



Students Resist Educational Barrier

Imun Campus

On September 9, thursday, the union for the innovation of HUFs and the reform of the Educational Law held an assembly in Imun campus, at the open theater. This assembly was for the withdrawal of the Educational Law and the 7 educational enemy. 4 hundred students, 5 hundred professors and HUFs employees attended the assembly. Cho Kyuchul, the president of HUFs and Park Jung-won (professor of Sangji University), the president of the National Association of Private University Professors specially attended.

During the assembly, the president of HUFs said "It is necessary for the people to know the absurdity of the educational law. And we need to persuade the people to fight against it with us. The educational law need to be changed. Revolution is needed!"

The assembly ended with the resolution declaimed. After the assembly, street demonstration took place Chungryangri from Imun campus of HUFs to Chung-ryang-ri. They tried to proclaim the citizens on how absurd the educational law is, receiving citizens' signatures against the absurd educational law. After that they broke up.

On September 17, the protest against the Ministry of Education and the National Assembly took shape after their visit. 12 chartered buses were used for students, school

employees and organizations. The intention for their visit was to accelerate the resign of the Minister of Education and the members of the National Assembly who are responsible for the educational law. Organizations visited all the headquarters of each party and had a conference about their purpose. Unfortunately, the conference did not bring the intended results but it heated up the atmosphere of the struggle.

Wangsan Campus

On September 9, students of Wangsan campus, insisting for the 'Withdrawal of the BK21 (Brain Korea 21) 'Resistance of paying school support money that has been added to the registration fee' held an assembly. It was for the withdrawal of unreasonable actions to depositors. Sin Dong-hun, the president of the General Students Council (GSC) of Wangsan campus said "BK21 is a policy, only for the selected universities such as Seoul National Univ., and Yonsei Univ., and it offers them centralized support of money and the system itself. It will cause the downfall of the non-selected universities, and also that this will cause the rise of the registration fee." They also questioned school officials of their educational conscience by taking administrative actions against the 160 depositors. Students have decided to return the registration fee



Students of HUFs crowd on September 9 in front of Chungryangri station, the destination of street demonstration.

bill back to the school. After the meeting, they visited the office of academic affair, move all the furnitures out and shut down the office.

On September 17, an assembly was held before the students' hall with about 60 students participating. The intention for the assembly was to call the 'BK21' invalid and to fight for the registration fee. The meeting started with performances

by 'Hae moo ree'. And the speech of Kim Hee-in continued. He reported the progress of the struggle and said "3 HUFs and I have occupied the president's room of the University Education Union. The intention was for the required punishment of the anti-democratic law of education, reduction of the registration fee, and the withdrawal of the BK21." He was determined to keep on the struggle for the right and

for the depositors. On October 4, votes were started for strike October 8. It's purpose is for the reduction of the registration fee, the invalidity of the BK21, and the stoppage of national universities being privatized. Already 16 universities are participating in the vote, such as Seoul National Univ., E Hwa Univ. The voting will end on October 7 and the results will come out on October 8.

Two Campuses Start New Semester

The general meeting of student representative at Imun campus is scheduled to open on October 7 at the small-sized auditorium of graduate school. The meeting will establish this autumn semester plan, discussing revision of the Educational Law related to private school and abolition of National Security Law.

The meeting also proposes the bills that gives autonomous dues to increasing student bodies, ensures procedure about appointment of professor as like problem of Spanish Dept. And approval of the library self-government council is submitted to the meeting. Lee Hyun-su (IC-4), president of General Student Council (GSC), said "This meeting is to be the site that the representatives of each units are able to understand in the present state.

On the other hand, the Wangsan campus hold the second general meeting under banner of withdrawal of BK21, reduction of tuition fee and guarantee of education finance. The GSC of Wangsan explained "This regular meeting would take

place as unity of general strike with pomp and splendor, while the first regular meeting was dispelled by the reason HUFs didn't meet the quorum required to the session. We would resolve to accomplish the general strike for settling the pending issues. The meeting is expedited the proceedings colorfully. Shin Dong-heon (Hu-4), president of GSC of Wangsan said "This meeting would concentrate on the problems to plow our way through the waves such as the inspection."

Somewhat, the National Assembly Standing Education Committee (NASEC) decided to make inspection HUFs on September 19. Listening statement of peoples who called in evidence on October 14, the NASEC will make it a rule to present a desirable plan.

Especially, HUFs are interested in reorganization of the trustee board during the inspection because the term of temporary trustee is concealed by the revision of private school' law.

HUFs Selected for BK21

The final result of BK21 (Brain Korea 21) business under controversy between universities came out on September 31. According to the Ministry of Education, 3 part of businesses were selected; business of improving quality of graduate school up to the world level (science and technology parts only), business of promoting local universities (science and technology parts only), and business of specializing unique fields; designing, filming, translating and interpreting and so.

Translation and Interpretation Graduate of HUFs was selected for the third part. Also 'Bolhes 21' that Jung Kyung-won, professor of Spanish Dept., leads was selected for

the major business. As the result HUFs can get financial subsidy, if outcomes of the support are estimated good by the Ministry of Education.

However the purpose of BK21 has side effects that the centralized subsidy to some elite colleges deteriorate the gulf between colleges. Rest colleges should depend on the tuition fee financially and then affect rise of the tuition fee. Moreover, the government will propose reportedly policy of deregulation of tuition fee.

It is time to think over whether the BK21 is really for fostering manpower needed in new millennium education environment, or for decreasing finance deficit of government.

Value of Sodaemun Prison



Sodaemun Prison is preparing for NGO rally, to register on World Heritage List. World Heritage is the United Nation (UN) sponsorship program which has been preserved for cultural properties to historical

value of the world. Sodaemun Prison has enough value comparing with World Heritage. But it has been destroyed to make Independence Park.

(Related story on page 8)

Efforts for Better Education

Although it was rainy all through the day, over a thousand students from more than 50 nationwide universities came together at Myungdong cathedral on last September 18. The day's gathering was little bit different from other assemblies particularly in the catchphrase. Since it was the first people's rally, mainly related to the educational issues. Hold under the slogan of three kernel items, as 'cutting the registration fee, holding back the private management of public universities and canceling the Brain Korea 21(BK21) plan', the rally was proceeded with many participants from various circles.

After the youth students' resolution ceremony, there were opening address of the chairman of University Instructor Trade Union, and solidarity address of the co-representative at Democratic Labour

Party in the main program presided by president of General Student Council (GSC) of Inha University.

Then, the supporting address ensued by vice-president of GSC of Kyonggi University for establishing the public education. And with that, the criticizing address followed by president of GSC at Seoul National University, in order to check the unequal government's educational policies. After the gathering at Myungdong cathedral finished by reading a resolution, joined participants began to march as far as the Severance building doing publicity campaign on the street. And after all over programs it was over with a closing ceremony at Sungkunkwan University.

The day's rally has a important significance of unifying the established movements for better educational environment.

Press Conference For HUFs Development Held

The press conference for 'Withdrawal of the Ministry of Education' was held on the Main Building of Imun Campus, September 16. Intention of conference were 'Revision of educational law' and 'Retirement of Lee Sook-kyung, ex-president of foundation of HUFs, Park Seung-jun, trustee of ex-foundation.'

It was held by the central management committee of General Student Council (GSC), which consists of representatives of GSC and president of faculties. And they had tried to show their firm volition with reading the resolution. Content of the resolution is as same as following.

(Continued on page 3)

I N D E X	
3	Indepth : Private School Law
4	Indepth : Ethnic Chinese in Korea
5	Cosmopolitan : Political crisis in Venezuela
6	Focus : Cho Tai-il, poet of resistance literature
7	Review : The 100 years, Architecture of Korea

THE 18TH ARGUS PRIZE

Topic and Volume

Treatise : Humanities & Social Sciences
10-12 Sheets
Review : Cinema, Drama, Musical, Book, and Performance
2-3 Sheets
Essay : Philosophical & Critical Theme
2-3 Sheets

Form

A4 Sheet, Letter Point 10, Typed Double Space

Qualification

Any Students in College and Universities

Deadline

November 16

How to apply

Office of The Argus Imun Campus - Student Hall 206
Wangsan Campus - Student Hall 211

Mail The Argus Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies
270 Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul 130-791

E-mail topaz1977@yahoo.com

Nownuri theargus

Prize

Treatise ₩500,000
Review ₩300,000
Essay ₩200,000

Information

Tel. 02) 961-4153, 0335) 330-4113

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
 · *English Advisors* Park Jeong-woon, Suh Kyung-hee
 · *Head Editor* Yoon Se-kyong
 · *Editor* Lee Chang-nam
 · *Associate Editors* Kim Jin-young, Kim Yun-jung
 · *Reporters* Choi Yu-mi, Jeon Kyu-man
 Kim Jeong-eun, Kim Ji-yoon
 Koo Sung-chan, Lee Eun-young
 Park Eun-ji, Park Won-jac

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

Tel : 961-4153, 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

Here & Beyond

Importance of Counseling in Campus



Shin Kyung-jin

It's great for me to write the article for The Argus, first of all. We, Student Counseling Center advertises activities of its own with variety ways. However, there are still many students who don't know about the center. Actually, almost all students had services in Student Counseling Center. For example, 70 percent of students had an aptitude test and a research on the actual condition of students the thing which was enforced by Student Counseling Center at the first day of students at university.

The main activity of the Student Counseling Center is hold various counsels, for example, individual counsels, group counsels, and tests. It helps

students in HUFs to acclimate the life of university, establish the fine values of student, and have a good personal relations.

The individual counsel is the process of solving a difficult problem talking with the counselor. In the process of the counsel, students could have the inspection about a self-identification, but also the solution capacity of the problem.

The group counsel is the collective counsel which promotes the good personal relations, and solves individual problems under the base of the trusty relationships. The purpose of the group counsel is to make the collective circumstance which improves the ability of self-examination and personal relations by individuals. And by that, individual can learn the skills of personal relations and acclimate oneself to a new environment soundly than before. We have self-development program, assertive training program, interpersonal relationship training program, job interview program, psychological drama course, MBTI group counsel, and so. By the self-development program, students can find the inner abilities of his

own that he had not realize. On the assertive training program students experience about the effective talking methods. On the interpersonal relationship training program students can get the opportunities to correct the problems of personal relations by the feed back between people. Job interview program is practiced for the students of seniors who is to graduate and looking for a job. They get the opportunities to have a speech before the participant. Psychological drama course is the impromptu drama which gives the people a good ways of behavior by the inner complications. HUFs had an performance of the drama in 1990, 1992, 1995, and after 1996 these dramas have changed to play in the form of collective counsel which is played with 10 people.

The group counsel, MBTI is the program to know the difference of individuals and the personality of his own by the implement of MBTI. HUFs had group counsels since 1997 and it practices every semester in the form of workshop. MBTI workshop is in practical use in companies to educate their employees. Psychology test is the service activity which promotes

the understandings of himself and ability by the objective evaluation. We have tests to find one's interests and aptitude. Second, there are counsels to know about one's personality and the concept of one's ego. There are personality test, ego concept test, MBTI personality style test.

Third, there are counsels which observes the degree of physical health. It is operated by the counselor. Student Counseling Center has the library of the physical care, informations about study abroad and so for students. We also publish the books and newsletter.

The use of Student Counseling Center is increasing every year. Individual counsel, for example, is increasing steadily every year except 1997. There were 878 uses of Student Counseling Center in 1995, 1545 uses in 1996, 1294 uses in 1997, 1822 uses in 1998. The reason of decrease in 1997 was the situation the year. Many students went out for the strike so there were more days of absence than attendance.

If the Student Counseling Center wants to give services of good quality to students, first of all, its policy should reflect what

students want. In the present state, students view MBTI test in a favorable light. Thus, our institute has held a workshop about

MBTI since 1997, and plans a group counseling in this year. Second, it needs to be capable of meeting any change of society. That is to say, the institute should understand the standard of selective examination and change of the student to help students. Many students are taking an aptitude test and interview of counseling center because these test is considered as important standard. Last, students can use the service of Students Counseling Center using internet. Using e-mail on the web site students can ask and write a letter without a effort to visit the center. Because Chatting on internet guarantee anonymity and rapidity. It can be testing area of human relations, and it's possible to try individual counsels, group counsels and open counsels.

However, it has to be based on developed facilities.

General Manager
Student Counseling Center

Editorial

Truth of No Gun Ri

A half century has already passed since the massacre of Nogunri. The Nogunri massacre has been buried in the heart of the bereaved families for about 50 years. But the Associated Press (AP)'s persistent follow-up leads the case out into the world. Many people came to know the details of the Nogunri massacre through the AP report. In fact, there has been continuous struggle for making the truth clear in Korea, too. However, every time the demand has been ignored by the US government.

On July 26, 1950, a massacre occurred in Nogunri, Hwanggan-myun, Yungdong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do. According to the AP report, US troops killed a large number of South Korean refugees, many of them being women and children, and trapped beneath a bridge in Nogunri. In the AP interviews, some American veterans of the Korean War testified that 100, 200 or simply hundreds of people were dead. The bereaved families presume that 300 people were shot to death at the bridge and 100 people were killed in a preceding air attack. They have sued the US government for the damages in 1964, 1994 and 1997. But the government has rejected their demand. The US government's point of view is this: "We cannot compensate about the matters which occurred during the war." According to the Geneva Convention, however, the strategy of conflicting countries must be executed only toward "the military targets." Moreover, on July 26, 1950, North Korea troops did not move toward this area. Therefore, it was not wartime.

Not only the US government but also the Korean government and press have been neglected in this matter. Sometimes, the case were reported in the newspaper, but there was little concrete investigation or field work during that time.

On September 30, the US president Bill Clinton instructed a through investigation of the Nogunri case. The Korean government also started to investigate the Nogunri massacre. And Cho Sung-tae, Minister of Military Defence, suggested to John Tilelli, Commander-in-chief of the US Forces in Korea, to organize the Korea-U.S. Investigation Unity for the Nogunri case's truth. The investigation has to be carried out thoroughly according to the instruction of many specialists. It must be fulfilled. And what is more important is that the Korean government has to make the US government accept our demands.

American army committed massacres in Vietnam. They killed about 500 Vietnamese people in 1968. It was recorded as the most large-scale killing in the 20th century. In addition to the Nogunri massacre, there were several cases of slaughtering by the U.S. army during the Korean War. Today, also, they are committing crimes constantly as the case of murdering a woman in Dongduchon.

Whenever a crime by the US army occurs, it is very difficult to punish him or her. If the Nogunri case is not investigated thoroughly and dragged as the intention of the US, Korea may have the second or the third Nogunri case again.

The investigation can be an occasion through which we can disclose other slaughters and immoral behaviors by US in Korea. If the Nogunri case is abandoned without a thorough investigation, it would be forgotten forever. And such evil conducts by the US army will be continued.

At the beginning of this year, the US attacked Iraq for the cause of human rights protection. The US president Bill Clinton has blamed China for the problem of human rights infringement. Thus, the US government cannot waive the Nogunri people massacre which violates the human rights. Also, the government of Kim Dae-jung called 'human rights president' should be deeply concerned with it and take strong measures for the Nogunri case.

Reader's Voice

About National Prestige

The dispatch of international troops for East Timor is debated by both ruling and opposition parties. It is accelerated by Korean residents who are opposed to dispatch of troops for safety. However, the opposition party insists that it is dangerous. Because in Indonesia, many Koreans reside, more than 10 thousands people and Indonesia is the important country to carry on trade with Korea. So it is worried that the relationship with Indonesia and Korea may become to grow worse concerning the problem of dispatch of troops.

Compared with Indonesia, East Timor is a tiny city-state and has little effect to Korea. The opposition says if Korea carries on the dispatch of troops, there will be no benefit in Korea.

What is the wise decision for Korea? Certainly the opinion of the opposition could be true, but it is a shortsightedness. The dispatch of troops is reasonable thought about the future of Korea. Greeting the global and informationalized society, diplomatic policy is changing. A few years ago national interest is calculated concerning the profit and the loss. But in these days image of nation is considered to be

important. The world regards peace protection and human rights as the most important thing. So the dispatch of troops can give a good impression to international society. It is certain thing that the independence of East Timor is right. The resistance makes crisis which is anxiety of the world.

East Timor needs repression. Korea shouts out human protection. If Korea can't carry on dispatch of troops, world makes fool of Korea. Not only Indonesia, but also every country is essential to trade considering relationship with the world. Dispatch of troops is legal. This time, dispatch of troops can be a diplomatic opportunity. So many foreigners felt disappointed. It is time to think about our experience when the Korean War arose UN helped South Korea. Now East Timor wants our help. As we have the past experience, not just speech which shout out for peace protection, we must help and understand East Timor.

Yeo Jee-yeon
Freshman of Portugal Dept.

The Republic of Plagiarism

As a new semester starts, everyone in campus seems to get busy. Students become busy talking with friends whom they have not seen during vacation. At the beginning of every new semester students in general make resolutions such as "I vow I will do my best this time", "I will master English vocabulary during this semester", and so on. However, as time goes by, it is usual that their confidence in their resolutions fades out. If my guess is right, this would be a common happening with most students.

If you take eight or nine classes for one semester, you should get at least six to seven assignments and handed in on time though you have not that much interests in your grades. Actually writing paper requires you to read at least one book. Therefore it can be easily imagined that if you are behind a couple of reports and you have only a week to finish them, you might want to give up and throw in the towel. It is said that doing assignment involves the thought that students will be able to set up their own ideas and improves their understanding on the subject by reading several books relevant to the subject.

A couple of years ago, most students had to spend a lot of time and energy trying to seek information related to any given subject. What about now the prevalence of the internet makes it possible for students to

minimize their time spent in looking up information. For students, it is doubtful that there is anything more beneficial than the internet which got students out of the hell of writing papers. However, it still seems to be a problem remains. Some students who possess excellent computer skills surf the internet very swiftly, finding a ton of information quickly, and editing it, and putting their names on it. Thus the whole process for writing papers is finished. It is inevitable that this behavior should be called plagiarism defined as the action of copying someone else's idea or work and pretending it is his own idea. It might be too strange to call it stealing.

In the US, where the field of education is highly developed, students are punished most severely if they commit plagiarism. Some are even expelled from school. This is a good example that shows that plagiarism reduces students' opportunity to think, and promotes students' laziness. This is why plagiarism should not be allowed. There is a saying that goes like this, No pain No gain. Maybe it sounds like a cliché but it also should be something to think about.

Lee Yong-yeon
Senior of Chinese Dept.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus greets new English Advisor, Professor Suh Kyung-hee of English Department.

The Argus is pleased to announce the new 4 cub-reporters who have been selected after an examination. They are Kim Ji-na (R-1), Park So-hyun (Yu-1), Song Hye-min (M-1) from Wangsan campus and Yeo Jee-yeon (P-1) from Imun campus. The Argus expresses congratulations to the cub-reporters, hoping that they will become excellent reporters.

Application for the Admission

Graduate School of International Area Studies (2000)

A. Program : Master's Degree

B. Number of Students to be Admitted : 70 in total

C. Department : Area Studies for Korea (foreigners only), China, Japan, Southeast & South Asia, Mid-East Asia & Africa, Russia & East Europe, European Union, North America, Central & South America

D. Timetable for Application and Entrance Examinations

Application forms available	October 18, 1999 (Monday) ~ October 29, 1999 (Friday)	
Application forms accepted	October 27, 1999 (Wednesday) ~ October 29, 1999 (Friday)	
Entrance Exams	Part I : November 7, 1999 (Sunday) 10:00 A.M.	English Test* for all applications
	Part II : November 16, 1999 (Tuesday) 2:00 P.M.	Interview
Announcement of results	November 26, 1999 (Friday) 2:00 P.M. (Tentative)	Interview

* ONE-THIRD of those applications who successfully pass the English Test will be granted final admission.

E. Special admissions will be granted to those professionals with a full BA degree involved in international affairs at the Central and Local Government large-scale business corporations, banking finance corporations, academic/research institutes

© For more detailed information or other matters, please contact the Administrative Office of the G.S.I.A.S at PHONE : (02) 961-4198, 4199 SEOUL. KOREA FAX : (02) 965-4792



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus

In - Depth the private school law and the struggle against it

Time to Campaign Nationwide Struggle

I. The process of the policy decision
 By the change of regime, the government was confronted with a demand of reforming the society system. The educational world so felt a need to reform the ex-system for public education. Especially, the private schools were at a crisis for corruption of trustee including HUFSS. As a result, the Ministry of Education announced the reform bill about the law related education on December 1998. The educational world stared at the bill with a great expectation. However, changing the Minister of Education, from Lee Hae-chan to Kim Duk-jung, went the other way. At July, as soon as the former minister Lee withdrew for a reason that he drove toward with reform plan too fast, the minister Kim started to revise the bill with a lots of differences than the first set up. This revised bill was passed without any particular argument at the National Assembly Standing Educational Committee(NASEC). And the National Assembly Plenary Session had passed the bill quickly unprecedentedly. So, the education circle, including HUFSS, had signature-collecting campaigns and protesting rallies.

Education organizations, like the National Association of Private University Professors, protested "This revision was obviously wrong. In and for itself, the new bill not only neglected public opinion, but also was made for limited power groups." The organization started a movement to punish 7 NASEC members who participated in the revision in the next election.

Despite these efforts, the President Kim gave a sanction to the revised bill. President said "I know that many oppositions about the bill exist in the education world. If there is any fault, I would correct them when in need." Because of this result, the educational world strengthened their activities, beginning the rally for voluntary resignation of the minister Kim. Last month, HUFSSans visited the Grand Nation Party's office and National Assembly Building.

II. The reason that educational world opposes the bill

There are some reasons which make these people resist. At first, the new law about private school goes against the policy of the present government. The former reformative bill included government-appointed trustee system. It is to ensure the public aspect of the education. The law supported public education and prevented corruption in private schools. Also, it bestows a favor on the student of private school because the unjust profits of vice trustee could use to the environment advancement of the campus.

But this was eliminated from the revised bill easily. The bill now limits the period of the temporary-dispatched trustees staying in school from a year but no limit to two years but limit once. Any former trustee member of the foundation who were discharged of duty was able to come back to his/her university. This issue affects many schools as HUFSS which operates under the former system. Because of this, the revised bill include more of the public character of education than the approval of the private ownership about the private school. It may sound proper in capitalism, but we should not neglect the truth that education is the object. Once the government admit the ownership, the education might bring up the people having the mind that was followed of owner's thought.

The second reason is on the indifference of politic part and the rough-and-ready lawmaking and administration. A bill which had turned to the National Assembly had made it a rule to discuss at the long time. This bill, however, was passed in a month without any argument. Many people doubt why the bill which pushed on the former bill was changed so quickly. Some pointed out that 5 of 7 members are the trustee of private schools. They should make it clear that there was not any influence on the revision. Or, those members should be changed.

III. The number of participants are little

The GSC of HUFSS is struggling with other education bodies. And the faculties and the labor confederation are also with the GSC. They consulted together to make the



About 600 HUFSSans held the rally against the revision of private school law at the open theater September 9.

conference, continuing the rally until the government abrogate the bill. It, however, seems that the participation of students is not enough in the situation of HUFSS. The number of participants in September 9 is no more than 200. Only 500 HUFSSans participated in the protest visiting on September 14. An anonymous freshman, who didn't participated in, said "I heard about the matter but don't understand how much it is serious. So, I don't think many student would attend the rally."

As many as students think as this case. The reasons of this matter are three ones, the first reason is the time, the revision, because, happened in the school vacation, the students were a few. Thus, the students don't know well about this matter and the following result. At second, it is the concern about HUFSS's image. The image of HUFSS said to decline for ten years. The struggle last year also made the image bad. As a result, the students is reluctant to notice out of HUFSS. The other thing is a complaint about the agenda of rally. In fact, such a rally don't notice all members because anyone knows the process of the rally. Nevertheless, on the rally needed many participations, it is an obstacle because the participations feels uneasy about unknown agenda.

Above all, it seems important thing that

notice the revision's controversial point and its effect of HUFSS all the more. And before some rally start, the GSC had better notice the agenda. Also the GSC should thought HUFSS's image for whole students because it is so the thing for the future of school.

IV. To be liver, waterdrop must come together

Undoubtedly, The protest struggle of the revision is though to be the pending problem in HUFSS which HUFSSan would cope meet with next year. So, the students of HUFSS need to regard the matter as a private matter for themselves and for their school because the effect would go back to their future like a boomerang. The opposite parts against revision should find the way which combine themselves. There are many rallies like the bamboo shoots which grow fast after a rainfall. Their requirement, however, failed to appeal to the public. The most convincing reason is just the lack of effort for collecting opinions. HUFSS should struggle against the impropriety with other private schools. It is an eternal truth that to be the river, waterdrop must come together.

By Jeon Kyu-man
 Reporter of News Section

Occasional Application Finished

HUFSS received the application for the students who want to enter the school during the semester from September, 30 to October, 2. Total ratio of applicants was 2.84 in each campus.

Especially the Department of English is reorganized to Division System. The ratio of the Division of English show that was highly competitive in both campuses. The new system have English and American Linguistics, English and American Literature, and lastly, Interpretation and Translation in Imun campus and English and American Linguistics, English and American Literature, and lastly, Interpretation and Translation, and English and American Regional Studies in Wangsan Campus. This system has already obtained the president's approval.

Maybe the students who saw the list of the entrance requirements for HUFSS on the web site would doubt its veracity. It is announced that HUFSS will reorganize the system of English department to the Division System that is to be planned starting next year. The brand new Division System of the English department shows differences from the current system. In the year 2000, the incoming freshmen who are to enter the English division will choose their major among three specialized major courses.

Lee Jong-uk, the chief of the Office of Planning and Coordination, said that this decision is to develop most of HUFSS's own characteristics. In particular, the English department is given much weight in total academic results. In addition, the student population of the English department is double the size of other departments, but the number of professors is insufficient for this student size. He also added that the current department system impedes the progress of the English department. This system has already obtained the president's approval.

However, it is wonder that this decision was examined thoroughly for a long time.

The problem is that most students do not know what the division system is. That is to say, the students' opinion was not reflected in this decision. It has been said that most of the school affairs are usually conducted without collecting extensive opinions from even the students who pay the tuition fee. Actually, it has been rumored that although it is prohibited by the Private School Law, the tuition fee has been used to manage school. Considering these kinds of economic principles, is it fair that the students were not allowed to participate in the decision making process?

In addition, planning the administrative affairs show the authorities have a chronic official problem. After the regulation passes the general faculty meeting, the Office of Planning and Coordination decides on its course.

Then the Office of School Affair frames a detailed plan. However, with the new system coming into effect for the freshmen of next year, a concerned official of the Office of School Affair stated that they don't quite understand the new system perfectly yet. This shows that most of official affairs are usually conducted by an arbitrary decision.

Thus, this system seems to be an

imperfect plan not only due to the previously mentioned statement, but because not all the offices of HUFSS share the same common information, and have not had an opportunity to exchange their views or discuss this topic.

It is wonder that the school authorities have prepared this system for the students, but unfortunately, there is a down side. The students that come back from a temporary leave of absence do not benefit from this system. After those students return to school, they might be forced to choose a major. In other words, those students will have to give up what they have studied for up till now and attend different kinds of lectures in order to graduate.

The Office of School Affair announced that the system had been planned for about a year, but it still does not seem ready for practice. For example, there is no lecture about interpretation and translation on the current curriculum of the English department.

It has been mentioned that the preparation time is too short to make out plans. Thus, the appointed professors in each field of major and preparation of basic knowledge and fundamental studies have to do their best in preparing as quickly and as efficiently as possible. Some worry that school authorities, disregarding the students desires, planned the new

system to follow the educational policy of the Ministry of Education. After all it is certain that the most serious victims are the coming freshmen.

Most of the other departments convey a feeling of displeasure with this decision because they feel that the educational policy of HUFSS is only concerned with the English department. HUFSS is a university of many kinds of foreign studies, not just English, and it is important that HUFSS does not neglect the other departments, keeping in mind the principle of equality.

Korea opens its door of education towards the famous foreign universities. Sometimes this situation compared with a survival game. Thus, it can be agreed that HUFSS is putting a major emphasis on its characteristics as a way of surviving. As long as the authorities keep trying to solve the problems of equality and efficiency, the brand new system will be as effective as it has been speculated.

By Kim Jin-young
 Associate Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

Freshmen in Survival Game

(Continued from page 1)

The first, 13 thousands of HUFSSans including students, professors, and staff will struggle for retirement of Kim Duck-jung, the chief of the Ministry of Education, and revision of the Law of Education. The second, HUFSSans will have positive minds in the work of HUFSS innovation. There are, for example, establishment of democratic operation system and long-term development plan. The third, for democratic

revolution in the school foundation and the school authorities, HUFSS will prepare the program of prompting studies and 'long-term master plan' by accepting opinions of HUFSSans. Last, school foundation is not private property of individual. So HUFSSans have to struggle strongly for reform of the school foundation and change based on the principal of educational publicity: encouraging private universities to do their rights.

HUFSSans' Hands for Taiwan

In Taiwan, soon after the tragedy of Turkey, happened the severe earthquake at last month. In the result about 3,000 peoples died, thousands of people lost their home and hope.

Accordingly, HUFSS made fund-raising campaign for Taiwan backed up by the Chinese Department. The campaign already began the activities of five day' performance, the Chinese Week, in last month. And the campaign has a plan to collect subscriptions in street.

Also, the Chinese department is recruiting student volunteers for helping the sufferers on the spot. They are slated to leave for Taiwan among a week.



A student is contributing for helping Taiwan on Imun Campus on October 4. This campaign continued during October.

A WORLD HOPE FOR CHILDREN



Unicef, the United Nations Children's Fund, is the only UN organization dedicated exclusively to children.

For donation, please contact
 Tel 02-723-8218 Fax 02-738-8504 E-mail psfr@unicef.or.kr



Bulletin Board

● Schedule of School Affairs

- October 4-15 Cancellation of application Deadline for application of retaking subject
- October 18-22 Midterm examinations in second semester

● Schedule of Student Activities

- October 25-27 International folk arts festival
- October 25-28 HUFSS World Film Festival

● Regular General Students Meetings

- October 7 Wangsan 4:30
- October 14 Imun 5:30

● Personnel Appointment

Kim Jong-wee, the professor of Iran Department, was newly appointed to vice president on September 7.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Independence of
Prosecutor

Causing various negative public opinions, the 'Dress-for-lobby' and 'Strike-rigging-allegation' finally come to an end without uncovering clear facts and evidence.

As a majority of people knew, the prosecutor's investigation into the boutique lobby scandal was not clear and in fact left many suspicions over the fairness of the procedure to look into some allegedly core points. For instance, in every point of the close inspection by a team of special investigators from Chonghwadae, called 'Sa-jik-dong' team, allegations were made that the team gave special treatment to Yon Jung-hee, a wife of former president of National Prosecutor, Kim Tae-jung letting her easily escape from the crisis jeopardized by her lobbying attempts to take the shackles off Choi Sun-young, a former president of Shin Dong-a medium sized conglomerate by utilizing the power of her husband.

Hardly had the hearings in the National Assembly opened than she was criticized by both mass-media and civic groups because the prosecutor and the team from Sa-jik-dong may have overlooked every dubious fact about her to make lessen the aftermath about this case. This has actually caused people to disbelieve the ruling party and even President Kim.

What was worse, the prosecutor had been behind the eight-ball over the controversies whether the power of public sector, specifically national prosecutor had manipulated the strike to put down the progressive labor union. By this, they obtain some achievements in the sector of state-run business on restructuring.

This case, in those days was expected to cause many loud voices from the labor field as well as civic groups.

As people already had seen on TV, this plot was making many viewers imagine themselves into being in Alice-in-Wonderland as if only the falsehood is the main key to every passage where the moral standard and its own qualification don't have a reasonable grounds to exist.

People were being given many shocks by this case and wondered how in the world the prosecutor could have done such a beguiling mean thing regardless of people's real wishes for meeting a new millennium with the new-born Korean politics and its equal-oriented social economic circumstances, where every person from the range of middle-low class has the entitle to live a happy.

In light of these two cases, the Korean prosecutor should be in a state of independence from the political powers. They have to take steps to implement the internal reform from the choice of its president to the establishment on hearing and public audit about the reshuffling of position.

When a small revolution was occurred by Shim Jae-ryun, a former prosecutor of local supreme court, saying that in the prosecutor's society, there have been multitude of illegal and dishonest contracts and relations with the political power. It was especially very serious for the prosecutors to have something to do with the ruling party or government by means of veiled money. In a successive phase of Mr. Shim's truthful but shocking confession about the decaying reality of prosecutor's society, the alleged list of Taejun prosecutors' misdemeanors for mesmerizing money for being silent about the illegal relationship of several cases from the clients had become a typical and urgent prototype for the reform of the prosecutor's society.

To our relief, a few days ago, the ruling and opposition party made a breakthrough for adopting a new special prosecutor system for the purpose of making a thorough investigation about the two scandals. However, there are still lots of doubtful cases that the prosecutors should conclude such as the fund-raising for the 15th presidential campaign by the top tax authority, the allegation of untransparent ways of choosing professors in the Chungbu University of Taejun, and finally, suspicion over whether the prime minister, Kim Jong-pil gave unidentified money to each member of United Liberal Democrats.

The prosecutors now have to be a real maker of social truth by overcoming the interference from the political field for being rationalized its immoral intention or taking advantage of being its own powerful tool.

By Lee Chang-nam
Editor of National Section

Reconsidering discrimination against Ethnic Chinese

Open Society, Everyone Lives on
Equal Foundation

I. Another discrimination

Many Koreans have criticized Japanese society for ethnic discrimination. With regard to Japanese exclusive attitude to overseas ethnic Korean, many compatriots have pointed out the inequality based on ethnocentrism. Especially, as a man who represents unequal treatment to the ethnic Korean, Kwon Hee-ro's returning to the motherland makes people think about that sensitive issue seriously again.

However, we cannot help asking in return whether Korean society can blame Japan for the ethnic discrimination if we consider what is happening in Korea. Aside from contemptuous treatment to the workers from Southeast Asian countries, there has been another discrimination against the ethnic minority in Korean society.

Only a few people know that there is a group of 'alienated alien'. They are the only ethnic minority in Korea called 'Hwakyoo (ethnic Chinese)'. In spite of their efforts to settle in Korea, the ethnic Chinese people have been treated as foreigners. Therefore, as residents of different nationality, they were placed on the weak social status and suffered from many social restrictions. They were not allowed to have their own houses and lands even several years ago. And it is difficult for them to receive university education in Korea. Furthermore, they have to renew the sojourning visa after inspection in every 5 year. This situation is still going on today.

"As a ethnic Chinese, I have experienced many restrictions. Since I don't have a resident registration number, I suffered inconveniences, especially in the computerized work. Even in the application lectures, I have gone through many troubles. And I couldn't subscribe personal communication service, and make a

correspondence ID by my name, because of nationality. I was born in Korea, I was brought up in this society, and I will live in here. It is unfair for me to treat as foreigner." said Wang Jin-duk who is a freshman of Chinese department in HUFs.

II. History of social oppressions

The first Chinese emigrants settled down in Korea over a hundred years ago. With the opening of a port in the late 19th century, many people from China (Ch'ing Dynasty) came to Korea and built up a concentration residence in Incheon. The prosperity of Chinese restaurants in those days reflected the growth of the ethnic Chinese community in Korea.

After then, earnest influxes of Chinese emigrants continued from late 1940s to early 1950s. Escaping from the Communist Civil War, many Chinese, mainly from Shantung province, found their way to Korea covering that period. This emigration lasted to the midst of 1970s and population of ethnic Chinese in Korea was over a hundred thousand at that time.

As the number of ethnic Chinese was increasing, Korean government started to take restraint policies against them. These actions are described as 'the oppression policies in the 1st and 3rd Republic' even in the official documents. Those were attended with restriction on acquisition of real estate, intensification of residence qualification and tax inspection. "Nowadays, the situation is better than before, but there are still many social restrictions that constrain us in many areas, such as occupation, business and financial dealing. When I started my work, many authorities like a police station, district office and the national tax administration, emigration bureau suppressed us. As a



A group of little ethnic Chinese is playing basketball in the playground of Hansung Ethnic Chinese school.



There are some old ethnic Chinese stores near the Chinese Embassy in Myungdong.

matter of fact, we needed much more bribe than Korean to keep up the work." A middle-aged businessman, who demanded anonymity, commented with a sigh.

Like this, ethnic Chinese who blocked 'the right to own' economically, are also excluded from 'the right to vote' politically. That is to say, the basic rights as a citizen, property right and voting right are not allowed to them despite the contribution to the nation that they have made by carrying out business activities and paying taxes. Moreover, they have difficulties in receiving formal education. "It is still hard for us to receive regular and higher education in Korea. Poor education circumstances makes young ethnic Chinese live in Korean society more difficult." Kwak Se-young, who is the principal at Hansung ethnic Chinese school, deplored.

Thereupon, many young ethnic Chinese left Korea and found their way to Taiwan and United States. Their 'exodus' has darkened the future. It threatens their dream of reviving the ethnic Chinese community in Korea. Then now, there are fewer than twenty thousands ethnic Chinese in Korea. Consequently, there is no Chinatown in Korea. It is a clear sign of the desolation of ethnic Chinese at present situation.

III. Open society

The upcoming world in the 21st century is usually called 'cosmopolitan global village'. Beyond the racial and ethnic differences, the new millennium is expected to be as 'open society' without any racial prejudice and ethnic discrimination. It is the world where people would never receive unequal treatment, even if they have different nationalities or use different languages,

living within equal and harmonious foundations wherever they are.

From the viewpoint of this ideal society, past and present discrimination against ethnic Chinese in Korea is being obviously perceived as 'the barrier to the open Korea'. Although they are not Korean in the resident registration, they are apparently Koreans who consider this country to be their homeland. "In any society, there always has been discrimination against foreigners. Particularly in the homogeneous community like Korea, it is more widespread. However, we have lived in Korea from our grandparents' generation and we think this land as our country. I wish my children's well-being in their homeland without any social inequalities. Social restrictions must be disappeared." said Mr. Liu, who is a participant of Hansung ethnic Chinese association. Thus, it is one of the most serious contradictions in this community which has to be reconsidered and solved before entering into the new millennium and re-proving the ethnic discriminations in foreign countries.

Recently, the government is considering granting suffrage to foreigners those who, mainly to ethnic Chinese, have lived in Korea for more than 5 years. And with that, a plan for building 'the new concept of Chinatown' is briskly discussed. Different from the existing Chinatown, it is expected as the clean and modern center of culture and tourism, finance and distribution.

By Koo Sung-chan
Reporter of National Section

Analyzing basic agreement

After Perry Report, What's the Direction of Korea



Uhm Seung-jae

I. Introduction

At last, on 16th september, Perry submitted report on Washington's North Korea policies to the U.S. Congress, wrapping up a 10-month-long process to devise a 'road-map' for Washington's future handling of North Korea-related policies. Perry advised the U.S. government to normalize diplomatic relations with North Korea, while urging Pyongyang to take steps to allay concerns by the United States and other countries regarding its missile and nuclear weapons programs. Perry report contains South Korean interests in the implementation of the 1991 accord on 'Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation between South and North Korea' called the 'basic agreement'. It has been insisted by South Korea government. What does our government make to strong have will to practice basic agreement? What is the real value of basic agreement?

II. The meaning of basic agreement

Korea is one and only divided nation in the world. Since Korean War, South and North Korea have held insincerity and enmity against each other. But now, We meet new paradigm of relation between South and North Korea. South and North Korea should unite the power of two nation divided in front of 21 century in order to survival. If the power is wasted in a unproductive confrontation, We must be a dropout in the international society. We should wipe out vestiges of the cold war and make efforts for peace and prosperity for two nations on the foundation of accepting the reality of each other. By the way, it is not easy for South and North Korea to escape from the present situation because we have gone through the age of a fratricidal war like Korean War and extreme opposition of ideologies. In these cases, our nation needs the reconciliation of South and North more than any other.

The historic 'Agreement' came into effect on February 19, 1992. basic agreement has the effects as the 'fundamental Magna Carta' to dissolve the unbelief and enmity between South and North Korea and to open the age of reconciliation and cooperation. By the way, now basic agreement does not come into its effects as the Agreement. There are a lot of reason for that, but the most concrete and practical one is that legal binding force of basic agreement is not secured. South and North Korea made the historic agreement and made basic agreement effective, but it is nothing but a piece of paper when legal binding force has no effects entirely. If basic

agreement with the consent of South and North Korea keeps up in this situation, how serious is the relation of South and North Korea be?

South and North Korea must return to the spirit of basic agreement again and open the age of reconciliation and cooperation. When this promise will be kept, South and North Korea becomes the one and show the power of united Korea to the world. For this, the content of basic agreement must be performed.

III. Premises for practice of basic agreement

Legal binding force has to be confirmed in order to perform the agreement. Most of all, making a law of the agreement must be practiced in order to secure legal binding force. Basic agreement is only a legal document since agreement of armistice in relation between South and North Korea in 1953. By the way, some people regard it as a gentlemen's agreement which has no legal binding force. But, basic agreement is the 'agreement' observed by the international law, according to 'Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations' as a document made between subjects of the international law. Therefore, basic agreement has validity of treaties in international law.

But basic agreement has no validity in domestic and international law order because of consideration of cold war and inveterate hatred against each other. Also, national security law has obstructed practicing of basic agreement.

IV. Devices for practice of basic agreement

First, it need agreement and ratification of basic agreement by constitution article 60 for legal binding force. Therefore, the revision of territory clause, constitution article 3, which cannot avoid the collision and discontinuance of national security law based on this are need.

Considering that North Korea is in economic crisis, performance and practice of basic agreement could come true when character of norm, prediction and sincerity, is guaranteed, through South Korea's sincere performance of basic agreement. Therefore, when basic agreement is recorded to officials in charge of UN as a agreement and the relation between South and North Korea invoked basic agreement is insisted to international organization, legal binding force of basic agreement can be secured in both South and North Korea. And, South and North Korea is under regulation and arbitration founded on basic agreement through multi cooperation system South and North Korea admitted.

V. Conclusion

Accordingly through we'll catch the traits of international law which basic agreement has, and demonstrate that South and North Korea are under the legal binding force of basic agreement in international law. And we'll present specific devices to secure legal bind force of basic agreement. This study about legal binding force of basic agreement has following meanings. First, because the relation with South and North Korea is the

relation between international subjects we can demonstrate that basic agreement has legal binding force. Second, South and North Korea can solve distrust and enmity against each other by implementing and practicing of basic agreement. Third, we can draw up the support for unification of South and North Korea from the nations near Korea by insisting legal binding force of the agreement. So, it is significant thing that regulates the problem of insincerity and enmity against each other with the objective power of international law.

By the way, there is the most difficult obstacle to secured legal binding force of basic agreement. Though basic agreement has characters of norm, treaties, special relationship and provisional agreement. Apparently, this has never performed till now entirely in North Korea but also in South Korea. What does this mean? In the direct view, the reason is that the performance of basic agreement is considered as not profitable to South and North Korea. In South, the class of vested rights would give anxiety to the discontinuance of national security law by practicing basic agreement, and in North they would be conscious of insecurity of organization by performing basic agreement. The valley of unbelief and misunderstanding for each other between South and North Korea is deep and rough really. In order to overcome this valley, recovery of sincerity and regulation is needed through relation of cooperation Southern, Northern and international. Therefore basic agreement which regulates reconciliation and

cooperation of South and North Korea is of great value.

It is very courageous that requirement for performance of basic agreement belongs to Perry Report revealed recently. So, it is important performance of basic agreement. Basic agreement is the only one as a legal document South and North Korea agreed. Recovery of sincerity and reconciliation of South and North Korea will become true when basic agreement is practiced sincerely. It is urgent to secure legal binding force which enforces the performance of basic agreement. We should achieve performance of basic agreement through all ways like talk with South and North Korea, multi security cooperation system, multi economic cooperation system etc. And, the situation in which private organization like NGO can support this, not only national and international efforts, should be secured, in order to perform basic agreement concretely.

As Legal binding force of basic agreement is secured, South and North Korea could open the age of reconciliation, nonaggression, and exchanges and cooperation according to the spirit of agreement. In result, when legal binding force of basic agreement is secured and the content is performed and practiced sincerely, South and North Korea can close the age of 'provisional special relation', and then receive the age of peaceful united Korea.

The writer is a Master of HUFs graduate school, specializing in international law

Venezuelan Leader's Push for New

The political and constitutional crisis deepened in Venezuela as there was an agreement to avoid a confrontation between Congress and a new constitutional assembly. And both of them claim to have supreme legislative authority, being appeared to have founded. Legislators vowed to take steps to cripple the rival constitutional panel.

Members of Congress whose rights were deprived to pass the law, even met the consequence of a decree. The assembly retaliated by saying that they would exercise one of the few powers left to them and refuse the funds the constitutional panel need to operate.

Current Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez is a 45-year-old former army paratrooper who led an unsuccessful coup attempt in 1992. After his release from jail, Chavez had promised to lead a peaceful social revolution that would sweep away existing institutions such as Congress and the Supreme Court. He won an overwhelming victory at the polls last December and took office in February, in recent years has become the principal source of imported oil for the United States. From the start, Chavez has argued that only a new constitution will enable him to transform Venezuela.

However since beginning of early this month, the assembly charged with that duty has sought to expand its power. His critics argue that his real aim is to impose military dictatorship on the South American nation and its 23 million people.

The assembly had six months to write a

new constitution to replace the country's current charter, which is dated from 1961. Chavez, however, urged the representatives to speed up their work so that a plebiscite can be held before the end of the year and submitted to six years, which allow him to succeed in office. The decree formalized would allow the assembly to dissolve the Congress and the Supreme Court, as Chavez repeatedly threatened to do before the special election on July 25th to pick 131 assembly delegates. To avoid such a confrontation, Congress has gone into recess until October and even offered to let the new body hold its sessions in the capital building in Caracas. Assembly members have made it clear, however, they intend to resolve hundreds of cases involving lower court judges that are accused of taking or demanding bribes in return for the decisions. They have also called for the dismissal of several popularly elected state governors and mayors, many of whom are opponents of Chavez.

His argument is in accordance with all the other government organs that they are so desirously subordinate to the body. But to nobody's surprise, his offer was rejected, and he took his oath of office again before the body, delivering a speech in which he spoke of a serious economic crisis and denounced what he called an international campaign against Venezuela. Supporters of Chavez, including his wife, a brother and a half dozen members of his Cabinet, occupy 120 of the 131 seats in the powerful body.

Three other seats are reserved for representatives of the country's Indian tribes.



Despite of the high approval rate, Venezuelan President hugo Chavez is confronted with a serious problem.

And it means that supporters of Venezuela's two traditional political parties and other members of the opposition account for only eight seats.

Finally, opposition lawmakers and the assembly controlled by the supporters of President Hugo Chavez have ended a tense two weeks standoff. In an agreement broken by the Catholic Church, Venezuela's recently elected Constitutional Assembly agreed to revoke an order on September 9th and issued it last month. Under the accord, Congress will be allowed to resume its normal functions, at least until early next year, when Venezuelans are expected to vote a new constitution and Congress. The move was a climax to the assembly's moves to exert increasing control over other branches of government. Under the agreement, Congress will be allowed to reconvene on October 2 after its summer recess. Congress will also be allowed to pass the national budget, and approve various laws dealing with telecommunications and the Y2K computer program, from the other items. Critics have been alarmed by the assembly's declaration that it is the supreme power in the country. By declaring a 'judicial emergency', it has given itself the right to fire judges which is a Venezuela's notorious judicial system.

Earlier then, thousands of people marched through downtown of Caracas to urge the assembly not to declare an executive emergency, which would allow it to take over state and local government and fire

mayors and governors. The protesters accused Chavez of imposing a dictatorship, shouting "Liberty! Liberty!" They said any moves by the assembly to assume control of local and state governments would be illegal, and accused President Hugo Chavez of leading the South America country into the authoritarian rule. The assembly is sending the team of four persons to New York and Washington next week to meet with political and business leaders to try to counter what they say is the international depiction of Chavez as a dictator.

By skipping legality, supporting reasons of the last 40 years of corrupcy are used to explain to justify new ways of corrupcy. And this may as well be a manipulation, militarization and disrespect of the state institution. It has been a lesson to the government that it has to move within a legal framework and respect the division of power. If somebody wants a peaceful transition, one must do it by putting democratic principles into practice. History is the best predictor of the future, and if one remembers what happened with the social revolutions in other parts of Latin America in the 60's and 70's, the enthusiasm for the President Hugo Chavez should be reconsidered.

By Kim Jeong-eun
Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Money vs. Justice

Do you love soju (a traditional Korean liquor)? Which one will you drink if the price of soju and that of yangju (imported Western liquor) are the same? Can you buy and drink soju even if its price is over 3 thousands won?

On the 14th of last month the revision bill on liquor tax was passed by the government and it will go into effect in January, 2000. In the end, it is expected to hike the taxes on domestic liquor by about 100% by the maximum limit and to lower the taxes on imported liquor from 100% to 80%. This is the result accorded to the verdict of World Trade Organization (WTO) on the 18th of January, after the Washington and EU sued South Korea for double taxation on liquor at the beginning of this year. Are you angry with them? Or can you think and note that this is a very unfair case and economic violence?

This trade force is vindicated by several provisions of Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI). The following items are from the origin document of MAI agreement. Δ open all economic sectors, including real estate broadcasting, and natural resources to foreign ownership Δ treat foreign investors no less favorably than domestic firms Δ remove performance requirements, which are laws that require investors to behave in a certain way in exchange for market access Δ remove restrictions on the movement of capital Δ compensate investors in full when their assets are expropriated, either through seizure or unreasonable regulation Δ accept a dispute-resolution process allowing investors to sue governments for damages before international panels when they believe a country's laws are in violation of MAI rules Δ ensure that states and localities comply with the MAI. Can you guess what will happen in the future if these articles are allowed?

Firstly, making it easier for investors to shift production around the world, the MAI will hasten the 'race to the bottom.' Secondly, countries will be pressured to lower living standards and weaken environmental safeguards in order to attract capital.

Thirdly, the MAI provides legal protections for the rights of investors, but imposes no obligations for investors regarding labor rights, environmental standards, or anti-competitive business practices. And lastly the MAI will allow investors to sue governments for compensation if they believe that a national, state, or local law violates the MAI or poses a barrier to investment - inviting a wave of litigation that could undermine necessary regulations.

The above-mentioned provisions are the reason why many people all over the world protest and struggle against the MAI negotiation, oriented-capital. So, the fact of hiking soju price may mean no better than how spiritless the Korean economic sovereignty is and that 'money' challenges the human right as well as social justice.

MAI would be regarded as another economic weapon of investors more powerful than International Monetary Fund (IMF). Because, while IMF can compel only debtor countries to reform their policies and rearrange each market mechanism, the MAI agreement can control all WTO memberships, the reference number of which sums to about over 130 countries of world. As well, like IMF by force had defeated many countries at financial sector, MAI could do so at products and goods sector.

Civilians, people and NGOs are showing peaceful rally with objecting to the Millenium Round provisions all over the world. Added to that, it is said they are planning to simultaneously do anti-MAI demonstrations and campaigns in several places of world as well as Seattle on 30 of Nov. when the negotiation will set off. Also in Korea, 'Korean People's Action against Investment Treaties and The Millenium Round' (KoPA) was launched on 15 of Sep., in front of the National Assembly building.

While, foreign investors including Tokyo and EU say, "Foreign investments, which have increased rapidly over the past two decades, is usually mutually beneficial from an economic standpoint. And direct investment and M&A mechanism sans frontier has played an important part of world economic prosperity. However, dispute within trade negotiation can never occur without standardizing trade rules." Under this situation, which one should we choose, 'Money or Justice'? That is the question.



People against the armed forces face a sharp opposition.

Coexistence of Past and Present

Three gigantic pyramids standing on a scorching-hot desert, the haughty-looking sphinx glancing down people, a skinny camel dozing under the burning sun. These are the pictures people draw in their minds when they think of Egypt. And I wasn't different from them at all until I actually went to Egypt in 1996 where 'the past' and 'the present' exits at the same time.

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is very different from what is called the 'normal capitals' such as Seoul, or Washington. The first impression I got from the city was that "Wow, this place is colorless!" From the airport to my temporary house, everything I saw was in light brown just like the color of the desert. The whole city seemed dry and dusty. People on the street seemed somewhat scary, too - dark skin, tufted mustache, tattered clothes, etc. There are neither traffic lane nor crosswalk on the road. People don't bother to drive their cars wherever they like. But the interesting thing is that there is a some kind of system even though it looks chaotic. The clear evidence for this is there are less car accidents in Cairo than in Seoul. What is more

interesting is that, donkeys are also on the road just like cars! Usually, a person who drives a donkey-cart is a sniveling little boy with a whip on his little hand and an adult sits back in the cart enjoying the ride.

Egyptians value their religion, Islam, above any of others. Stand on the top of a building and take a quick look at the sight. You will easily find there are innumerable mosques just like there are numberless red crosses in Seoul. But their religion is not just for a sightseeing or a show-off. They do believe in their 'Alla'. Their praying time is fixed and when it comes to that time, whole city becomes surrounded by

the praying sound coming out from every mosque. The most commonly used phrase by Egyptians is this, 'In-sha-alla.' This means 'in the name of Alla' or 'as Alla wish'. People say this phrase all the time, for greetings, politeness, etiquettes, and even for avoiding their responsibilities. They also keep the fasting period called 'Ramadan'. During Ramadan, muslims don't eat or drink at all during the daytime. Stores and schools



closed in the afternoon, workshops and factories shut early, no Physical Education(P.E.) classes for students - the whole nation becomes silent and still. But when it comes to the end of Ramadan, the whole country moves into a celebration atmosphere. Streets become saturated by people celebrating one of the biggest holidays, sharing foods with poor people, enjoying within their large families. In Egypt, religion acts as the strongest bond which strengthens the solidarity of the country.

To Egyptians, culture or 'the past' is also important. They are proud of their history - the powerful ancient Egypt. From the pharaotic times, people in Egypt believed in rebirth. They believe that a dead body should be buried in the west side of the River Nile. Because in that way, a god can carry that body from west side of the

river to the east side for rebirth, just like the sun goes down in the west and comes out from the east.

So in Egypt, every graveyard is on the west side of the River Nile, even the Pyramids. Many Egyptians still wear their traditional cloths - 'galabeya', eat with their hands without forks or knives, use water in the bathroom instead of toilet paper, follow polygamy custom, use no taximeter but bargain with a driver, etc. There, in Cairo, now exists 'the past'.

But some parts of Cairo is moving forward to the modernization. The downtown of Cairo is becoming filled with tall-modern buildings and hotels. Traffic lanes are drawn in some places where there are many foreigners. Young generation is eager to study abroad for more faster development of their country. People, especially merchants are starting to learn more exact and clear English.

They opened a country to foreign intercourse, and they are facing same problems as the rest of developing countries are facing - environmental problem, increasing population, and the urbanization.

Egypt is a great country. In Egypt, 'the past' and 'the present' exist at the same time. Even though the people in the government is trying to adopt western customs, their unique traditional behaviors will remain. In Egypt, people can fill western culture and the Egyptian culture at the same time. This is why Egypt appears so mysterious to us. My hope is this. One day, if you have a chance to travel abroad, don't hesitate to choose Egypt. You will be able to learn many different things from there.

By Yoo Kyung-mi

The writer is a freshman of Chinese Dept.

Mr. Headline / Thabo Mbeki

Prepared Intellectual Guerrilla

As Winnie Madikizela-Mandela shouted recently to a cheering crowd in a black township. "I'm sick and tired of white controlled media who say they don't know Thabo Mbeki. Who cares?" President Nelson Mandela's ex-wife, whose speeches usually threatening undertones, was pointing out that when Mbeki takes over as president, he will govern with a huge mandate whether whites or anyone else know him or not.

Thabo Mbeki, became South Africa's second post-apartheid president on 16 June. Moments after Mbeki took the oath of office in Tswana, England and Afrikaans, the 80-year-old Mandela was embraced his successor and then both men turned and clasped hands high over their head as the crowd cheered. In his inauguration, Mbeki, 56, promised that the change would now come faster for the millions of South Africans who live in dire poverty.

Given the sorry history of democracy in Africa, South Africans may think someday themselves lucky that their second post apartheid president is an able administrator and repeatedly pledges himself to democracy and to fighting corruption even in his own party. Though Thabo Mbeki grew on the side of valley with the rural peasantry who wore blankets and painted their faces with red clay, he was the son of radical party intellectuals who ran a small store and taught school to survive. He was in the liberation struggle virtually from 10 years old, when he and a cousin sold cake bottles to raise money to pay their African National Congress membership fees. The struggle eventually casts him a son, a brother and any relationship with his father who was one of the heroes.

Mbeki is now seen as a politician, but he is really a lifelong intellectual guerrilla, rather than an armed one. After getting a



degree in economics and backing causes from nuclear disarmament to getting the United States out of Vietnam, he was sent by Oliver Tambo, the London based president of the African National Congress, to set up office in Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique, making the white South African government feel surrounded. He became one of the public faces of the dissident group, meeting reporters and accompanying Tambo on diplomatic trips to Moscow, Washington and other capitals. In the 1980's, when white executives and prominent Afrikaners defied their government to meet the African National Congress in exile, Mbeki was always there.

The fear of him, particularly asserted among whites, is that prefers victories to open debate and puts 'Africanism' above equality. Those fears got new fuel when Business Day, a financial paper reported that he had intervened to stop Judge Edwin Cameron, one of the country's best legal minds, from being named to the highest court. Quoting judges and lawyers close to the

process, the paper said he persuaded Mandela to choose an 'able and solid' black candidate, because there are only three nonwhites on the 11 seats Constitutional Court. Mbeki's legal adviser denied that he did more than consult, but that was regarded with skepticism. But in a recent interview with the newspaper, Mbeki made no bones about his 'Africanist' perspective. "If you are taking about poverty alleviation and eradication, then necessarily you will focus on people who are the poorest," he said. "If that is what is meant by Africanist, you cannot avoid it."

The inauguration ceremony, being attended by hundreds of foreign dignitaries, was in some ways austere, taking only about an hour. But the country is still plagued by high crime, joblessness, poor schools and a climbing AIDS rate. Nor has racial reconciliation been easy. Some South Africans believe the country is more polarized than ever, as whites see their privileges diminishing and blacks say change is not fast enough for them. South Africans are also waiting to see whom President Thabo Mbeki will include in his cabinet which he is expected. While Mandela's cabinet was a carefully chosen guilt of diverse South Africans, meant to unify a country that has 11 languages and often violent history, Mbeki had said that he will put far more emphasis on competence.

President Thabo Mbeki hoped to continue to work together for the rebirth of South Africa, made possible by the realization that we share a common destiny, regardless of black or white. Their nights cannot but be nights of nightmares while millions of South Africans live in degrading poverty.

By Kim Jeong-eun
Reporter of International Section

Cho Tai-il, standard-bearer of resistance literature in Korea

Life Corresponds with Literature World

I. Introduction

How do you think about the opinion that artist's life should match with their world or art? Korean people almost seem to think so. Lee Kwang-su was an excellent novelist and poet with 'literature of enlightenment'. However, he was different from his work, he was a member of the pro-Japanese group. Because of his discordance between his words and actions, we didn't approve him not only his personality but also his literature world.

Manhae Han Young-oon was a great artist under the rule of Japanese imperialism. He described a nation spirit and significance of independence in his poetic world. However, he didn't stop it by just saying words. He participated in the 3.1 independence movement, and so on. He was a poet who acted up to what he said.

Thus, we respect him not only his poetic world but also his action and personality which were up to date.

Cho Tai-il is a resistant poet who



stood for 1970's with Kim Ji-ha. He is a practical and active poet who struggled against authority and wealth. His poem collection 'Vessel in the morning', 'Knife theory' and 'Territory' was estimated to open a chapter of the 'resistant literature'. His action did not stop, either. He made a speech in a public against Constitution for Revitalizing Reform and he participated in a fighting against martial law. Therefore he was sentenced in jail several times.

In these days, he is acknowledged as his excellent poems and was awarded several times. However, to one's making feel sorry, he died because of the liver cancer which he was struggling over a month and passed away last september 7, 1999.

II. Childhood

He was born as the youngest son in the Chollanam-do Koksong-gun Dongri mountain, in 1941. His father was a married Buddhist of Tai-ahn temple. His father hoped the son to grow up as a honorable and great priest. So 'Tai' of his name did stand for the Buddhist temple which his father was in. Though he couldn't accomplish his father's wish, he said that his career was not far away from his father's hope. It is because he thinks that both literature and religion are for human together.

He spent most of his infant period in nearby Dongri mountain. He recalls the times as 'beautiful seasons'. He played with wild animals and ate wild fruits. He said at that times the place he lived has more meaning than just a birthplace, it was his starting point or origin of his literature world.

In rising Yosu and Suncheon Rebellion Movement in 1948, he had to take refuge to Kwangju with his family. They suffered hardly to

survive. Though he was young, he also had to do hard labor, such as working at rice field, drawing water from well with a bucket and chopping a fire woods. Although he got through several privation, he was admitted into Kwangju high school, which was a famous school at that time.

After several months he entered a high school, he decided to be a poet because of a sudden death of his young nephew.

During harborage life time, the nephew who was one year old at that timesuffered from hard infancy and finally the baby died of starvation. It was a great shock to him and he was very sad about his nephew death. What is life or human existence? Does soul exist in this world? If so, should I console his soul? What are the right methods of life? Is it a religion, wealth, authority and literature? Therefore he concluded that literature could console the soul of the nephew. It was a moment that he revived to start his new life as a great poet.

III. Poetic life

When he was a sophomore in Kyunghee University in 1964, he won a prize in a literary contest in spring at the Kyunghyang newspaper. The theme of the poem was a 'Vessel in the morning'. At once, he wrote two of poem collections, which are 'Vessel in the morning (1965)' and 'A kitchen knife theory (1970)'. The second series of his poem collection, 'A kitchen knife theory (1970)' is a starting point for his struggling against authority and a surprise for the mass.

Nevertheless he acted vigorously in both poems and fighting, he always felt that it wasn't sufficient. Due to Revitalizing Reform of President Park, the writers of literacy world got

together and were anxious about poets and Korean situation.

Therefore, in 1974 they organized 'The Association of Writers for Liberty and Practice' and many literary people participated this forum and it is still lasting nowadays. (It is renamed as 'The Association of Writers for National Literature' presently)

So, in 1975, he was not allowed to publish his third poem collection 'A Territory'. The reason why his work was prohibited was that the expression of the poem collection as well as his active participating was too extreme.

In 1979, he was put in jail because he delivered a speech of fighting against Constitution for Revitalizing Reform. He was released in 29 days but he didn't give up his belief. Next year, he held an extraordinary general meeting of 'The Association of Writing for Liberty and Practice' and participated in the movement of signing a document that fought against martial law. Due to two events, he was sentenced to two years in jail with three years of execution sentence. Thus, his work was prohibited one after another. His first essay in criticism 'stagnating poems and moving poems (1981)' and fourth poem collection 'Kaku-do (1983)' were also prohibited.

In 1989, he was appointed to an assistant professor in Department of Creative Writing in the Kwangju university. He was not only a resistant poet but also respectable professor. After five years, march in 1995, He took up the first president in College of Arts at the Kwangju university.

After getting through the severe fightings, long period of time has passed away. All the time he was pointed as a resistant rather than

excellent poems. However, in 1991, it was a meaningful year which he received his victory 'the First Cho Byung-wha Prize' with his 6th poem collection 'In a mountain and flowers'. It was the first recognition that he won the award not as a struggling but as artistic merit of his literary production. In 1995, he also won his second prize 'the 10th Manhae Prize' from 'flowers of grass never be plucked'. The judges commented that 'It was a masterpiece that sympathize with the nature in a sense of the actuality.'

Some critics are criticizing of his poem's naturalism. It is because recently his poems seem to describe a beautiful nature, honorable religion spirit, his hometown and family in all over his poems. However he said that it is not apostasy but comprehending that nature is a real life and it is worthwhile.

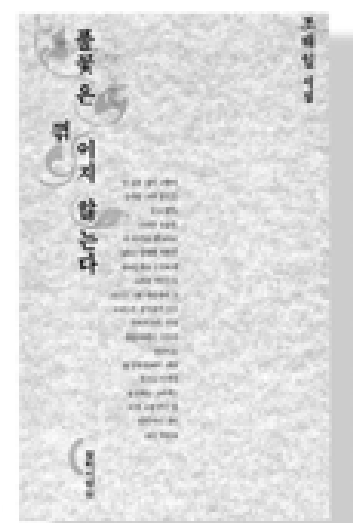
In these days, he writes a script of 5.18 opera 'Moodeung Doong Doong'. It is a significant work which contains the meaning of 5.18 and consists of several another poet's poem. In a theme, 'Moodeung' is symbolic of accompaniment, unity or equality and 'Doong Doong' stands for the sound of a drum that starts to fighting.

Although he felt it was imposing a burden, he is proud of it. Also, he didn't forget his belief and vocation as a resistant.

IV. Conclusion

Though his belligerent literary world, his temper is mild and gentle compared to any other person. His colleague poet, Kim Ji-ha looked back upon him 'the great poet who harmonized with masculine strength and delicate emotions.

He is an excellent and unique poet for not only struggling against



It is a poem of Manhae prize winner, 'flowers of grass never plucked'.

authority and power but also literacy ability. His vigorous fighting is excellent. However, he could describe his poem from real severe situation to nature and religion circles. It is a pity that people didn't recognized his ability enough. We must put a high value in his literary world.

He insists that his poet theory, "It is never a poem that excludes his real situation and only to describe emotive poetic diction". The reason why he wrote poems is to wish for human and nature. His affection about human and fighting spirit is remained all the time.

By Choi Yu-mi

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Neo-file

Webcasting, Mutual System by Netizens

Webcasting could be introduced to the WWW. Before the appearance of www, Webcasting was not even considered in the field of internet with the use of www, the development of multimedia streaming skill made webcasting possible. One of the most differences between webcasting and the existing broadcasting is multimedia service, VOD which use mutual communication system. Whereas the existing broadcasting system depends on broadcasting center, webcasting is operated based on request and mutual way by netizen, that is, from webcasting, users can select their favorite program and watch them at time selected by them. It means, now all netizens who have homepage can construct their own broadcasting center. They can produce matter of interest or events which is wishful to be announced by video or audio system.

Of course, this would be realized due to the development of internet related skill, tool for manufacture of various moving picture and homepage, self-realization which prompt then to construct their own world in impractical cyber space, with popularization of digital camera and camera recorder.

If audio, video file which use moving picture solution are saved in the form of Äy in internet homepage, it can be called webcasting in a broad sense.

There are a lot of definitions about concept of webcasting and much similar concepts are used to explain webcasting.

Technically, webcasting can be defined as web service which is brought by streaming skill convey information constantly to users like the existing broadcasting electric wave and use of this skill make it possible to distinguish webcasting from webservice. Cable which is useful for a lot of users to connect at a time, system for live broadcasting, technique for mutual communication; contents are essential for webcasting. Growth and development of webcasting means internet is valuable new media which can compound broadcasting and telecommunication. Push, characteristic of webcasting is meaningful as main factor for explanation what is the future communication media like and alternative media or independent media for conveying voices of various social status.

Broadcasting produced not by the monopolistic press but by people and its population means the birth of alternative media. From decentralization and dependence of media we can carry different kinds of story and social issue which are not introduced by the existing mass media. This will make it possible to conquest the limitation of the existing press and solve social matter not as passive user but as active user from

webcasting. Due to the webcasting, minor opinion could be come out under monopolistic situation of existing broadcasting center.

The organization of citizen made strong insistency upon some issue but they didn't have media to report it from now they can use webcasting for this purpose. Film or animation producer who are conquered by monopolistic media might have their own distribution structure, using webcasting. The mixture of broadcasting and telecommunications, webcasting is beyond narrow meaning of broadcasting. That is, it provide us technique and social, culture meaning for the future media environment. It is more than alternative media of television.

It even operate other function which television is not available for, and can be evaluated as alternative media which emphasize merit of the existing broadcasting and supplement defect of it.

Webcasting should be considered not only as broadcasting but as social service system in wide view point. All the people should be accessible to different kinds of information in the information-oriented society and various environments are needed for that.

Lee Yong-han

The master of Mass communication & Journalism of Hanyang Univ.

discussion about 'family problems of modern society'

This seminar was participated in many professors and specialists who concerned it. They tried to define East-Asia's reality in a range of not only politic, economics, but also literatures, environments and families. It was a good chance that prospect East-Asia for new millenium.

and city of East Asian', 'Family, sex, association of Asia' and so on and debated about politics, economics, cultures and environments of Asia. A architect, Kim jin-ae (representative of Seoul Forum) expressed his opinion about East Asian-style architecture. Cho eun (professor of Dong University) made it a subject of

Seminar

Role of NGO for Korean Civil Society

After the Second World War, a cold war which ruled the world in 50 years has ceased and it appeared to have many new changes. Among the changes, the fact that the action of NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) is increasing sufficiently is encouraging. It means that civilian becomes a novel subject of establishing a civilian world thoroughly.

What is NGO? NGO is explained as a private organization for the public goods without governmental organization in common interests and it is organized spontaneously. Their range of participation is woman, starvation, labor, human right, peace, education, hygiene, and environment. Recently, 'Development NGO' especially took part in relieving, developing, and assisting the Third World. In a pan-world problem, UN(United Nations) can't solve all of the problems without any help from NGOs. Therefore, the role of the NGO will be continuously increasing.

On September 17, the 23rd Model United Nation General Assembly, titled under 'The Phase and the Role of the NGOs for Construction of the 21st Century Civil Society' was held in the 2nd floor of Aekyung Hall in Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. This assembly was supervised by The 23rd Model United Nations and sponsored by alumni association of HUFSS and Seoul International Conference of NGOs, Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trades and Coca Cola.

The program of the assembly was consisted of opening ceremony, mainevent and closing ceremony. In the opening ceremony, it started with the speech ochairman of the Model UN. During the main event, several nations participated, which are Korea, Germany, Rwanda, Mexico, Argentina, United Kingdom, Austria, Ethiopia, Iran, Indonesia, Japan, DPRK(The Democratic people's Republic of Korea), The People's Republic of China and Thailand. The representatives of each nation made a public speech about each situation and prospect of NGO and discussed three agendas, NGO's participation of UN in wide



Koo Sung-chun/The Argus

range of areas, advanced method of 'Development NGO' and the Role of Global Conference and NGO. The event was carried out with languages of every nation and interpreted to five languages; public languages of UN.

Especially, the representative of Korea concluded his nation's NGO that NGO group has widen the angle of view in the community, section, region, country, and the superstate for the regional surrounding. Secondly, the needs to concern individual citizen, different bodies, government and the international organization for support surroundings were emphasized. In the end, they are to implement strategical access and system about allowance. The scale of this assembly was very wide just like the real UN although it was a part of campus event. The audience consisted of people from wide range of work place. They were professors, students of HUFSS, other university students, and even high school students not to mention the inhabitants nearby. Despite of hall being abysmal, the audience was satisfied with the form, subject to the content of the assembly.

However, minor errors like screen and sound effects occurred and interrupted the progress of the assembly. If there was enough preparation, it was possible to avoid

those in advance. Although much has been done to advertise the assembly itself, advertising of the main subject 'NGO' was not enough. Not only the event itself but also understanding and recognition of subject are important.

Approaching the millenium is the age of 'participating democracy', it should consist of government power, enterprise of the market economy and civil society. NGO needs to activate the role of civilian in democratic nation. Among the several problems which Koreans face, they have to be solved as an accomplishment of true democratic nation by the civil power and it is the most significant and urgent matter. In a sense, recently Korean NGOs's activities was not fully accomplished, compared to other nations and the value and importance of it was not reviewed. Koreans need to reevaluate the potential power of the NGO and private organization should activate to solve the unique problem of our nation without conflicting with governmental organization.

By Choi Yu-mi

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Searching for East-Asia Identity

From on september 30 to October 1, a International Conference on The East Asian Studies Commemorating The 10th Anniversary of The Rate Lee yang-koo, titled 'Searching for the East Asian identity, a modern myth or post-modern?' was held in Seoul Grand Hotel. It titled several subjects 'The environment, nature,

Reviewing exhibition : The 100 Years, Architecture of Korea

Architecture of Korea Has Made Great Reap

I. Greeting the year of architecture

Everyone agrees that architecture is a field of art. But the discussion of architecture and documentation of its history requires a unique aspect, different from what we need for other fields. The exhibit 'The 100 Years, Architecture of Korea' runs until October 28 at National Museum for Contemporary Art. The government supported this event, celebrating the year of architecture.

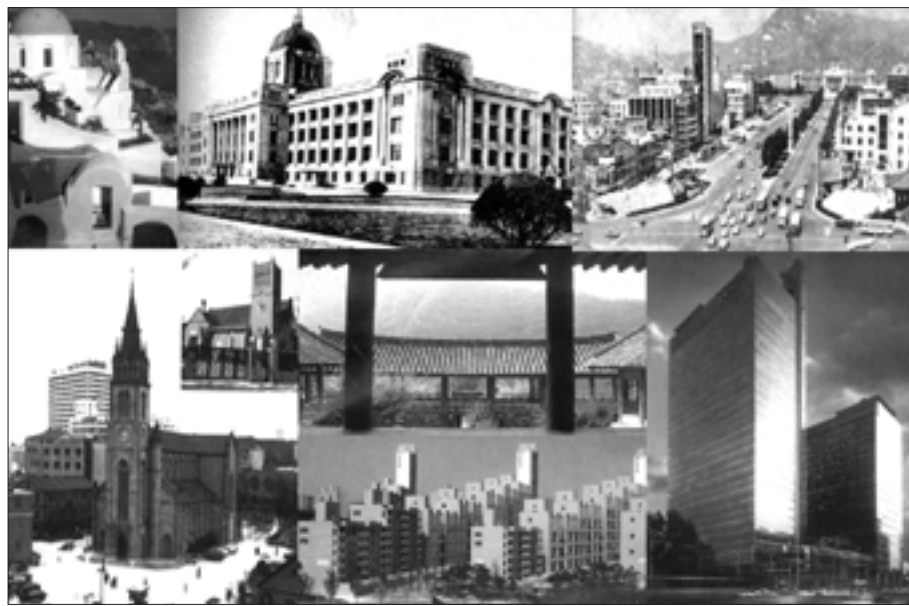
Korean architecture had not good opportunity to check on its 100-year history. Korean architecture started with the importation of Western architecture, seeing a long period characterized by external influences. However, since Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, Korean architecture has made a great reap. Functionalism and plasticity are two elements which alternatively underlie the history of Korean architecture from the early periods to modern ones.

II. Three parts of exhibition

The show starts in 1876, when Korea officially opened its ports, allowing the inflow of foreign capital. The maps, floor plans, photos and scale models that make up exhibit follow the development of modern Korean architecture from that point.

The exhibition consists of three sections. The first demonstrates how Western architecture was foisted onto Korea, especially against its will. From the opening of a port to glorious restoration, it shows changed architectures following importation of foreign products of civilization. It meant the end to natural tradition and loss of identity.

Then, it shows how modern architectural elements manifested themselves in Korea. The third and final part focus on the future of



Korean architecture and include a series of multi and mixed-media artworks by practicing architects. The first section is the most academic. Most of the information is displayed with charts, faded photos and long explanations. The bulk of the architecture featured here was designed and built by the occupying Japanese at the beginning of this century. Ironically, most of these buildings, like Seoul Station and City Hall, are done in the neo-classical styles that Japanese learned from their European teachers who, themselves, had moved on for modern designs. Some of Korea's earliest modern architects, who were trained and began practicing during Japan's colonial rule, are represented here too. One example is the large scale model of the Huashin Department Store, which stood in Chongno from 1937 till now. Park Kil-ryong, who designed this building, is considered Korea's first modern architect.

The second section, which gathers steam when Korean architects became truly active after the Korean War, makes up the real meat of the exhibit. This part begins with looking at how Koreans architects adopted the boxy modernistic forms that were typical of urban architecture at that time. Like the Catholic University's Sung-mo Hospital in Myungdong, which is featured here, these buildings were plain and unflamboyant. But, coming at a time of reconstruction in the war's aftermath, they were very practical. The rest of second section is broken up into themes, like how Korean architects rethought the concept of homes in the urban age and the way commercial structures developed in the country. One of the most interesting threads that run through all of these subsections is the way Korean architects incorporated traditional Korean architectural features into modern building techniques.

The third part, on the future of Korean architecture, serves as a lighthearted send-off from the dense collection of photos, floor plans and scale models of the previous sections. While some prospective designs by young architects are displayed here, the section consists mainly of expressionistic meditations on the art of architecture by those established in the field. Included in this section is a long hall of visual artworks by architects, in which they've arranged an intriguing collection of found and made objects to relate their feelings about their field.

III. Review

Conspicuously missing from the entire exhibit are the less artistic sides of Korean architecture. One would expect to find these staples of the modern Korean urban experience in a comprehensive architecture retrospective. This exhibit, however, has taken on a difficult assignment. It has to profile over a century of work, and do so in a way that a mainstream museum audience would find interesting. Taking the best approach to the exhibit cuts down on the amount of material and makes sure that it remains consistently exciting. Architects are not only expressing general art and technique but also representing their personality and ideology of people. It feels that predecessors' burning passion and breathe flow of history even if cold iron concrete building.

By Kim Yun-jung

Associate Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Throw off Dishonor

Copying is the mother of creation. But if copying goes over to the level of 'plagiarism', it becomes disrespect for creation. From a certain time, Korean popular culture began to suffer from a plagiarism disease. From songs sung by singers, to drama, movies, animation, commercials, etc, there has been no end to plagiarism. It seems like plagiarism culture has penetrated our everyday life. When we go out into the street, we see clones wearing the same hair style and the same clothes. There are no characteristics in these features. All these are the latest fashion items that were hip in Japan some months ago. People say that it saves time and money to just follow the Japanese trend. What is the origin of this plagiarism?

Recently, MBC installed a new entertainment program called 'Castle of Eve'. But the word 'new' takes on a new meaning, because this program is the exact copy of Japan's 'Boys' program aired on Fuji TV. MBC will be paying a regular rent to Fuji for it. Also SBS bought rights to make 'Queen' into a drama, from a Japanese novelist.

The steps broadcast stations are taking is arousing worries, that due to the recent plagiarism scandal, they are finding a way around the system. Unlike before, when stations were penalized, now, they are making 'Legal' plagiarism.

Actually, 'Japan copying' has been a wide-kept secret around broadcast stations. What's more astounding is that study on Japanese programs have made up a large part of advocating producers(PD). This made program imitation seem like some sort of necessity. However rising viewer consciousness and a widened opportunity to experience Japanese programs are making it hard for stations to keep on with what they have done in the past. This and strict regulations on invasion of intellectual property is what is driving stations to just simply 'buy' Japanese programs. There are worries about stations taking the easy way by buying rights, instead of putting in hard effort to create better programs. Japan is starting to pay close attention. A thesis has been presented, on Korea's current state of plagiarism, damaging the nation's image. This is a disgrace to the country, inside and out.

Culture is the conscience and morality of a country. Culture copying is an act of stealing consciousness and morality. Damaging it, we won't be able to correctly respond to Japan's distortion of history. How ironic it is that plagiarism is happening while the government is shouting for globalization. More surprising is the social structure that hides this sort of plagiarism without shame and disgust. Only for a moment is there remorse, and right away the vicious cycle is turning. Even with this, the government isn't presenting any legal systems. And another cause is the rating orientated system that is pushing producers to plagiarism instead of creativity. 'Legally' importing Japanese programs is not the solution for domestic broadcast stations. A systematic supplement provision is needed. Since sometime, Korean pop culture has been considered an adherent to Japan. Koreans have become dependent of Japanese culture without knowing it. For a country's culture to be in the hands of another is a dishonorable and painful thing. In order not to become an imitator, the social structure must be changed. Habitual practice of plagiarism must stop, and hiding this to make it look rightful isn't going to change things. And an appropriate legal measure must be sought. To become a proud cultural citizen, we must keep a watchful eye.

By Kim Yun-jung

Associate Editor of Culture section

Seize the Day



Owl of Minerva

On Fridays, I've had a lecture about popular culture. The professor is so impressive that a huge classroom is crowded everyday. He is free-thinker and very open-minded. The very day I would like to talk to you is scheduled to share our thought about 'art'.

One student had a speech about psychedelic music. In brief, it is kind of pop music, especially of the late 1960s and early 1970s which is associated with hallucinogenic drugs. Though I don't have any idea about the speech excepting his knowledge and enthusiasm about that music, he influenced me. He had very sincere attitude enough to have CD from when the music has been born.

After class, I felt a little empty. I asked myself 'Do you have any idea?' 'What the hell is your interest?' 'What is the most important thing in your life?' At that time, I was so embarrassed. With this event as a momentum, I really had time to reflect on myself. It's hard to explain but during the time, I had no confidence in my own ability and moreover felt self-hate. I realized that I've pretend as if I knew something a lot and had firm belief concerning my life. As time goes by, I'll become junior and senior, then get a job. But I was afraid that I seem to compromise with myself over existing conditions then. I've been in agony from the moment. Nowhere I could find the answer

even though I tried.

In the meanwhile, I became to understand the meaning of the proverb; "Heaven helps those who help themselves", that is to say, I found breakthrough. At that time, the art festival of English department was being held. Among several event, there is movie festival under the theme of 'sexuality, what is the true character?' I saw 'Herry and June'. After appreciating the movie, we had an opportunity to talk with a professor.

In spite of wide gaps in our knowledge, experience and age, we became one with drinking beer and sharing many thoughts.

The professor asked us like that; Life is too short. Thus we have to do whatever we want. If we suppress our desire only to get the reward for our patience, it is very foolish. When someone get a place where they have thought as paradise, certainly they turn to know there is no reward. Only there another place to have to go. Instead we have to SEIZE the DAY. Doing something that we really want not to try to pursuit a fixed life loved by someone not ourselves.

After then, I became to know the reason why I was not satisfied with myself. It was because I was not the master of my life, instead, I have lived the life controlled by my parents, teachers and what people may think of. Now I seem to be born again. I'll try to find what I want to do and do my best for it. If there is something which do not match me well, I'll fight hard for my place.

By Park Jung-young

The writer is a sophomore of English Dept.

Spirit to Overcome a Handicap

Seoul Handicapped Adolescents Performance Festival will be held from October 5 to 21 at Cecile Theater. The festival have been held for 10 years. When every festival was finished, the response of spectators was good. So, this festival is expected to process successfully.

Under the sponsorship of Korea Adolescents Performance Art Promotion Association, the handicapped adolescents participated in a performance. They have prepared for the performance for five months. They have been struggled to express their thought against their unnatural

pronunciation and physical discomforts. Through the performance, the handicapped adolescents got a self-confidence forward society. Lee Seong-jai, who is the promoter of this festival, said that we anticipate rightful atmosphere for the handicapped is settled down and the general public treats them without prejudice throughout the festival.

Bebijang-jeon' of the Seondong handicapped welfare facilities will be presented first on 6th of October, and also the exhibition of the handicapped artists will be held.

Interview with Cha Jun-hai, co-commander of the Culture Watch Party

Civilians Change Aspect of Culture

Heading into the 21 century, all the nations are pursuing globalism. But, there are many internal problems such as the racial and religious issues. At this point, it was noted that the cultural issue was important because of common ground. So, it is principal for us to preserve the spiritual culture and cultural properties but as mentioned.

It is the true that people are not interested with historical errors and neglection of cultural properties, etc. And because of this, action on the part of the general public is more essential than anything else. But, compared to other areas, there are too few civilian groups.

Coworld, which is the cultural civilian group was formed in 1998 to overcome this situation. They strive for the globalization that means the coexistence of the globalism and the nationalism as well as for the preservation of cultural properties and the understanding of culture. And two months ago, the cultural civilian group launched its first 'culture watch party'. In this connection, the reporter met with the co-commander of the party, Mr. Cha to hear their intention and learn opinions about their works.

Reporter: How was this party started working and what is the trait of it?

Cha: To this day, there are many cultural properties which contains the spirit of our ancestors all over the country. But, even though these assets vanished during the country's historical sufferings, they have been totally destroyed by our indifference.

Besides cultural solidarity will be very important in the 21st century called 'the century of the culture'. So, the cultural matters which decide our life should not be charged to the partial researchers and the government. As a result, civilians' volunteering is keenly needed. So, Cultural Watch Party was launched so that the general public could state their opinions and fix the faults of the culture under the sponsorship of the Coworld.

The trait of our party is that members voluntarily observe the culture of each area and try to correct the faults. Through monitoring, this process is done.

R: What culture problem do you



Jeon Kyu-mam / The Argus

handle?

C: We divided into four big parts. There are about historical problems, the preservation of the cultural properties, popular culture problems, and correction of cultural administration. First of all, concerning the historical problems, we handle error in Korean history textbooks and remaining vestige of the Japanese imperialism. And information collection on these cultural properties to be carried out is made besides the preservation the cultural assets. With the popular culture problems, each member monitors activity of the harmful cultural contents carried by the mass communications.

And the faults of the art world is monitored, too. Moreover, the government culture policy is watched by members in the correction for cultural administration. So, these all problems are treated by us.

R: Then, how do the civilian members of the party act and correspond to results?

C: We monitor and prosecute the cultural problems once a month. So to speak, our members monitor areas where they are interested in, and turn in remarks. And, through the activity on the spot, indictment is able, too. Our opinions are brought up at the discussions of Coworld, and after the discussion, the worthy remarks are put up on the bulletin and the home page of Coworld. And through the research,

criticism statements and picketing is carried out. For example, the national treasure Keumdong-kwan, the crown of the Chosun dynasty, the national treasure was damaged after a foreign exhibition in Paris. So, we sent a statement to the national museum which had been preserving it. Because of this, the head of the museum apologized through a statement, the government urged to be nervous about the preservation of cultural assets.

R: What should people do if they want to participate in this party and what is the current situation?

C: To enter our party, you would frame the registration paper of the party and pay the registration fee of five thousand won. Then, you will get the certificate of our party. Then, you can become a rightful member of Culture Watch Party. The members do a monitor activity once a month, and they are educated on culture three times a year. Currently, there are about 80 members, and they have the careers in their respective fields. For instance, there are history scholars, broadcast employees, singers, corporate employees, students and wives, etc. We participated in monitor activities positively. After the home page was made, there was an increase in the volunteers and the prosecution of culture. So, we are planning to spend more efforts on the internet.

R: Could you tell us about the result of the monitor activity?

C: We approached the problems of every day life of the public. For instance, we held open discussions in February, 1999. The subject of the first discussion was on a historical problem. We found that 31.6% of Dong-names of Seoul city, were composed in Japanese fashion as long as doing the monitor activity. So, through the discussion, we let people know this truth. Later on, the government announced the statement that they would change them. In the second discussion, the subject of the problem of the unification of the English printing of Korean. We tried to arouse the public opinion that the family name should be placed first even when changed into English. The reason for this problem is that it is confusing Koreans and foreigners alike, at once. So, we are gradually trying to hold an open discussion.

R: Would you tell us your future plan and please give some advice for the students.

C: We are planning to hook up with other civilian groups. They are Participation Solidarity and Green Association. We are jointly preparing for the NGO with them. It will be a good chance for us to make our group known to the general public. And we will do our best to monitor activity and try to get more people who have interested in the culture and join our Culture Watch Party. Privately, I hope for our group to expand into a worldwide organization like Green Peace, which is the civilian group of the world.

And I want to say that the young can do anything they want. Open your mind and keep a watch on the social matters. You will find things that you can do for our society. Though it is the minimal thing, it will be a big help to the society. So, volunteering for our organization would be one way of helping. There are many chances to do something for society.

Kim Ji-yoon

Reporter of Culture Section

Cultural Value of Sodaemun Prison

Sodaemun Prison, Destroyed by Ignorance of History

I. Historical Museum was opened

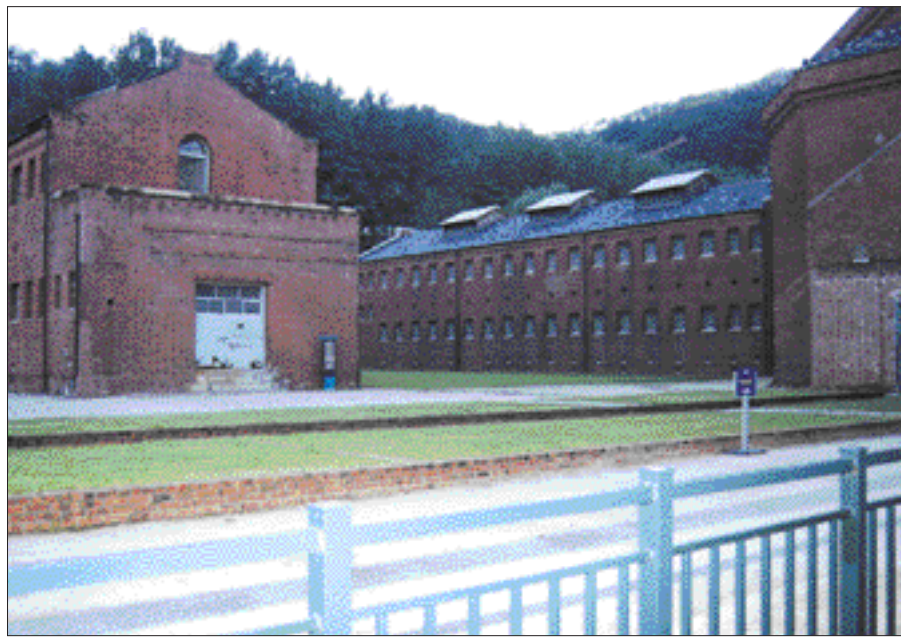
Sodaemun Prison Historical Museum, which is in Hyonjo-dong, Seoul, was opened on November 5, 1998. Under the sponsorship of Seoul city and Sodaemun district, 350 million won was spent in constructing it. As a result, they reconstructed the peace section office facility in Sodaemun prison as a museum. The death penalty location and the watch tower were demolished.

Sodaemun Prison Historical Museum was planned for cherishing the patriots fighting against the Japanese imperialism and making it an educational place where the future generations will learn the independent spirit. So the museum is composed of three chapters: cherishment, history and experience in Sodaemun prison. Especially, visitors will experience the reality of torturing in the chapter of the experience. At this point, however, a strange thing is found. Though the Sodaemun historical museum has the good meaning, it was built by reconstructing the peace section office building of Sodaemun prison. Sodaemun prison is cultural property 324. It was removed to make a museum though that's part of the peace section office facility in the Sodaemun prison.

There are now only five prison cells, two watch towers, and part of the wall including the three management facilities in Sodaemun prison. So the preservation of the prison is very important because the remainder is little. The destruction of this valuable cultural asset was justified for making a historical museum. What's the better way in enhancing the historical status of Sodaemun prison?

II. The history of Sodaemun prison

Japanese imperialists built 33 prisons in Korea while they were controlling the Korean peninsula. Kyongsung prison, the old name of Sodaemun prison, was constructed in 1908. It was the biggest prison at that time. Kyongsung prison could accommodate five hundred people while other prisons three hundred people. And it was 1.5 times larger than any other prison in Korea. Sodaemun Prison thus held many patriots who worked for the national independence. Among them were Kim Ku,



Jeon Kyu-man/The Argus

There were fifteen prison cells in 1987. But, now only five prison cells remain

Son Byong-hee, Ahn Chang-ho, and so on. Especially, Yu kwan-sun was confined and killed in that place in 1919. In 1923, the name was changed to Sodaemun prison. Until Korea was liberated from the Japanese colony in 1945, about tens thousand Korean people were arrested for joining the independence movement and they were tortured and executed by the Japanese captors who were soldiers trained to handle the Korean prisoners. This is a piece of evidence for the oppression of Japanese imperialism.

After Korea was liberated from Japanese imperialism, Sodaemun prison functioned as a jail until the prison moved to Uiwang city, Kyonggido, in 1987. From 1960 to 1980, many students and people participating in the democratizing movement was confined to the prison. So Sodaemun prison has a meaning of the present history, too. The empty prison was appointed historical site 324 in that year in the recognition of its historical importance. But the government announced a projects which contained the reconstruction of the prison into the independence park. The scale of the prison was reduced from 88 thousand pyong to 32 thousand pyong and a city park was

constructed. In 1992, Sodaemun Independence Park was opened. And Sodaemun Prison Historical Museum was built in 1998.

III. The problem of the situation in Sodaemun prison

In the past, the title to Sodaemun prison was transferred from Ministry of Justice to Seoul city in 1987. The plan to change Sodaemun prison into Independence Park was carried out by Seoul city. But the Conference for Sanctifying the Prison petitioned to the National Assembly to stop the work and to preserve all the facilities of the prison in the original form because it contains the national spirit. The petition was accepted in the National Assembly in 1989 because it was considered reasonable. So, the construction in the prison stopped. But the citizens in Hyonjo-dong submitted a petition against the conference that the prison should be removed for a fine view. After the long battle, the argument between conference and the citizen was came to an end in 1990. The result was to carry out the original plan.

In the plan of Seoul city, Independence Park was a playing place rather than a historical site. But the facilities for resting are capable of decreasing the meaning as a cultural property. So the Seoul city plan's mistake of neglecting the history was found. Moreover, the bricks of Sodaemun prison were sold to an establishment company in the process of the demolition to reduce the cost. Some scholars said that those bricks contain the spirit of the patriots who fought against Japanese imperialism. Seoul city realized the significance of the bricks and they began to collect the bricks. Therefore, there were many problems in constructing Independence Park.

In 1992, the title to the properties of Sodaemun prison was transferred to Sodaemun-gu. They have preserved Sodaemun prison till now. Sodaemun-gu planned to make a museum commemorating

the spirit of the prison. But, the museum was built by reconstructing the peace section office and it cost as much as 350 million dollars. Though huge tax-payer's money was spent, people worry that the museum would be built without a proper estimation of the historical value. Anyway, the title to the prison has been transferred again and again. And in the course of it, problems have happened that humiliated the worth of the property. So the title to preserved cultural assets should be given to the group which considers the historical value.

There were few civilians who were interested in the preservation of Sodaemun prison. For the last 10 years, Chung Joon-young, who is the representative of the conference for sanctifying the prison, have worked alone.

The demolition of Sodaemun prison was decided, which was known to mass-media. People could thus know about its situation well. Since Independence Park was built, people has not been concerned about the preservation of Sodaemun prison.

IV. The settlement of raising the value of Sodaemun prison

To raise the value of Sodaemun prison, the conference for sanctifying the prison has tried to make it registered in the World Heritage List. The World Heritage List is a UN sponsored program to protect the cultural assets that are considered to have a historical value worldwide. In 1997, the Hiroshima A-Bomb Dome was registered in the list with the Auschwitz Concentration Camp, which contains the remainder of World War II. Sodaemun prison is more meaningful than Hiroshima Dome because many innocent people who fought against imperialism were killed cruelly there. Sodaemun prison can be the evidence of showing the atrocities of Japan.

There were more prisons in Korea than in Europe. For example, Nazis built 22 concentration camps in Europe. But the Japanese imperialists established 33 prisons only in Korea. These are some reasons why Sodaemun prison should be registered in the Heritage List.

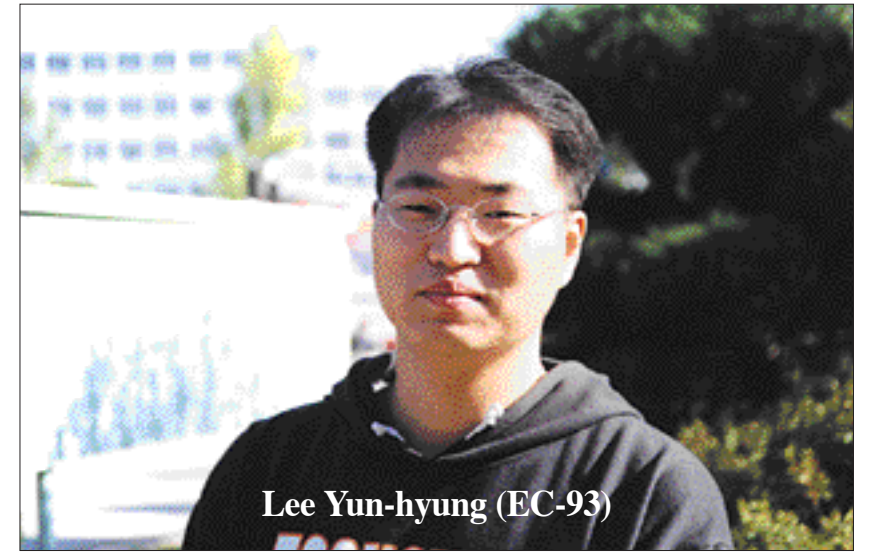
The conference is preparing for an exhibition in the NGO rally. Chung Joon-young, the civilian leader of the conference, expects that it is a good chance to let the world know about Sodaemun prison. He is trying to inform the historical value and the educational meaning of Sodaemun prison. But, there are few people to help him. So civilian groups and students who are interested in helping him with this matter are needed. The NGO rally can be an opportunity to make it registered in the world Heritage List.

When we consider the importance of cultural properties, it can be easily seen that it is a strategic point of our culture which can never be passed over.

By Kim Ji-yoon

Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday



Lee Yun-hyung (EC-93)

Jeon Kyu-man/The Argus

"I learn as I clean up campus"

It is nine o'clock, Saturday, a few students draw around the 'NOINJEONG' which is a resting place in front of the library. Exchanging bright greetings, they make a round of the 'wide' HUFs. They are members of 'KALGGMY'. They voluntarily clean up the campus. They met through the PC network, volunteering to clean up their campus. The members consist of a wide range from '92 to 99' but try to being avoid noticed by other people. They want to continue their activity without a word of praise for it is done out of pleasure. And amongst the grave, there is a leader, who could be mistaken for an uncle. He is Lee Yun-hyung, economic major '93.

He is a 'Kyung-sang guy' born in Andong. He moved to Ulsan at the start of middle school, and experienced his first love there. But just smiled when I went further about the issue. After starting high-school, he was really intrigued by Korean ancient history. He said "I can't forget about the theory that our three kingdoms were located on the Chinese continent."

He repeated the college entrance exam, and became a HUFs member. After finishing his sophomore year, he fulfilled his 26 months military obligation in Chun-chon. He said he read 'Samgukji' while he was stationed there. Talking about the book with him, I was startled of his knowledge. He looked as if he could have passed as the writer of the book himself. But he replied "There is no need for such abundant knowledge. All that is needed is a critic's mind."

Currently, he is preparing for the CPA. Upon asking if that was his dream, he replied 'no'. He said "It is only a stepping stone to fulfill my real dream. To study Korean ancient history, and also if possible, I would like to become a politician need to establish a self-identification because politics is about putting together other people's opinions. Thus, he frankly said, "I don't know if I will be able to become one, but I will do my best, nevertheless."

Upon speaking about, he said that he loved HUFs because of the HUFs member's open-mindedness. He said "Our school is very dynamic, visionary. The size of HUFs is undoubtedly small but the activity area is as larger as any university in Korea." So, he turns his attention to the virtue of putting into action. He said "The university is the place where we establish our self-consciousness. For this point, putting into action has an important worth. Even if our dreams are worthy of appraisal, it needs wings to fly."

He was full of self-confidence. And this shows that it will make him a better person. His strongest weapon seems to be putting into action. He is just an everyday sort of man, but his principles of action make him specialize. He makes his dreams clear, and makes efforts to reach his goal. It seems like the typical HUFs member.

Lastly, he said "some people say that what we do is feeble, compared to other volunteer groups. But, I think that the most important thing is the motive and the will. Cleaning up the campus has an important meaning for me because it is to train my practice will. And, through conversation with the other members after cleaning up campus, we can share each other's experiences and thoughts."

He, the typical HUFs member, walks out into the rain, as if with each step, he is getting one step closer to the dream.

Jeon Kyu-man

Reporter of News Section

Accepting Applications for the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation(2000)

1. Program : Master's degree

2. Departments :

- ① A-B Translation & Interpretation Department (Two-year) : Departments of Korean-English, Korean-French, Korean-German, Korean-Russian, Korean-Spanish, Korean-Chinese, Korean-Japanese, Korean-Arabic
- ② A-B-C Translation & Interpretation Department (Two-year) : Departments of Korean-English-French, Korean-English-German, Korean-English-Russian, Korean-English-Spanish, Korean-English-Chinese, Korean-English-Japanese, Korean-English-Arabic

3. Entrance Examinations

	2-year Program (Q-B Translation & Interpretation)	2-year Program (A-B-C Translation & Interpretation)
1st Exam (Written tests)	1. General English 2. B Language (Foreign Language)	1. General English 2. B Language (Foreign Language) 3. C Language (2nd Foreign Language)
2nd Exam (Written and oral tests)	1. A Language (Korean) 2. B Language (Foreign language) Translation and Composition 3. B language (Foreign Language) Oral Interview Only those applicants who have passed the first exam may sit for the second exam	1. A language (Korean) 2. B Language (1st Foreign Language) Translation and Composition 3. B language (1st Foreign Language) Oral Interview 4. C Language (2nd Foreign Language) 5. C Language (2nd Foreign language) Oral Interview

4. Application can be picked up from : October 11(Mon)-October 27(Wed), 1999

5. Deadline for submitting applications : October 27(Wed), 1999, 5 P.M.

6. Date of 1st Examination: November 6(Sat) 1999, from 10 A.M.

7. Date of 2nd Examination : November 13(Sat) - November 14(Sun), 1999

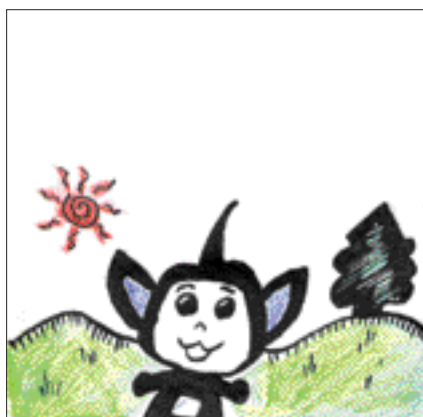
* Both Korean & foreigners have to equally take the entrance exams
For more information, call the administrative office at 961-4406, 961-4113, or 963-0558



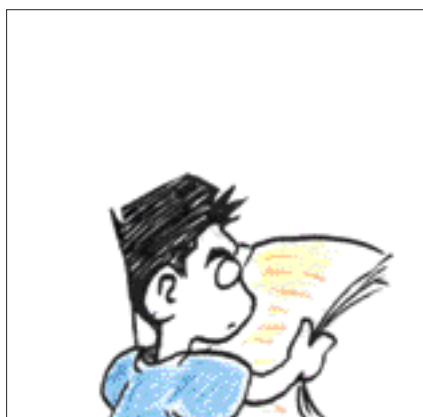
CHAFS

CHAT+HUFs

Nam Ki-hoon/Cartoonist of The Argus



The best selling item of the first half of '99' is the teletubbies



Revision of education law Park Seung-jun comes back



.....



the best selling item of the latter half of the year will be ... Park Seung-jun Dollset!