Pension System was not important from the first. What is important is the question of whether those involved are qualified for the new project and free of corruption. In fact they are only amateurs, having no ability to manage the enormous fund.

A news report has it that the government is to educate young students, including those in elementary school, about the importance of paying taxes according to the Constitution of Republic of Korea. What Koreans pay, about 25 percent of their income, may not be much compared with other advanced nations.

Government officials should know why people feel angry about this seemingly reasonable payment. If people were satisfied with the quality of service, they might have gone along with the government subsidiaries. Government had better realize that it has blown many chances to win trust from people. Maybe when civil servants are put in jail for not being sincere to their jobs, then people may come to trust their government officials.

By Yoon Young-nam

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Ban On Celluar Phone Users in Public

Pros. Univ. Student is No Exception

Several days ago, during class, the phone began to ring. Students in the class room expressed a bothered reponse, saying to themselves, “It’s the second time”. I thought, and looked around the classroom. But, the student who had this phone didn’t mean to sto p it. A little while later, the young professor said “Oh, I’m sorry”, and went out with his cellular phone. Other students laughed, but, I felt awkward.

Recently, I heard the news about the cellular phone law and thought that it was a good idea. The people who are against the law insist that it is an infringement upon individual right. However, is it right to give another persons to unpleasantness that they don’t want?

Everybody may have experienced antipathy about cellular phones in the library “Yeah, it’s time to study now!” Silence bell has the kind of sound-Nalgomboso (I beg you to look at me), “oh shit ! who is it?” but, the phone possessor never says “I am sorry” and goes out slowly, shouting “oh, hi ! long time no see”. It may be end at just other’s frown. The problem is that they don’t feel it’s very impolite.

A recent accusation about the senseless phone users in the court came about because

of the phone’s rang sound. If it has to be kept authoritative air like court, examination room, and what not. When I heard the news of court, of course, I thought it was too severe, but rightful. In spite of being an obvious caution. The man didn’t obey. It was clearly guilty.

Nowadays, at the public place, there is a sign. “Please, change the switch of beeper and cellular phone.” However, usually it isn’t observed well. I heard and see, the worst observers are regretfully the university students who are the most part of cellular phone possessors. In actuality, what the most important for the univeristy students is that they should keep good manners as they are intelligents who are mostly criticizing the absurd and unreasonable things. With this law’s indroduction. I wish people especially Univ. students will respect other’s right and advantage. So, it need to force them to keep observing it. This is also really important message to foreigners who live in Korea.

By Choi Hyung-min

Sophomore of English Dept.

Cons. Can it be Real Remedy?

A few months ago, in the National Assembly, there was a parliamentary hearing on the allegations of economic morass, which proved to be a charged issue in this puzzling era of financial difficulties. During parliamentary hearing, a case of PCS(Personal Communication Service) business became major issue in the mass media. In the former regime’s national management, it was possible for the government to look over things that should not be done. Still, this is analyzed as the contradiction of politics & economics.

Reportedly, the Ministry of Information and Communication means to pass a new law regarding the regulation of personal cellular phones. This law actually has been already expected to appear on account of former government’s fault that many PCS companies asked illegally the former government to get the jump on the rights to develop the PCS business.

During the period that 25% of Korea’s population which had taken occupy of beeper, people thought that the celluar phone was only for the rich. Nowadays, this has become a kind of proverb. The cellular phone is now a pant of everyday life like the syndrome of ‘My car’ during the period of

heating economic development from the 1970s to the 1990s in Korean history.

Given this reality, a recent law, is in a sense, illogical and unreasonable because of the enormously increased number of users. The user’s toll now stands at over the 10 million people. In this situation, how can this law be effective and persuade 10 million users to put off their phone switch?. This law against the senseless celluar phone’s user may be a proper step toward regulating and watching, however, this is a violation of human rights. It is definitely impossible for users to regulate them. The police aren’t able to watch users in place such as hospitals, theaters., municipal parks and what not.

In the long run, the government had better consider this law again, also needed for them are not to make any laws to sit at a desk, but to go out and analyze what is wrong and right. Then this law will have the legitimacy. It needs for common understanding with everyone in our society.

By Kim Shin-yi

Sophomore of Economy Dept., Seoul National University



Various groups of social movement are on the brink of going on the rampage against armed riot police in front of War Memorials.

The people’s rallies in succession of liberal spirit on the March 1 Independence was held under the three main stipulations that are objection of U.S’s surge for war occurring, refusal of fisheries agreement between the Korea and Japan and withdrawing the National Security Law (NSL) with approximately 300 protesters in the square of Seoul Station on the first day of March.

In the main rally, Park Hae-jun, a journalist of Hankyoreh newspaper made speech that in the last people’s rally, the Kim Dae-jung regime blocked the rally without any reasonable grounds, this is summarized that the regime doesn’t want the reunification and only pursues the strong domination over the whole social movements including student movement.

In the meantime, Noh Soo-hee, the head of National Federation (NF) said “The regime’s policies are easy to lead many people to misunderstand the progressive characteristics of current what we called ‘people’s government’.

Prior to the this rally, in front of the Seoul Station, about 200 Hanchongnyon students held cultural activities for the sake of mesmerizing people’s interest and spontaneous participants such as Pungmulpae (traditional activity using various musical instruments)

Meanwhile, after this rallies, about 300 protesters marched for the street demonstration to the War Memorials in Yongsan district shouting “Yanky, go home, set the prisoner of conscious free and abolish the National Security Law (NSL).”

Independence of minority race and nations

Innocent Bystanders Hurt in Struggle

I. Increasing dispute

Recently, many countries have disputed over some regions. These disputes always made troubles not only between governments but also some of regions in a country. Reasons are so variable that most of these countries have complicated problems due to the friction of religion, racial differentitation and so on. Each country believes that these problems arise from their fate or natural condition.

The regional disputes, however, are easy to be ill-used by western powers. They want to interfere in the domestic problems and want to prolong them. In the case of western countries, it can be a chance to sell their armaments and expand new markets. Therefore, the troubles especially in under-development nations are described as endless.

There are many people who have lost their families and human rights because of the ruling class. Although most of them are only small groups, they are doing their utmost to resist against them, maintaining struggles. At present, the number of deputed countries is up to 15. Chechen and Russia, Bosnia, Kurdish, Albania, Easttimor, Kosovo are examples.

In 1990s, many countries have experienced two ways of political situation. One is intergration and the other is dissolution. For example, Europe an Union and World Trade Organization have enlarged their union. In another side of the earth, civil wars in Kosovo and Indonesia continues. Each of them insist on globalization and nationalism.

On this ground, some say globalization is another name of capitalism. Advanced nations such as U.S. and other Europe power are supposed to keep their influences. They, however, say that their object is operation for globalization while selling military forces and looking for chances. U.S. insists that their military policy is only for world peace and stability. Since the problem of Kosovo is domestic in Yugoslavia, U.S. has no right to interfere according to the international law.

Other cases are on ethnic minority groups. The reason is not limited to religions, cultures and human races. As globalization get into the center of world, it urged small groups to dissolve the minority race, leading people to recognize the importance of nationalism and identity. In other words, the root of these problems between integration and dissolution is from economic condition. So their situation is more serious than



Newsweek

Serb forces advancing on the KLA in the Bukosh region of Kosovo.

ideological problems. The struggles expand their victims not only soldiers but also women and children and international conflicts have more large scale of damage.

II. The real spot of disputing countries.

In concrete, the dispute in Rewanda is between Hutus and Tutsis in Africa. At first time, Tutsis and Hutus shared their pies. Hutus is the nation of large number and has agricultural society. Tutsis, however, is a small group and has done nomadic life. Belgium colonized in Rwanda and supported the activity of Hutus in early 1960s. So, Hutus reigned Tutsis and suppressed thier lives.

Nowadays, Kosovo's situation is most complicated. Kosovo is the place where the bloody struggles of Yugoslavia broke out nine years ago. The crisis has come in full circle. In 1989, the Serbian government revoked Kosovo's status as an autonomous region. Since then, Kosovo has been a police state ruled by Serbia with severe repression against ethnic Albanians, who make up approximately 90 percent of the region's two million people. Since February 1998, abuses in Kosovo have taken on a new dimension.

After ten years of peaceful resistance by ethnic Albanians, a new insurgency, the

Kosova Liberation Army (KLA), has taken up arms to fight for independence. The response against the Serbian policy and Yugoslavia army has been brutal and indiscriminate, resulting in serious violation of international humanitarian law including attacks on civilians and summary executions.

At the same time, KLA is increasingly responsible for violations such as detentions of ethnic Serbia civilians. At least 20,000 refugees have fled to Kosovo and about 80,000 people are internally displaced. The conflict threatened its neighborhood states, especially Albania and Macedonia, which has a large ethnic Albanian population. They have been fighting against the attack of U.S..

Another well-known dispute is Kurd's situation. Kurd has maintained their language although they have had no sovereign authority for 4,000 years. Kurd had hard time especially in using their language in Turkey although the number was more than 10 million. The policy of Turkey has never dreamed of admitting Kurdish minimum right.

Abdullah Ocalan promised if Turkish government guarantees Kurdish self-government and language, he would do not commit terrors. That proposal, however, was not accepted and Ocalan was arrested. Kurd demonstrated against Turkey. It contains not

only their anger on Ocalan's case but also resentment as a minority race. These conditions are under the influence of Turkey's international situation.

Turkey's international relation is in disarray. It now has strained relations with two most important neighbors, the European Union and the Islamic world. For many Europeans, the Kurdish exodus provides further evidence for Turkey's abysmal human rights record and thus confirms that the decision taken at the December 1997 EU summit not to include Turkey as a prospective EU member was correct. U.S. policy needs to react to this unhealthy state of affairs.

At present, an over-emphasis on military thinking is turning Turkey into a virtual U.S. protectorate. This is greatly to the disadvantage of the U.S. It associates the U.S. with Turkey with human rights abuses and ethnic cleansing and encourages Turkey to provocative excesses, for example, Turkey's current Aegean exercises. AHI General Counsel Eugene T. Rossides stated "The plight of Kurd illustrates the moral bankruptcy of our policy toward Turkey."

U.S. policy needs to return to its national tradition as the defender of human liberty. So long as Turkey continues to violate basic human rights, it should receive no U.S. economic or military aid.

In addition, many of countries in the world such as Indonesia, Easttimor and Chechen continued frictions among of nations.

III. Enlargement of nationalism

After cold war, many countries have accepted industrial funds. Capital is not just means to earn money, but an ideology to govern all over the world. The objective of nation's dispute is to regain thier self-governing right and independence. Capitalism has been made to unit as globalization.

The administrator of developed countries says that most important thing is the advance of civilization through unions like as EU and NATO. Minority race, however, knows that even if they include some kinds of unions, they never have no their independent power. Therefore, these conditions are made that each country have nationalism to fine their way to survive.

By Park Hyo-joo

Associate Editor of International Section

REFLECTING THE ARGUS

Steps Toward Democracy

Signs of reform and democracy are springing up in the Gulf through the revolution of Elections. The epicenter of the reform is Iran and Qatar. Iran held its first municipal electionssince 1979 on March 8th. On the same day, veiled women in black and men in white Arab robesvoted in landmark municipal elections that marked Qatar's first taste of democracy. These are noticeable factors of bringing democracy to the Gulf because Islamic countries have traditionally been ruled by religious leaders or the monarch according to the law of the Koran, which is far away from democracy. Thus, the elections in the Gulf have significant meaning, showing that these countries are stepping toward democracy.

Final results in Iran's elections show that moderate candidates have won every seat in the capital and most seats on councils nationwide. Although some moderates were killed in attacks by their conservative opponents during the campaign, moderate candidates were leading in all 15 seats in Tehran. The outcome of the polls is an endorsement of the liberal President Mohammad Khatami's efforts to ease the social, cultural and political restrictions imposed by the hard-liners in Iran's clerical government.

Another significant sign was the participation of women, considering the status of women in Islam. Women were the front-runners in at least 20 cities and nearly all of them are supporters of Khatami, who has encouraged women to play a bigger role in politics. Since Khatami took office last August, he has fought an uphill battle with the hard-liners to ease the strict laws in place since the 1979 Islamic Revolution deposed the pro-western Shah's rule.

The importance of Qatar's elections is also taken seriously because it is the first step toward free democratic elections. The oil-rich emirate's election was closely watched throughout the Persian Gulf in part because women were allowed to run for office. The role of women in the elections is a first for the Gulf region. Kuwait, the only Gulf state that has an elected parliament, does not allow women to vote or run for office. Oman's consultative council has two female members but the body is indirectly elected.

According to the Associated Press, observers said turnout was high, although only 23,000 out of Qatar's 150,000 citizens had registered to vote. The low voter turnout was because many Qatari men are members of the army and police, who are ineligible to vote by law. Although all six women were defeated in the election in the ultraconservative state, where most women hide behind the traditional Muslim black veil, the candidacy of the six women is seen as a first step toward achieving a greater role for Qatari women. Besides, the first election in Qatar was held on March 8th, World Women's Day, leaving a symbol for the progress of women's status.

Qatar has not held democratic elections since independence from Britain in 1971. These elections are a first step toward an elected legislature that is expected to be set up early in the next century. The reforms spring from the vision of Emir Sheik Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, a liberal monarch who since taking power in 1995 has introduced a provisional constitution and lifted media censorship.

Due to these movements of reform, the taste of democracy seems to be spreading in the Middle East, which may leave some confused about the place of tradition. We can say that political leaders in the Gulf have now realized how important the reform is. The fact that Iran and Qatar have run elections is a good sign of reform in the Gulf. However, much more has to be done in order to bring democracy to the Gulf because the influence of conservative social, cultural, and religious backgrounds is very strong in the region. Still, women in there are restricted from doing any free activities and they are always hidden in veils, which means their rights are not fully protected. They are barred from work, education and much self-expression in Islamic states. Nonetheless, democracy and progress of women's rights should be continuously launched in spite of the religious influence, especially in this age of globalization.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

Democratic Flower Blooms in the Dark Continent

Olusegun Obasanjo, a former military ruler has been elected as president of Nigeria last February, 28. This election was made by military dictators to move the most disorder country in Africa, toward democracy. A victory for General Obasanjo would cap a tumultuous period in the history of Nigeria, ruled until last June by a callous dictatorship that had turned the country, the world's sixth-largest oil producer and the biggest military power in West Africa, into an international lower class state. Having selected new leader and they will be shaping the destiny of their country, their region and U.S. relations with Africa. Thirty years ago the Nigerian military government fought to suppress the succession of the Igbo-dominated southeastern region known as Biafra. When the civil war ended in 1970, the government adopted a policy of reconciliation and financed it with windfall oil profit. Decades later the country is poor, fragmented and disillusioned from the lethal combination of enormous oil wealth.

The elections themselves are embroiled in controversy. Some commentators allege that the party nominations were bought that the generals are still pulling the strings, and that the election will not change much because they say, the leading candidate, Obasanjo is backed by the military, controlled by powerful northern politicians and lacks support among his own people. The constitution has not been promulgated. The candidates do not know the actual powers of the offices they are running for nor have they had time to work out party platforms, state their positions on the issues. In the long term, such concerns may fade in importance, provided the election is reasonable free and fair and the new civilian leadership measures up to the task. it will not be easy. The

economy is in ruins. The principal source of income, oil is a depressed industry. Corruption is rampant.

Over the years, Nigeria has committed money and men to putting out fires in Liberia and Sierra Leone, neither of which are stable. If things go well the election could easy the country back to a democratic path economic recovery and continental leadership, fulfilling national aspirations that Nigerians have dreamed of since independence in 1960. It would also give the world reason to hope that Africa, despite its enormous problems, can pull itself out of the kinds of crises that are plaguing the continent. Most of all, Gen. Abdulsalami Abubaka, the successor of Abacha. Abacha, the general of Nigeria's government insisted on maintaining their dictatorship power, however, he continued to lose his power, and died from heart attack. After his death, Abubaka followed his ideology and regained credits from the people. Finally he achieved dictatorial government and handed the power over to Obasanjo.

After Obasanjo's win against the opposition, he said, "The vote was completely rigged, because the ballot boxes were changed an electoral district of eastern regions in Nigeria." He left his military position to win the election, insisting that he has no relation with Abubaka. Yet the peace of Nigeria is not stable because their civil government is not free from the military regime. In any case, starting of democracy has never been made by former military ruler. Mostly democratic countries begin to demonstrate the civil right for a long time. However, after the election of Nigeria, the reaction of civilian is getting serious. It is ironical. The winner, Obasanjo has been worked for the military. Moreover

Obasanjo's government depends on the support of U.S. because his expenses for an election campaign was acquired by U.S.. Also they argue for monetary stabilization through aid of great powers. The stability of Nigeria which once had been most powerful and abundant country, would have great influences in Africa. Although the press of U.S. expresses political change of Nigeria as God's opportunity, Nigerian should consider the meaning of opportunity.

Who is Olusegun Obasanjo

Olusegun Obasanjo is a former military ruler who still be returning to power as a civilian ruler-provided that the transition to democratic rule goes as planned.

In 1995, he was imprisoned by Gen. Sani Abacha the former Nigerian dictator, in connection with an alleged coup plot. He was freed last June along with his presidential campaign rival Olu Falae, who also had been imprisoned by Abacha.

The son of a middle class Baptist family from a town near Logos, Obasanjo is Yoruba, one of the four main ethnic groups out of the more than 250 that make up Nigeria. He had been a teacher before joining the army in 1958 and undertook military trainings at schools in Britain and India. Obasanjo is well known in international society by once being considered as a candidate for U.N. secretary-general.

By Park Hyo-joo

Associate Editor of International Section

Mr. Headline / Yossi Beilin

Bringing Peace in Israel



Yossi Beilin is Israel's minister of peace, the man who launched the Israeli-Palestinian peace process with secret talks and helped craft the complex autonomy agreement with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

To describe him in a one word, he is the dove of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process. Beilin has earned great respect from the people in Israel for not only bringing solutions to the endless peace talks, but also for being a most candid politician.

Currently, Israel is expecting the May 17th elections, and Beilin has come in second out of a field of 83 candidates in primaries that will shape the opposition Labor Party's parliamentary list. According to "Time" magazine, his victory proves not only that a politician can tell the truth and still prosper but that he can do so on the subject of greatest sensitivity - Israel's relations with the Arabs.

Yossi Beilin was born in Petah Tikvah in

1948. After his compulsory Israeli army service, he studied literature and political science at Tel Aviv University, where he earned his doctorate.

He speaks four languages, Hebrew, English, French and Arabic. Following careers as a journalist and political science researcher and lecturer, he served as spokesman of the Israel Labor Party from 1977 to 1984. He also served as Government Secretary from 1984 to 1986 and as Director-General for Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry from 1986 to 1988.

Beilin was elected to the Knesset, Israel's parliament, in 1988 and served as Deputy Minister of Finance from 1988 to 1990. He was a member of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee for 2 years. From 1992 to 1995, Beilin served as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. In July 1995, he was appointed Minister of Economics and Social Department. In November 1995, he was appointed Minister without portfolio in the Prime Minister's office, serving until July 1996.

A former professor of political science and journalist, Beilin was chosen to head the Israeli team of negotiators by the Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. He was one of the so-called blazers, a group highly educated Tel Aviv yuppies recruited by Shimon Peres.

Yossi Beilin has published several books, including "Sons in the Shadow of their Fathers", "The Price of Unity", "Industry in Israel", "Israel at Age 40 Plus" and "Israel, A Concise Political History".

He is currently a member of the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee and the Committee for the Advancement of the Status of Women. He continues to work for implementation of the Oslo Peace Accords.

Beilin has always been confident and straight in what he says even though some do not agree with his candid approach. He was an early proponent of direct talks with Yasser Arafat's PLO. He launched the secret Oslo negotiations that produced Israel's interim peace agreements with the Palestinians.

Today, after a devastating series of suicide bombings, he is still a voice in the wilderness. Against most popular wisdom, Beilin continues to argue that cooperation with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat remains the best answer to ending the attacks.

If his party forms the next government, Beilin would almost surely be central to the bargaining over a permanent peace settlement with the Palestinians. During the primary campaign, he was regularly introduced at rallies as 'the honest politician' He supports the establishment of a Palestinian state, a full return of the Golan Heights in exchange for peace with Syria, and Israel's unilateral withdrawal from occupied southern Lebanon.

The dove of bringing peace to Israel is the man who coordinated Israel's peace policies for Peres as a Cabinet minister without portfolio, and his role as dove is still expected to continue.

In the May 17th elections, if he gets the seat, his role of dove will be even greater. Yossi Beilin once said that the peace process was begun by leaders and eventually would bring a new psychology to the streets. And people expect his word to be come true.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

Esperanto, neutral and easy international language

As Purpose Is Good, It Exposes Many Problems

I. Introduction and definition

The world is cooperating and competing regardless of national boundaries. However, we are in difficulty because we are different nations and use different languages. Generally, we use English as the international language, but because this languages of a small countries are apt to be blotted out, they become a language colony of English. At one time, people thought, if a fair international language existed, it would be very convenient and a way to a more peaceful world. The language they hoped would be that international language was Esperanto, a language that would preserve national languages and make it easy to communicate in the international arena.

Esperanto, as one internet source explains, is an international language, designed to be everyone's second tongue. It was developed over a country ago to provide a neutral and easily learned means of communication between people from different language groups.

But what is condition of international communication today? Don't we still need a neutral international language? And don't we still want to support the mother tongues of all nations? Esperanto was a language invented to accomplish these things. It was meant to symbolize 'one nation, two languages' so that the languages of great powers wouldn't compel lesser powers. Instead, everyone would learn their mother tongue and a neutral international language.

Esperanto doesn't belong to any country so everyone can communicate from an equal position. However it didn't succeed in its purpose. Some people say it is dead language and has many problems. Frankly speaking, it has never been commonly used, in spite the fact that its first object is very good.

II. Origin, character and use

Esperanto was developed during the period 1877-1885 by Lazaro Ludbike Zamenhof of Warsaw, Poland (then part of Russia). At that time, Polish, German, Russian and Yiddish were used in that area. Accordingly, disputes arose constantly. Zemenhof was convinced that a common language would be necessary to resolve many of the problems that led to strife and conflict.

He rejected the major languages of his day (French, English, and Russian) because they were difficult to learn and would put their native speakers at an advantage in discussion with respect to those who did not speak it natively. Also he rejected the two dead languages (Latin and Greek) because they were even more complicated and unwidely. He began work on his planned language as a junior in high school and eventually published a textbook of the language in the 1887.

Esperanto, which means 'a person who is hoping', was adopted by Zemenhof as his pseudonym for his first book. This name was gradually adopted in popular parlance as the name of the language itself.

Esperanto was made by selecting common roots of words of the Indo-European family of languages and combining them to a simplified grammar. Accordingly it is easy to learn. Esperanto's grammar has been cleansed of irregularities. For instance, English has at least two totally irregular verbs and around three hundred 'strong' or 'radical-changing' verbs, but Esperanto has one simple paradigm, and six endings applicable to all verbs. Without exception, an accent is placed in the second vowel from the end. Esperanto has a productive system of word-formation. Once you have memorized a relatively small vocabulary you

can to carry on a conversation in the language, and read most of the material written in the language with about 90% comprehension. Also, Esperanto doesn't force you to learn contexts as well as words.

Esperanto use modified alphabet and pronounce like Itlian. The number of character is 28 including character putting on conical bamboo hat and four character (Q, W, X, Y) of alphabet is excluded. That is to say, [Q] of alphabet is changed [K], [W] is changed [U ^], [X] is changed [KS] and [Y] is changed [J]. For example, 'quality' in English is 'kualito' and 'excursion' is 'ekskurso' in Esperanto. Making an additional remark, 'I love you' is 'Mi amas vin' in Esperanto.

Though today not many people use Esperanto, there is The Universal Esperanto Association, and Esperantists try to spread it constantly. They are trying to get Esperanto accepted as the main language of the European Union. They say that the adoption of Esperanto by the EU would be a step toward resolving a multitude of problems that plague the organization including the serious one of making it more democratic. They hold contests in Esperanto fluency and interchange ideas with many academic groups.

Some speakers of Esperanto have become so enthusiastic about the language that they have chosen to use it at home and their children learn it as their native tongue. Esperantists believe that if everybody learned Esperanto, war and conflict in the world would end. Also, they act socially, campaigning for reunion of dispersed family members and return of prisoners of war. As a result, they should be considered candidates for the Nobel prize.

Esperanto is used many fields. There are Esperanto movies, songs and literature, for

example, 'Gattaca' which is SF movie from America. Also, the Sutras and the Bible were translated into Esperanto. In fact, when Zamenhof made Esperanto, he considered peace and equality between nations, and his thought was attractive to religious groups. For example, Won Buddhists have been translating the Sutras into Esperanto.

Esperanto came into Korea about 1900 and Kojong studied Esperanto. Also many novels like 'Ym Kuk-jeong' and 'Kamza' were translated into Esperanto and introduced to the world. In the period of Japanese imperialism, it was suppressed by Japan but recently it has started to revive. There are cultural studies' students learning Esperanto in Dankuk University, and there is an association of like-minded people using it in PC communication.

III. Criticism and conclusion

What is the reason more people are not using Esparento as an international language? What is Esperanto's problem? First, it isn't really a neutral language. It has many characteristics of Western languages because it was made by mixing 9 languages from Europe.

Also, it has an insufficient technical vocabulary preventing it from being suitable as a modern language. Beside this, the criticism against Esperanto is that it is not a real language but a dead language. Real languages evolve but Esperanto hasn't. Esperanto is not as easy to learn as Esperantists claim.

Most international organizations have firmly rejected Esperanto. Esperantists use the language for nothing other than to talk about Esperanto. People can't express all the necessary concepts in Esperanto and can't translate great literature into Esperanto. In reaction to this plentiful criticism, Esperanto

specialists have insufficient answers they claim only merit of Esperanto. This means that Esperanto really has many problems.

The positive side of Esperanto is that it was specifically intended to be used across national and cultural boundaries. It is relatively neutral, that is to say, the language belongs to no ethnic group, nation or ideology. Those who use it meet one another on an equal footing, since neither is using his nor her native language. With national languages such as English or Russian, the second language learner is always at a disadvantage to the native speaker. In addition to, it is relatively, if not perfectly, easy to learn.

Nevertheless, it has many problems. If it really is an international language, it should be used by many people in the world. However, the only the people who research it know very well and insist its merit. Also, it isn't familiar and easy for the people of non-western nations because it is based on Western languages. That is to say, the original purpose of Esperanto was very good, but it has many problems and limits.

By Jeong Min-hee
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Seminar

21C World for Women



Kim Yoo-nie/The Argus

What job do you want to have in the future? If you are a female, you probably have realized that our society still has discrimination of sex. Therefore you would want to get a highly technol-ogized and specialized occupations which say to have less discriminations.

To live up to this kind of anticipation, WINSA (tel. 02-3662-9417 E-mail : winsa@hitel.net womaninfo@unit-el.co.kr) held a seminar on 26-27 March under the theme of 'Venture Business and Acceleration of Employment for 21st century' in SK Telecom Hall of Ewha Woman's University for women. Many women had kept their eyes on this seminar.

Above all, when focusing the contents of this seminar, the meaning of remote-working is in the core. It includes the replacing working space from the office to home due to the development of computer and electronic communication equip-ments. To the occupations in jobs of intensive informations, highly technologi-ed small medium-sized business it is appropriate.

The function of remote-working was defined as a trend which shares the responsibility to the society, the companies, and the individuals. First, the society side of trend is that physical movement has decreased through the development of transportations. So it phased out the environment pollution, and could reduce the energy. Thus, this trend leads to network society and economy. Second as the company side pursues satisfactions of customers and high quality of management, the expense of the company reduces. These days, trend is to be induced with new systems like Flex - setting annual salaries by one's capability. Third the individual side has become self-competitive and close to family. These trends could release much burdens of organization.

Now, will our society would become as a remote-working one? How can you get a job in the future? It will magnify an opportunity of education in remote and multi-media, and will have no discrimina-tion in school, spreading personal communication networks.

You will want to get jobs concerning computer, like a information provider, contents provider, game designer and programmer, graphic designer, web designer, software engineer, desk-top publisher, for an ex-ample. But our realities are not bright. It is lacked in capabilities of managers and tools to task managements. It has problems in the speed of communication and preservation. As if it is, how will we prepare to our future? The nation has to build manpower bank on a web site, so it could connect between the company and persons seeking jobs. The charge of the communication must be reduced too. The introduced companies should be fair, objective evaluation system has to have the tool of remote-working like groupware, software. And the person have to realize professionalism and definite targets.

Another information theme was venture business. Growth of venture business is result of national strategy. In Korea, the businesses established 1997 were 1,700, the figure will become 6,400 in year 2000 and 44,000 in 2,005. Venture businesses will make employments and will have effect in the economic growth. In Silicon Valley, for example, had positive impact on the nation's economy by 33.8% per year and makes 40% of the total export. Therefore it could be a solution to overcome the IMF's situation. Most of the audiences of this seminar were women. Women can be good at high-technology and multi-media tasks as much as men could do. For these kinds of jobs require persistence as well as ability, and women are as strong as men. Now, women would lead the world of 21st century.

Especially, the management Joo said women couldn't show their cability because of much obstacles like a patriarchal system, dignity principle, etc. But, now, these obstacles are disappearing, and women will get professional, specialized job constantly. All over the women should always have hope, she added. They should make an effort toward other fields which they couldn't by only the reason they are women. And Joo Hae-kyoung, the management of Samsung SDS thought about the occupations which women can challenge in the future. But women has to have another element which is a open-mind and constructive criticism. Though content of this seminar was very difficult and had little prejudice, this seminar showed that women has power and speciality of their own.

By Kim Yoo-nie
Associate Editor of
Theory & Critique Section

By Kim Yoo-nie
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

FOCUS / Duane Hanson, sculptor for exhausted people

Our Own Minds Beating with His Work



Duane Hanson working in his studio. He liked to make life-sized pieces crafted in polyester and fiberglass.

I. Introduction

The new millennium is coming, which means a year of new hopes. Every country will hold festivals, celebrating the new year. People are full of expectations. We, however, have experienced the IMF situation in our country, and so should know the estrangement felt by less better off people around the world. There are many homeless, old people, blue-collar workers and unemployed. Many of them live without any dreams, even killing themselves out of despair for their difficult lives. Because people tend to be caught up in the burdens of their own lives, they don't concern themselves with others' problems. Novelists may show poor people and their exhausted lives in their works, but, for the most part, art circles seem to remain different. It's time then to meet a sculptor staring at tired life with warm affection. He is Duane Hanson.

II. Life as a sculptor

Duane Hanson was born in very small village, Alexandria, Minnesota, in 1925. The village had 700 people, and most of them, including his parents, knew little about fine art. When Hanson was 13 years old, he found only one book about fine art in the library of his village. There he saw a portrait of Thomas Gainsbura. Then, he carved his first work, 'Blue Boy'. Then, Hanson made more carvings, of historical persons like Lincoln and Queen Victoria. After making these works, he decided to dedicate his life to art. He seemed to have a natural gift.

His father was a typical farmer and his home didn't have much fortune. As a result he couldn't receive education and found work in several types of manual occupations. As a waiter and rough worker, he earned the money he needed to be admitted to Luther College in Iowa. Thus, he was able to receive systematic

lessons. The college, however, had a religious character, an inclination which Hanson tired of. So, he transferred to Macalister College in Minnesota and became its first graduate in fine art.

We can appreciate that his work changed during his period at the university. It became more formal, but remained close to nature. It means that he was affected by modern art in his college lessons. Hanson tried to bring his natural tendency to modern styles, but he could never draw an abstract painting. He couldn't reconcile realism and abstraction. After he graduated from college, he traveled in Germany. He made 'Bowerly Derelicts', which is exhibited in Germany at the Neue Gallery. 'Bowerly Derelicts' is a haunting depiction of three homeless men lying and sitting half-prone amid strewn garbage, each holding his own bottle of alcohol.

After teaching at various colleges in Germany and America, he migrated into Miami in the middle 1960s, working at David College. Miami was notorious for the abortion problem. When young women went through the abortion operation by unlicensed doctors, some of them lost their lives. Hanson was concerned about this matter. This is reflected in his work 'Abortion', which tells the danger of abortion. A pregnant woman dying on the operating table is described realistically in a style that expresses direct exposure to her agony. The work was criticized for breaking the bounds of art. So, he was fired from the college.

Hanson explained that this work was a break through for him, reconfirming his belief in the power of realism to express present life. "I mean that 'Abortion' told our surrounding life. I had been at odds or in discord about reality and abstract character. I finally chose to pursue realism. This is my way."

After that, Hanson turned his work increasingly toward social

life. For example, the contents of his work express the poor who die with social indifference, a student killing himself, a woman who is raped by a blackguard, etc. He fought against social prejudice, injustice, and indifference.

III. Hanson's special love

When people see his exhibitions, they may be surprised at his work. Because the works look like real persons, a spectator feels confused, and shocked by their directness. They express the exhausted lives of common men trapped in their daily routines or by circumstances beyond their control. For example, one of the early works, 'War', accuses the Vietnam war of destroying and killing people without consideration for their humanity. 'War' shows fear and suffering made vivid with new techniques. 'War' is a life-sized piece crafted in polyester and fiberglass and is polychrome.

Hanson was an artist of new realism. New realism is objective without any comment. Hanson wanted spectators to talk about their responses. Not being satisfied in the world, he wanted to express dissatisfying feelings, though he couldn't change the world. He felt that the fine arts didn't reflect realities or talk to spectators about life, wasting essential values in people.

He kept the theme of morality and portrayed ordinary lives as long as he lived. When he traveled in Germany, he stayed with the other families. He felt that the most beautiful thing was to live together. His life was sometimes lonely, for he didn't marry, and had no brothers and sisters. He depended on the kindness of strangers, warming his heart by degrees from them. He represented ordinary life in such works as 'Football Player', 'Traveler', 'Painter', 'Policeman', and 'Cowboy'. The work exposes the condition of various blue collar workers, and speaks for their exhausted lives and hard

experience with an affection that comes across in the artist's careful attention to detail. Hanson's works have another character, the blank, far away look he gave his subjects. His works 'Tourists II' and 'Old Couple Beach' show people concentrated on reading books; while in 'Flea Market Vendor' and 'Policeman', the subjects seem deep in thought.

Hanson made expressionless faces to suggest their fatigue. He said many people don't smile in usual life. A smile is nothing but a momentary expression. A person ill or unemployment rarely smiles at all. They are not happy, so why should his works show them smiling?

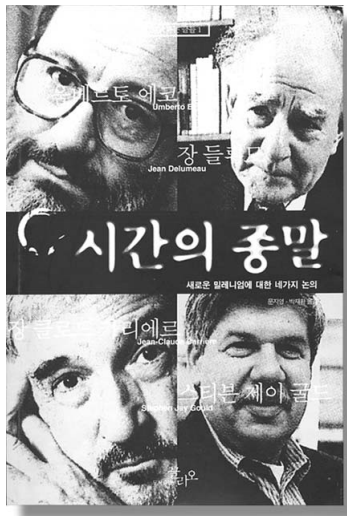
IV. Feeling Hanson's world

It is interesting that in his work, Hanson took his subjects from his own experience. If he kept company with a girl named 'Rita', he made a sculpture called 'Rita the Waitress'. It represents her life and what he sensed about the importance of service and money in her life. 'Tourists' shows two people clutching tightly at the two handles of a bag, revealing their fear of unfamiliar surroundings and perhaps their doubts about each other.

It is difficult to define Hanson's work. One thinks of the terms 'New Realism' or 'Photorealism', but they don't fit its meaning. Photorealists seem inhumane and mechanical. But Hanson approached his work with love and warm insight, in a way proper to human realists. Hanson made his sculptures living testaments to the lives we all know. When we look at own lives, we can understand his work very intimately. Finally, Hanson's work mirrors what it faces in our own minds.

Reviewing book ‘The End of Time’

Hoping for Better Millennium



I. The outline of this book

As we face the year 2000, time is an important problem. What is the philosophical meaning of time? How great will be the effect of the forthcoming year 2000 on our society? How different is a viewpoint of time between oriental and occidental societies? Is the end of time coming?

This book, ‘The End of Time’, responds to all of these questions. ‘The End of Time’ has the form of a conversation between reporters and four erudite men: Stephen Jay Gould, a palaeontologist; Jean Delumeau, a noted historian; Jean Claude Carriere, an oriental scholar of French; and Umberto Eco, a professor of semiotics at the University of Bologna. They approach the questions of time from diverse directions.

II. Diverse viewpoints about ‘time’

Stephen Jay Gould leads discussion of the first part, the year 2000, and the layer of time. He mentions mainly the theory about the end of time and the history of the calendar. He affirms that people don’t have to be afraid of upcoming the year 2000 because it originates from the history of calendar, which is just a promise among people. Gould has pointed out when mentioning a millenium, there is no cosmic to declare that a particular date or theory is ‘right or wrong’, so criticizes harshly the

tendency that most of us have to look upon the turn of century not as an abstract math question but more akin to the functioning of an odometer. When the first two numbers of the year change from 19 to 20, we have not yet reached the new millennium. In fact, the year 2000 will still be part of the 20th century.

Also he says that the concepts of ‘century’ and ‘millennium’ do not even have any meanings in respect to physical or biological cycles. These concepts, he says, are caused by the mental need of human beings who need to depend on fixed rules.

Secondly, Jean Delumeau emphasises a re-interpretation of The Revelation of St. John the Divine and appreciates historical meaning about modern man’s fear or anticipation about the end of the world. He explains that the fear of the millennium was introduced into the world by Tridemius, a German humanist, in the 15th century. Delumeau pointed out the fear was one among many medieval fears, and The Revelation was written to give people solace and hope of life, contrary to its fixed image of meeting with catastrophe.

Next Jean Claud Carriere approaches time slightly differently, namely in respect to the oriental concept of circular time. In the view of Hinduism, we are living in the Kaliyuga, the era of destruction, which is the final circular step for mankind. Though we are under such unfavorable circumstances, Carriere explains that this ruinous time is a prelude of new golden times.

We have experienced the knowledge that the period of happiness is as swift as an arrow and the ills of life last so long. Therefore he gives us the advice that we have to control time not be at the mercy of time.

When it comes to space, he says, mentioning time is inevitable. He tells that the length of time has been shortened gradually by the discovery of geography and revolutionary changes of transportation. Due to the relative concept of time, our comprehension about space has changed, namely we take the earth to be much more smaller than that of a few centuries ago.



In the face of the forthcoming millennium, people should celebrate the birth of a new era instead of getting frightened at the end of the passing millennium.

Finally according to Umberto Eco, there is no evidence that the upcoming third millennium will give mankind bad effects. In fact it was just fabricated by what is called the press in order to advocate the protection of an ideology.

What people are concerned about is only the millennium bug. Eco wonders how come the genius, the inventor of the computer, made such a huge mistake by failing to see a mere 30 years into the future. Eco also points out that while people may think the end of the world is a sort of an illusion, it actually stems from destiny: someday human beings will die. He concludes his statement by suggesting that we prepare for the new millennium instead of thinking about the end of time.

III. Review

The most characteristic thing of ‘The End of Time’ is to suggest various directions under the subject of ‘time’. Owing to the distinctive, reader will be able to look at this book objectively. It is also deeply impressive that the four interviewees have such profound learning and open-minded spirits.

However unless the reader has previous information about the subjects of each part, he/she will probably have difficulty understanding this book. Besides this book is inclined to discuss so many fields, from Christianity to Buddhism, from the viewpoint of occidentals to that of orientals.

The year 2000 is the starting point for mankind. We are not afraid of the end of world any more. The disaster that may shake our civilization to the roots is not something that comes from nature, God or the universe. However we are in the face of other disasters like threat of nuclear war, environmental pollution, and human conflict. In this complex situation we ought to turn over a new page to prepare for the futher leap instead of just celebrating the big party. In other words we need to reflect and make ourselves ready to greet the upcoming change.

By Park Jung-young

Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Prostitution, Another Name of Slavery

When a problem occurs for the first time, it brings about a culture shock. Everybody blames the phenomenon and leaves no room for excuse. As the accident happens again, people with opposite opinions, whether they are righteous or not, start opening their mouths. In the struggles between two irreconcilable parties, they come to find a compromise. As people get used to the then unimaginable fact, it comes into the parts of our lives. However, there may be critical problems if those changes involves some kinds of violences on specific groups. Just be accustomed with the things and stay indifferent can be a proof of accepting inequality.

Let’s talk about the drinking culture and sex industry in Korea from the very beginning. In a male-oriented society, service industries for men developed for centuries as a kind of drinking cultures. There are so many pleasure-seeking business establishments, including massage parlors, room saloons and saunas, all over the nation that these were taken natural. Every companies prepare reception expenses for buyers in public. Though these wasteful money is to come back as a burden, the way treating business partners was routinized. Everybody says prostitution is bad. Contrary to this, however, sex industries flourish regardless of the pains of the times and poverty.

Before entering military service, many youngsters wander about the street of Chong-ryang-ri, a prostitution area. As a rule, their friends or seniors collect money to buy the would-be soldiers and think it’s for their fellows. It is because to have a sexual relationship with a woman means a proof of being an adult in Korea and the young men will have rare chances to satisfy their sexual desire. At the same time, it enables the others to have an excuse that it is a common thing in males.

What is important is not on the behavior. All of you may heard of these things, but don’t assert to talk about the implied problem. Most people laugh this off. Then, what’s so fun? The Korean history of prostitution goes back to the ancient ages when a tribe attack another, capturing the women of the defeat. In the age of Koryo Dynasty, the kingdom lost a war to China and presented women. When they came back years later, however, the society turned his back.

The belief that to have a sexual relationship with young girls may good for maintaining youth came from China. To have a contact with young girls who want money is the influence of Japan. Also, it was preferred as a safer way to get away with the threat of venereal infection like AIDS. Of course, just to have a sexual relationship does not mean prostitution at all. The essence of problem is about the way of dealing with the case. Essential problems were discussed as if they bore no relation with human rights in which and for which our society carries on.

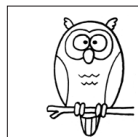
Most of the cases, buyers of sex is men who rule the hegemony. Owing to the power, what they wanted was accepted. In spite of progressive groups who continuously define it as a grave crime, they have no actual power. How about the psychological structure? The notion that a man of ability is supposed to have beautiful women is widespread. Consumers who buy sex have been hidden at the sacrifice of the victims. Both males and females have sexual instinct. While men’s instinct is excused, they also require their partner to keep their bodies.

All human beings have the right to live according to their free will and are in charge of the result. Just blaming criminals is easy, but hard to act. Ignoring what you don’t like to see may be an exit to forget guiltiness, but deepens the problem. Be sure that seemingly meaningless jokes may be ill-used to cover a wound and make victims.

By Yoon Young-nam

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

The Sweetest Melody Of a Little Girl



Owl of Minerva

Do you think you can play the piano with only four of your fingers instead of ten fingers? You may say that it is nonsense. But I’d bet that you CAN do it if only you practise with lots of efforts. If you have seen this girl who I am going to talk about from now on playing the piano in certain television talk show or if you read her story in the newspaper, you may probable know what I am saying.

I saw her a couple of times on TV. I cannot exactly remember her name, but anyway she is just fourteen years old now. She was born with only two fingers on each hand. Moreover, she has no legs. Her mother confessed that she was somewhat depressed at first, but she didn’t give up her hope. When her daughter was five years old, she began to have her daughter take piano lessons. Soon this little girl became aware that she herself could not play the piano like others who had ten normal fingers. No wonder she was discouraged. But every time she told her mother that she couldn’t do it, her mother just gave her a sharp scolding for giving it up so easily without trying her best. I guess her mother tried really hard to be particularly strict on purpose to make her daughter strong in mind.

Now, it has been almost nine years since she began to practise the piano. And guess what? She can play lots of great pieces of music quite well. I heard her playing a piece of Mozart’s. To my surprise, it was much more better than I expected, though it was not as perfect as that of real pianist. Precisely speaking, I cannot say her performance was faultless. Sometimes the melody was not clear enough. But considering her bad condition, just a little bit shortcoming in her playing is nothing to speak of. Instead, there was something special in her music, something that I could never describe with words. Some kind of deep sound which was very touching. Also, it was sweeter than any other music I’ve ever heard. I can say for sure that no other pianist can ever express

emotions on the piano as she does. I was deeply impressed by her playing. So after that, I tried playing the piano without using six fingers of mine, just to get the feel of her difficulties when playing it. And of course... what I could play on my piano with just two fingers on each hand was just Chopsticks! I could see how long and how hard she tried to play it almost like normal people.

She is a lot more younger than I, but she’s already a grown-up when it comes to her mentality. The little girl said, “I just want to show handicapped people that we can do anything what normal people do.” I think she and her mother gave plenty of hopes not only to the handicapped but also to all of us. When we face any hardships in our life, we sometimes give up so easily blaming all the things to bad luck. But now I got to have a strong belief that there is nothing we cannot do in this world. What we have to do to achieve our goals is just putting our mind to it and trying our best, and then... there we are!

And there is one more lesson that we can learn from this girl. She is so cheerful and always smiling brightly. I think that’s the key to everything. She seems to know that it’s much better to look at the bright side of things in our life. She reminds me of some words which one of my friends once added at the end of her message when she sent me an e-mail: “Keep smiling, for I have never seen a smiling face that was not beautiful.” Doesn’t this really make sense? Smiling does not cost any money or does not require that much effort, but what it gives to those who smile and also to those who see someone else smiling is so great. It can work wonders.

Whether we like it or not, all of us can run into difficulties every once in a while. What would you do when you are confronted with any difficult situation? Will you just stay away from it? No, of course not! The greatest pleasure in life is doing what people say you cannot do. Don’t forget to keep smiling all the time, and let’s go for it!!!

By Bae Ju-hyun

Sophomore of English Dept.

Interview with Yoon Ji-ni, AD & PR staff of Ssamzie

Pursuing Art in Daily Life

Every enterprise has had its basic principles of marketing strategy. We can say that television advertisings has been one prevalent and effective means to sell products.

But here is Ssamzie, a company whose name means ‘pouch’ in our language. Under the motto of ‘The eternal theme, art’, this company makes practical handbags, purses and shoes. Ssamzie’s advertising strategy is to approach customers in a artistic way rather than through commercial advertisements in newspapers and on television.

Ssamzie has pursued art in daily life through the Ssamzie Art Project, which aims to support young artists by sponsoring performances, exhibitions and concerts. The noticeable point about Ssamzie is that it suggests new concepts of cultural support. Namely, artists sponsored by Ssamzie can afford to pursue their own art, and Ssamzie also introduces artist’s original and diverse images to the public through its products. In line with this, Ssamzie recently has started up the Art Project and the Pop Program.

So this reporter wanted to inform others about these projects, and met Yoon Ji-ni who is on the executive staff of the Pop Program.

Reporter : We have heard that the Art Project supports young artists. Would you give us a full account of it?

Yoon : The motto of Ssamzie is Art. To realize our desire, we have introduced the works of several experimental artists into our goods. Most of these artists have just returned from abroad after completing their studies. Because of financial difficulties, however, they are in serious trouble when it comes to pursuing experimental and creative art. For those artists, we have made plans to help them under the name of ‘the Art Project’.

The Art Project consists of four parts: a studio program, an exhibition support program, aid for promoting works abroad, and works purchase. Ssamzie would most of all like to lay emphasis on the studio



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

program, which has been proceeding steadily since June, 1998. We have remodeled our former building into nine studios which cover respectively about twenty pyong and let artists produce their works there for one year. At the end of one year a new artist gets the space.

R : What kind of standards do you have in selecting artists?

Y : We divide them into two groups, prominent artists anticipated to be active in the international arena, and rising artists who have lots of enthusiasm and strong possibility.

As people who make a speciality of art, they are inclined to be future-oriented and active in their art. Also it is necessary that their artistic direction be the same as Ssamzie’s.

We want to take off the conservative or foreign image to pursue our desire ‘contacting fashion with art’. So Ssamzie intends to evoke people’s sympathy by designing artistic respect and utility together.

R : Can you tell us about Ssamzie’s Pop Program? What causes you to want to do it?

Y : The Pop Program is to bring underground bands into the Art Project. They pursue continually their own original and experimental music instead of following in the footsteps of popularity. In spite of their excellent musical talent and vigorous activities, they have had hard time reaching audiences. So often, they give up. This is extremely dangerous because it impedes cultural diversity.

So Ssamzie intends to inspire them to have enthusiastic creative power by supporting them, helping them to make records, or providing opportunities for them to perform in concert. Moreover we desire the general public as well as pop fans to seek various cultural experiences.

We selected the Hwangshinhye band as our first partner because their experimental sound matches well with Ssamzie’s image. We helped the Hwangshinhye band make a mini album and sponsored one of their recent concert series.

R : How was the Hwangshinhye band’s concert, the first hero in your Pop Program?

Y : Hwangshinhye band put on five performances, which were held in Hakchonblue from March 5th to 7th. It was prosperous that all performances were tightly packed and well received. Especially, in the latter half, all of the audience stood up and became united under the band’s unique music and frantic beat.

R : As you know, many enterprises support cultural activities. Is there any differences between Ssamzie’s project and other ones?

Y : It’s not just doing a favor like helping people in adverse circumstances. Our true purpose is to work intimately and creatively together with artists to advance artistic knowledge, contrary to most companies which consider cultural supports as a usual practice.

We get many ideas needed for our work through such collaboration with several artists. We anticipate our project will establish a new concept of cultural cooperation, not one-sided help but mutual aid.

R : Do you have any plans for Ssamzie’s future?

Y : We will work out supporting two or three underground bands this year and open Ssamzie collection, which will exhibit works of nine artists participating in the Ssamzie Art Project. Moreover we would try to sublimate practical products into everlasting art and cultivate Ssamzie to a representative brand of Korea.

Finally we will work continuously for better art, music and performances, throughout these activities, approach people and inspire them.

By Park Jung-young

Reporter of Culture Section

Problems in broadcasting university students

Television Programs Distorting University Culture

I. What is university culture

In the weekend prime time, people come together and sit in front of TV. They watch and listen to many entertainment programs. Some of the programs focuses on university culture. It shows university students' talents, boast of their abortion and passion. That kind of actions give us lots of fresh emotions. But all programs don't show the truth. Sometimes TV viewers feel awkward after seeing many students posing funny looks and standing very hard against an enemy or making a frantic attempts just to find meeting partners in a game. Once more saying TV viewers can see only enjoyments, entertainments and meeting with men and women culture in universities.

Actually, it is true all of these are a part of university culture. But these TV programs make that just like all university culture is funny or fantastic. That is the problem. At least, university students think about the difference between TV and real life that students go through. Maybe there are more agony and doubts. If so, why is our university culture distorted by TV program like that? There are more details we couldn't see. If those are not solved, the university culture will never change by these limited themes.

II. University culture in entertainments and dramas

The representative programs which college students participate in are three. These are 'Campus Image Song' of 'Super TV, Delight Sunday', 'Survival Meeting' of 'Free Declaration, Today is Saturday' and 'Campus Best Winner'.

Campus Image Song progressed by game couple boasting of their patiences, speciality of personality (show us yourself) and introduces songs with changed lyrics. But its main item is not variety. Imitate entertainer, the man who put make up on and disguise himself as a woman, looks like dwarf. Only to catch the eyes for entertainment, they don't mind any pain.

Survival Meeting's format male students and female students meeting through a game. Of course, someone says these are not the contents of programs but student's quality. But their flash dance and excessive gesture appreciated for their university public, university music video with captions like 'performance decision' or 'specific performance decision'. In this way, TV viewers could see converted same speciality



Kim Yun-jung/The Argus

Students performing in 'Campus Image Song' of KBS.

of personality. It is difficult to diversity thing. These program falldown public relations of each university. To crown all if there are any item for broadcasting, they are produced for broadcast. They want to make real university's dream and culture, they have to include variety of university culture and students' consciousness.

So called 'Wangtta' (neglected person in a group called in Korean) is our society's problem. Survival Meeting is applying that by announcing drop out by dumping salt or whips. It is the personality desecration behavior. It seems that university students have only loving culture. This program show 'wangtta' phenomenon and rivalry logic as a site of laughing.

'Democracy Speech Citizen Union' which has been selected as the worst program in February, estimates the other person only through outward appearances. There are hardly any informations about partners. It is a matter to be undesirable like that without any conversation. Even if the realities of life's meeting culture is known just one aspect. The program is blocking that each partener getingt hold of one's deep personality. Second, dumping salts or whipping cream on a particular person who becomes exclude in a groups, is personality blasphemy act.

And also, there are other problems. That is the selection stand of performer. Men students' academical cliquism is better than women'. Women students' major is mostly

part of dancing, stewardess or school publicity model. Men students make shows off how strong and talented they are. All of these are based on society lockup conception.

Several broadcasting produced programs which variety of university culture is looked over, but televiewers could see only one aspect. Someone said Campus Image Song makes distorted university culture and university students fall down their qualities. Also, it makes a fool of TV viewers. Moreover, it lodged that ready to do character compares and just uses for interests, they adopt just commerce in broadcasting.

In this side, Campus Best Winner is a little different. This program is not obvious showing play culture of university students or introduces each university and school courses. First of all, it is impossible that viewers are known as students original ideas. Because its program organized by face-to-face meeting mainly. The low standard of quiz couldn't revive merits of students' participations.

Finally, without amusement or benefits it is questioned if these programs are put on air through an electric wave to all people. University students are one class of society. call into them to play the game, that is serious electric wave wasteful use. Besides, it can breed alienation to people who fall off competition in university.

There are many drama for university students. Representatively, 'KAIST' from SBS. It tries to come close to their real lives. But there are some differences between drama and a fact like timetable or dormitory life.

Of course this drama's producer makes efforts to get closer to the real KAIST student's life. But it is true that there are some limits and troubles. And 'Were we really in love?' from MBC is more serious. Its background is a university campus. Drama's hero considers a university as a is only stepping stones to success. University fall down just a way of social position

ascent. They totally contorted real life of university.

Televiewers observe TV, there exist only romantic, entertainment and to be origin of egoism.

III. To reform broadcasting programs

In Korea, college students are attention class in any society. Because Korea society regard education as the best thing and they are treated generously. For a long time, college students form a power of society criticism. Therefore, society pays attention for their might.

Above all, programs which college students participate in and they are concentrated from many people. The range of viewers are various. They are college students, of course, middle school students and high school students who hope to become a college student one day. Therefore, needless to say, the sight which college students appears in TV brings representational satisfaction and relatively deprivation. Therefore the contents should be treated carefully.

If they draw undergraduate's dream and culture truly, they make programs which have various and conscious figures. Programs should not be made for not treating undergraduate who is in trouble with social problem or courses. Present programs are not enough for valuating student's voluntary participation. Therefore they should develope diverse category.

The EBS is now broadcasting the program entitled 'Seeing colleges before hand'. However, mainly owing to shortage of advertisement this program could not be drawn by TV watchers. Accordingly this kind of program are needed to make advertisement and the numbers of programs are also extended. And if the programs which are made by students itself, it will approach to look more actual life of campus. And a program which each president of universities discuss about one subject or which student introduce people who hope to be undergraduate should be made.

Since now broadcasting caused wrong thoughts about undergraduates' culture because they broadcast undergraduate's special image repeatedly. For instance in the early of the 1990, the campus drama have been far from real life. The televiewers could watch a few dramas that college students fight against contradictionary actuality. Recent university programs are mostly focused on show which is different from youthful drama.

Show add to reality in form of direct appearance unlike drama that has problem 'fiction'. This reality covers problem that university and its culture have problem 'falsification'. These are present homeworks of broadcasting.

By Kim Yun-jung

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday



Lee Sang-yun/The Argus

“If we give up life, that’s the end of everything”

Graduation ceremonies overwhelmed school yards at the end of February. Our school was busy with people who waited to congratulate graduates with bunches of flowers in their hands. Among them There was a man whose heart was filled with pride, Kim Je-wook (E-95), a muscular dystrophy patient. On February 26th, he graduated from the English Department of HUFS with a 3.75 out of a possible 4.00 grade point average. The interview in his house began busily because other reporters of a magazine office were interviewing him, too. After their interview, the reporter joked with a smile, “You have become a famous person, haven’t you?” “Don’t flatter me,” said he, smilingly. “This fame will pass quickly.”

He lived childhood in Chicago, in the U.S. when his father was studying abroad. Unfortunately, when he was 6 years old, he began to suffer symptoms of muscular dystrophy, an incurable disease which withers the muscles and almost always leads to death. At that time, he didn't felt heavy symptoms, he just knew that it was more difficult for him to walk than for other children. As the disease became more serious, he finally had to rely on a wheelchair. He came back to Korea and he entered middle school. His school life in Korea was very hard for him because of the lack of facilities for physically handicapped persons. Nevertheless, the help of friends and teachers encouraged him to continue. “When I asked for help, everybody would grab the handles of my wheel chair willingly, except during the exam term when the others were too busy to think of anything but studying. But I understood that and thank them for their help.”

He applied to the English Department of HUFS because of his interest in English and because his father is a professor at HUFS. HUFS doesn't give favorable treatment to handicapped persons' admissions, so it was remarkable that he competed so successfully with normal students under the same conditions. He told the reporter with confidence, “From that point, I gained comports and courage, and began to think I could do anything I tried to do. The reporter could feel that he is will has become firm by meeting the challenges he has faced. “I just like English, especially English Literature. It gave me interest and enjoyment.” He excused himself and asked the reporter to understand that it was time for him to lay down. He said that he has to lay in bed 2 or 3 times a day at least. After Kim made himself comfortable, the interview resumed with the reporter asking, “I hear that you have ever written a short novel.” “Yes, I wrote a science fiction story as a professor's assignment. It was about the trial of a wizard. I am interested in science. So I got myself absorbed in my work.”

He is now preparing to study in America. Because he doesn't like cold weather, he would like to go to the south such as Florida and Hawaii. At first, he said that he wanted to go to the Graduate School of Interpretation at HUFS, but he said that it seemed too difficult for him to go to school anymore in Korea without help. Kim didn't forgot thanks for father. “I feel grateful and sorry to father who has always been near me.” His father is a professor of the Czech Department of HUFS. So his father has given him a lot of help. “My father has an open-hearted character and we used sometimes to play chess.” Kim tells persons who are in adversity that life is only one time. “So if we give up, that's the end of everything. Sometimes the world give us bad things, but sometimes it gives good things, too. The things which we have to do are numerous in our life. We have to enjoy things by doing them.”

When the reporter came out of his house, a word hit on the reporter's head. 'Enthusiasm' is like that. We have to travel our lives with it. And if we do so, we have the right to say something about life.

By Lee Sang-yun

Reporter of News Section

ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus is now waiting for articles from readers on any subject on-and-off campus.

The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

Column	Contents	Length
Letters to The Argus	Suggestion and criticisms on The Argus	1-2page typed, double-spaced
The Owl of Minerva	Philosophical and critical essay	2page typed, double-spaced
Contribution	Treaties and critiques on any subject	4-5page typed, double-spaced
Open Box	Pros and cons on a subject which will be announced every month later on	1.2page typed, double-spaced
Reader's voice	Suggestions and criticisms on HUFS	1page typed, double-spaced



CHAFS

CHAT+HUFS

Bang Sung-hoon/Cartoonist of The Argus



“High graduated, without job”



‘After Korea-Japan agreement of fishery’



“No vote, Penalty ₩5000!”



“How should we live?”