



## GSC Battles on Behalf of Students

On March 23, the Regular General Students Meeting (RGSM) in Wangsan was held at the open theater in spite of bad weather. About 720 students participated in this meeting. In fact, while many students stayed away because of bad weather, the number of participants exceeded last year's total by 200. The main purpose was to achieve a reduction in tuition fees and the withdrawal of the LG Consulting plan.

In some confusion, Jung Goo-yoon (C-94), the vice-president of HUFSS, made an announcement on what General Students Council (GSC) during the winter vacation. Reduction of tuition fees and the cancellation of construction plans for the main building of Imun campus were the most important accomplishments. Through several attempts to communicate with the school authorities, they have tried to stop the tuition hike in addition to construction plans for the main building.

But the president of HUFSS, Cho Kyu-chul, decided to send a notice of a tuition hike of 14% to freshmen students without the students' agreement.

So the students undertook a sit-down strike in his office for a week. Finally, the school authorities paid back the 4.2% of total increased fee to students.

In addition, construction plans for the main building were put off. The vice-president of HUFSS promised that school authorities would do their best



The students of Korean Traditional Percussion Club are performing on the open theater in Wangsan Campus on March 23rd.

to accept students' opinion.

Secondly, they insisted on 24 terms be met by school authorities in several fields. They pointed out traffic-related problems such as a shortage of shuttle buses and required to rise in the number of cars. And they demanded to increase the availability of certain facilities like raising the number of computers available on campus.

The director of The World Folk Festival of Arts Science and

Culture(WFFASC), Son Jang-hyuk (Ph-4), introduced members of the committee to students. He talked about the plans of WFFASC. Under the slogan, 'The Center of Hopes, New Century', he promised that the WFFASC will be a real festival for all students and would unify the 36 departments of HUFSS.

Also the council reported expenses of orientation in 2000. Documents would be produced showing where the money was paid with receipts.

After reporting on these and other related issues, they offered a sacrifice to ancestral spirits. Lee Song-bum (Ph-90), the president of the council, and Jung Goo-yoon (C-94), the vice-president, got down on their knees and bowed. The presidents of each college bowed in the same way in the hope of achieving their wish for this year.

(Continued on page 3)

## Imun Cast Votes for Kim, Student President

Kim Yun-hwan(IC-97) and Kwon Young-sun(H-97) were elected student president and vice president of the 34th General Student Council(GSC) of Imun campus in elections held on March 21 through 23. They succeeded in gaining a majority 51.5% of the student vote. Primarily, voting is held over a period of two days. The rate of votes, however, was 5% short of a majority because the period of the election was extended.

Kim Yun-hwan, the new president of the GSC, said "Above all, thank you from the bottom of my heart for giving me a chance to work on behalf of HUFSS students. As for the months ahead, the 34th GSC will make an effort to carry out election pledges. The newly established council will endeavor to keep its promises in the short term however."

In the election, three candidates registered with the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) achieving an agreement of over 1000

HUFSS students. The main points of dispute during the election term concern the issue of whether election promises are kept by a particular candidate. Of particular concern among students and candidates is whether a student, who is a representative of Reserve Officer's Training Corps, is qualified.

This election showed that the divide between ordinary students and student representatives in Student Councils is leading to increased estrangement. The general election last winter was invalidated by the extension of the election term. This election term was extended as a result of the majority vote and because of student apathy.

Meanwhile, the campaign forum for each candidate was held in the park in front of the library on March 17. The elected candidate who ranked 2nd pledged to achieve the nationalizing of HUFSS. They said that HUFSS should be a national public school in order to overcome such

hardships as rising tuition fees and the return of dismissed faculty members and administrators.

They also pledged, "We will move forward with our plan through the School Committee. Because of the absence of the GSC, students have suffered a great loss. Efforts will be made to achieve unity among students, faculty and committee officials.

The first candidate made clear their position concerning rising tuition fees and the raising of educational funds, while the third candidate promised to establish a new GSC which will be different from former councils.

The meeting was originally held by the Press Association, but this forum was held by the CEMC. As a result, the question of panels didn't distinguish between various candidates' pledges. Also, it is said that the forum failed to arouse the interest of students.

## Kwangju Biennale 2000 Raised Curtain

As an international art festival, the 3rd Kwangju Biennale started on March 29th, and run for 71 days to June 7th. Before the opening of the festival proper, there was a preview ceremony introducing the exhibition to people related to the art field and the press at the Joongwoe Park in Kwangju on March 27th, and a party at the Sosyeowon, traditional park of Chosun period, with 500 domestic and foreign artists on March 28th. At 6:00 pm the same day, an opening celebration was held on the special stage in the Democratic Square with 3000 participants.

'Kwangju Biennale 2000' with the central theme of 'Man and Space' will show 394 pieces of work through the main and special exhibition by 245 artists from 46 different countries. The exhibition will be open from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm daily.

Other kinds of various cultural events will also be held during the exhibition period all over Kwangju, including the visual event 'Scar,' performances of national and foreign art groups, a water screen show and fashion performance.

## 'Spring of Hope', Promise Without Appointment

Cultural festival named "Spring of Hope" was held at the open theater of Kyung Hee University on March 18. The purpose of the meeting was to hold the tuition fee and to reform the overall problems of the education. On the spot, Han Sung, Chonbuk University, and the East Kyunggi Regional Association of University also have joined.

In the first part of the ceremony, they began with words of encouragement by the representatives of the students. Following that, there were stage of rhythmic movements by the freshmen and declaration of the resolution. They confirmed their

determination to struggle against the Ministry of Education and they also made sure the victory of the 3-23 general strike. Korean classical music opened the second part of the stage. Along with that, there was satire drama "Neo Chunhyang-jun". The drama had a slay dig of increasing tuition fee. Followed by that a stage of celebration performance by the Flosong continued.

Unlike the usual movements which is led by speeches and slogans, the performance through cultural events is inclined to approach to the students more friendly.

### Movement for 2002 World-cup



Lee Jae-hwan / The Argus

If one is asked what the biggest event is in the 21 century, one might say '2002 Korean-Japanese World-cup. Specially Sang-Am-dong, where the main stadium

constructed, is very noisy place because of the great deal of constructions.

(Related story on page 6)

## Religious Minorities in Pakistan Called for Solidarity

The government of Pakistan will announce a new policy for the electoral system on March 23, 2000. Local religious minorities in Pakistan have been requesting their government to abolish the current Separate Electorate System(SES) and restore the Joint Electorate System(JES).

Under the SES, citizens are not allowed to vote for candidates outside their own religious affiliation. That means Muslim voters can only vote for Muslim candidates while non-Muslim can only vote for non-Muslim candidates contesting for a few reserved seats.

The SES produces discrimination between voters on ground of religion.

For an Islamic country with 96 percent of the population Muslim, religious minorities are particularly cut off from the main stream. The SES clearly violates Article 25 of the 1973 Constitution which states that all citizens are equal. Additionally, on 28 February 2000, the Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan recommended that the JES should be revived.

Protest letter can be sent to Chief Executive's Secretariat in Islamabad. Fax number is 92-51-9270205 and E-mail is also available to the address of ce@pak.gov.pk. Religious Minorities in Pakistan wish many people would participate in protesting movement.

INDEX	
2	Interview with Park Kyo-soo, a professor of Dongkuk Univ.
6	Inside Issue: Regional Antagonism.
7	Indepth: Dabos Forum.
10	Focus: Dr. Jang Ki-ryu's life.
12	Indepth: Problems of the performing culture in university

# Like a waterdrop...

## Your vote will consist of the people's will for new politics.

April 13 is th election day.  
Never give up your right!





In-depth: the use of cyberspace for participation

# Student Council Paves Way for Restoration of Communication

## I. Student Council face new phase

An internet seems to be a changing method of reforming movement in Students Councils. Wangsan GSC showed the internet bulletin board on HUFs website, mainly targeted to students, as a cyber struggle camp. In the camp, they brought up issues and their positions on the problem such as raising tuition fee, constructing new main building, and reinstating dismissed faculties.

Similarly, the student of the Seoul National University elected a student, who was different in many aspects from former presidents as the new student president. For example, His first pledge was to lead SC into cyber space.

He also had a plan to create a new network system of cultural meetings participated by other schools. "This will be the resolution," he claimed, "to bring up the current on activities to a real student based. This will activate the communication between, somehow lost, students and SC."

Of course, there are always some mistakes on the first trial. The bulletin board, Wangsan GSC attempted to diminish the distance between the students, has somewhat went in vain. It was a perfect one-sided stories of a wall-paper. Later, they resumed it as an open discussion place for both students and SC.

## II. Prospects and limits

Actively, searching a new method for a better communication with the students is discussed in HUFs. The bulletin, named the 'Suggestions for HUFs Development' at school internet site is already been lively activated listening opinions of the HUFs. At the same time, sites of some departments is playing an important role for informing departments' news.

It was the internet that made it possible to



A number of students write their opinions on the bulletin board of the school homepage. Approximately 200 students are reading around 20 uploaded articles everyday.

make such activities. Its distinctive characteristics, like the cyber space, provides the mutual communication between students and the staffs. It enhanced the possibility to reflect opinion of students unlike one-sided suggestion of the council (SC).

Secondly, it guarantees variety of opinion and freedom of expression, because there is no limit action for any suggestions of ideas. Lastly, these will be able to produces a common suggestion of HUFs in managing the school itself at the end.

Nevertheless, such idea hasn't yet solved the problem of participation a few HUFs have uploaded their opinions on the bulletin. However, general students who are very comfortable and living with computer and internet, weren't very attracted with the new trial of SC.

Perhaps, it is a problem of SC's responsible answer on the issues and its discussion. They do present an open square for discussions but not as much in after service, suggesting mediation of gathering the opinions to a one point.

## III. The councils should cope with cyberspace actively

Discommunication with the students is the main and most prior problem to be solved before SC could plan any further project. Thus, GSC should devise a new plans for a new tide.

First of all, they should realize not only that students are, very familiar with internet but what do they want to see and would join in at. GSC should carefully survey at internet and should manage web-site with their full

responsibility.

They should also manage the contents with their ceaseless effort to find out what do students really want to see on the page. They do not want to see the same context, they've refused to see on the campus. They do not hesitate to click to next page. Consequently, the school home-page should provide the GSC board, and let all HUFs discuss or suggest on school issues, all the way from students affairs to the school administrations. Let, school, students and SC to participate.

Lastly, the most important thing of all, the council should be always carefully listening to every little opinions. Reflect them on a policy. Let participants feel that there are the one of the members, that their are the one who can actually suggestions and make changes, and that, they are participating.

One staff member said "An internet made it possible to hold a grand meeting with no cost and time saving."

## IV. Continuous effort is in need

Some says that these changes of student movement are useless, because it is suspicious whether it could successfully lead the participation of student to the open theater. And that is why, ceaseless efforts of SC is needed.

The cyber struggle camp said "Our changes will bring a good result to solve the chronic lack of participation. We are also sure that the internet guarantee the right of students at the policy decision of GSC, the democracy in school is ripen more and more."

By Jeon Kyu-man  
argusnews@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

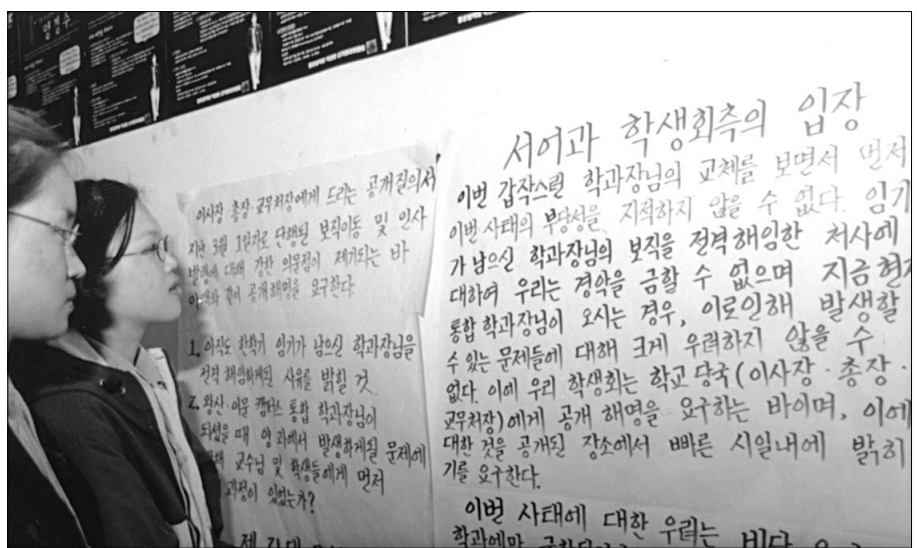
(Continued from page 1)

After the ceremony was over, the president and vice-president of HUFs asserted that they needed students' participation to achieve their aims, which is to struggle against the school authorities.

There was a speech by the president of the GSC. He said, "In keeping with the students' will, we will decrease tuition fees and overcome the problems of the welfare system. The vice-president and I have both decided to shave our heads in protest. When

I announced my decision to other people, they advised me not to do it. Because the behavior may be only considered as self-satisfaction to students. But we reached the conclusion that we would shave our heads to show our strong will." In the calm surroundings, their heads were shaved, while the students looked on. This gave the students an opportunity to reflect on their hardships. After the shaving ceremony, he and other college representatives announced their determination to confirm their will in front of students.

# Professors Dismissed Without Clear Reasons



Students are looking at the wall papers related to the problem of Spanish Dept.

The dean of the Spanish Department of both campuses are dismissed although 6 months was remained according to the decided term of the professor, 2 years. The new professor is appointed to manage the two other departments, Imun and Wangsan on March 1. But the students of Spanish Dept. are against this personnel disposal in Wangsan because of two reasons.

First, the appointed professor have to manage the departments of two campuses. It is difficult for him to work in two other conditions. The students worry about the disadvantage which can be occurred by his inadequate decision. In case that he cannot understand the inside matters, especially, he is in charge of 5 business. Students doubt whether he will care the business both departments equally. It was determined that he supposed to come to be the office every Monday, however, he almost cannot be in his position in the department office all the time. Because he is so busy to work many things. There are a lot of work which will be

treated by him. The students in Spanish department is inconvenient for this situation.

Second, the ex-professor was dismissed without any reasonable reasons. In fact, he was respected by the students and assistance professors in the department. The a student of Spanish department, Lee Su-jin(S-97) estimated him like this, "I learned from him not the only class but also the wisdom of life. Also he was a competent teacher in study. I cannot accept the disposal at all."

The students demand that the dismissed professor should be reappointed because it is illegal that the authorities of school announce the reasonable reasons. The authorities of school at present do not give any satisfactory explanation to students. The student president of the Spanish Department, Lee Ho(S-95) said, "This management does not convince me at all. The school never tries to make the students understand. But I think the right of student should be obtained fighting against one and another although the matter is trivial."

## HUFs San Kicks Off

19th Mock World-cup is being held in the main ground of Imun campus from March 27 to April 7. Many students of 29 departments are supposed to take part in the match which is sponsored by HUFs football team. The game has a rule that a preliminary match is played for 25 minutes each in the first and second half of the game.

In the semifinal match the entries play for 30 minutes.

Both football teams of Imun and Wangsan campus have a plan to have a goodwill match before the final match. The captain of the soccer team, Suh Jung-ho(L-97), said they will show to students what the fair play is.

The general election for the 34th GSC finally ended on March 22. However, many complained about the ridiculous situation that erupted on campus following the election. Some tried to urge students to vote desperately, while another tried to persuade them not to vote.

In addition, it was possible to find many wall posters maligning certain candidates during the election. The HUFs website also became a center of debate. What is worse is that many students, especially freshmen, do not even know who the candidates are or what the causes behind this ironic showdown are.

Actually, this issue has been hot from the beginning because the HUFs strike headquarters members have doubts about the election process. They insist that the General College Representative

Committee (GCRC) formed the Central Election Management Committee arbitrarily. They also requested the committee should be invalidated and that a second election be held, since the members of the election

management committee were behind the previous invalidated election.

However, the GCRC didn't accept the opinion of the strike committee that an extraordinary General Student Meeting needs to be held in accordance with the students' will. They proceeded with the election campaign because they were concerned about the welfare of the students and did not wish things to devolve into greater chaos.

After the GCRC extended the voting period, even greater confrontation erupted between the strike committee and the GCRC. According to the election regulations, an election can be invalidated when the total votes cast represent less than half the student body. It is natural that this problem gave rise to controversy over whether the voting was valid or not.

Actually, most students said that both parties are to blame. Both resorted to slandering their opponents instead of clearly announcing their political

position to the students. Some doubted that it was a struggle for power between specific leading groups.

The absence of a clear list of detailed rules gave rise to the struggle between the students. The strike committee has been blamed for misinterpreting election regulations, and pronouncing the election invalid. The CEMC was also blamed for ignoring the students' voice for clear election. They should remember that students will not tolerate anymore internal disorder, though each side has clearly expressed its opinion for the benefit of students. Thus, it is necessary that a detailed set of election rules should be established to prevent this sort of struggle between students.

Judging from its results, this reelection could not awaken student interest in voting even though the new GSC requires

much more attention from students. In fact, many students did not vote because they were not familiar with the policies of individual candidates. Because of the previous invalidated election, students

even questioned the validity of the GSC.

The GSC has continually lost support among students over the years. The new GSC is bound to experience even greater difficulties if they don't find a solution soon. In addition, the 34th GSC has little time to pursue a defined plan for this year. To overcome the difficulties, the council needs to find a way of attracting greater interest among students.

Students also demanded a greater role in student affairs on campus. Actually, it is said that this election merely reflects the corrupt practices of a real political election. The leaders should remember that if they are to mend the shamefully messy state of affairs, students will lose all faith in the student council.

By Kim Jin-young  
plan-direct@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## Pandora's Box

### Delicate Balance

# HUFs Strike Headquarter And GSC at Loggerheads

As we face the election of GSC (General Student Council), along the period of March, there has been continued fighting between GCRC (General College Representative Committee), which is the Central Election Management Committee and the HUFs Strike Headquarter. The very day of the election, students of the HUFs Strike Headquarter held a silent demonstration in front of the polling booth in order to invalidate the election.

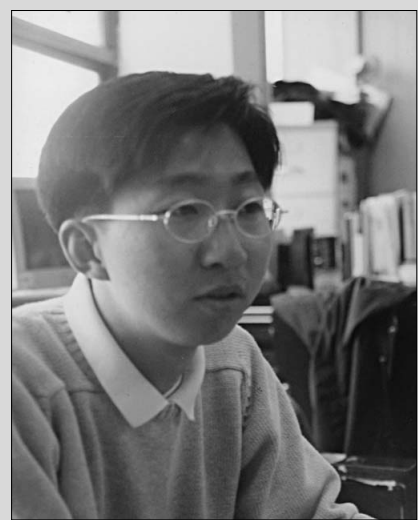
On March 16, they also made an effort to achieve the Contemporary Students General Meeting. The representative of HUFs Strike Headquarter, Park Yun-jung said, "We strongly proclaim that the election led by the GCRC is invalid. School law states that, because they are not the CSC (Central Steering Committee), they do not reflect

student opinion in detail, and are ineligible to run for election."

Against this movement, the GCRC side stood its ground. "First of all, we the college representatives are members of the CSC. HUFs is now in an emergency situation owing to many difficulties. To solve these problems, a second election must be held on campus at the earliest juncture."

One student in the Central Election Management Committee said, "We have established the 34th GSC as a result of the election. HUFs Strike Headquarter and the GSC are both in the same boat now. I expect them to overcome the stalemate in the students' best interests and to reconcile with one another."

## Interview with Kim Yun-hwan, new president of GSC Nationalization Needs Time to Prepare



R : Wangsan GSC staged a rally against the proposed merger of the departments of both campuses by LG Consulting. What kind of opinion do you have?

K : Our viewpoint isn't clear on that score. We do think there is some precedent for what LG suggests however. In order to develop HUFs as a unit in addition to the future development of Wangsan Campus, the stated plan may be the best option.

R : How do you participate in the University Committee?

K : We no longer have any reluctance to confront school authorities concerning the proposed tuition hike. Of course, we don't plan to overlook the problem at all. Instead, we plan to represent the students' side in the committee.

R : Would you tell me what the most important plan for the 34th GSC is?

K : As you know, this council started late. We must make an effort to understand our mission before carrying out our pledges. And, we will establish a system by which the student council can be effectively managed.

Hopefully, the 34th GSC will achieve normalcy. We promise to be an effective GSC but do not plan to overstay our visit. Our term of office will run for the prescribed term.

Reporter : You pledged the nationalization of HUFs for this election. Do you think it is possible to achieve this goal?

Kim Yun-hwan : We think not to focus the prospects. When the former foundation managed HUFs, the situation was very critical.

We, however, established a grand principal that we gain control of our own destiny. We have now achieved our purpose of establishing a sound school democracy. The March 30 Declaration of 1998 also stated that publicly.

We envision the need for the nationalization of HUFs for the sake of public management. This GSC is taking steps to ensure that HUFs is nationalized. We will carry out this plan with a long-range view.

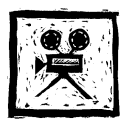
## Bulletin Board

### ● Schedule of School Affairs

- April 10-21 Cancellation of application
- Deadline for application of retaking subject
- April 20 46th anniversary of the founding of HUFs
- April 24-28 Midterm examinations in the first semester

### ● Personnel Appointments

- Woo Duk-ryong Chief, Institute of Latin America
- Lee Young-gul Dean, English Dept. of Graduates
- Kim Sung-hwan Dean, Eastern Europe Language and Culture of Graduates
- Hong Soon-nam Dean, Korea-Africa Dept. of Graduate of Interpretation and Translation
- Lee Sung-ryong Professor, Wangsan FBS



ZOOM

## “ Shall We Go to See Movies on Thursday? ”

Every Thursday, a movie is screened. The regular showing used to be ranked second in terms of school activities. In the beginning, film screenings were managed jointly by the General Students Council (GSC) and Bitmos which performed the roll of providing films for film club members. One day, a film club member suggested they take matters into their own hands. After some consideration, they decided to undertake the project on their own terms, starting the second semester last year.

To make the operation sound required detailed planning at all times. First in order of consideration was choosing the right films for students. Efforts were made to show films, which are not readily available. Selections are always made through lively discussion, followed by more suggestions and considerations. Every Thursday, students view films at 6 O'clock and come back to their clubroom to comment on the movie. The weekly event, Thursday Film Festival is evaluated by *Dong-a-ri* members once a semester.

In March, efforts were made to introduce film *Dong-a-ri* offering Thursday Film Festival to freshmen. They screened famous films such as Poppoya (The Train

Engineer), *The Shining*.

The greatest number of people came to see Poppoya, which was shown at the first screening. Surprisingly, almost all the freshmen of the Japanese department came, taking up nearly 2/3 of the auditorium. The seniors introduced Thursday Film Festival to the freshmen and they went to see the movie once. Students at HUFSS were interested in the two works, Poppoya and *The Shining*. They are going to show more unknown quality films to students in April. A freshman comes to see the movie every Thursday.

He said, "Thank you for showing me these movies I was really eager to see." The president of the *Dong-a-ri*, Bitmos Kim Sun-oak (J-99) said, "We study not only theories but practical experience by producing a film during the vacation period. I think we meet the students through the Thursday Film Festival. Our *Dong-a-ri* is not closed but open to all students." There are episodes like the following: To see a movie, students should pay 1000 won initially. The collected money is used by club members to produce a film. One student paid 700 won, saying that he only had 700 won in his pocket. And another student pretended not to know



A Hufsan is asking about Thursday Film Festival to two staff members of the event at the ticketing booth.

he had to pay and did not offer any money. And another paid only 500 won because he came to see the movie only and had no desire to support the club.

Thursday Film Festival is a regular event at HUFSS with a large following among students. There are some so-called fans of Bitmos and Thursday Film Festival. "Now there are not many events on offer at

HUFSS. Efforts should be made to encourage such events in my opinion," said Kim Ran-hee (M-99). The first movie of April will be *Basketball Diary*.

By Song Hye-min  
argusnews@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

Reporter's Note



## Call for More Collegiate Spirit

When I was a high school student, I was happy because I had many friends around me and lots of time to share with them.

However, college life is, in my view, a little different from that of high school.

When college life commenced, there were lots of gatherings and events, so many that I was exhausted by their sheer volume. But as time went by, I began to feel lonely and had a hard time meeting friends. And I was homesick. I missed my friends and family.

I did not realize how misguided I was until a few days ago. I was supposed to cover a story on Sang Am-dong for the Argus. So I visited some organizations and public offices, and met some people in order to gather information. At the time, I did not how to approach strangers. I was afraid they might laugh at me behind my back. At first, I was afraid to even look them in the eye.

My first interview was difficult, but the next ones came more easily. I introduced myself cordially to them and gave them a smile and they responded in kind. Of course, there were some who were less forthcoming.

People are not always open and candid. But I do not believe the fault rests with me as an interviewer, as I try to put people at ease and give them my undivided attention.

In the midst of interviewing these strangers, I also think about my friends. I

think about what my friends are doing nowadays and try to recall their cell phone numbers. I would do anything for a friend in need. In fact, I am more concerned about their problems than I am about my own. Their welfare is my greatest concern.

I know that some people reading this piece may find such thinking naive, but I do not find my concern for others misplaced or misguided. There are some who either forget this basic truth or are simply too busy consider it. I'd like to encourage all HUFSS students to give a warmhearted smile and word of encouragement to others and show more hospitality to strangers.

The simple fact is that, if we adopt a friendlier approach, we will make ourselves more approachable. This will surely make us all a lot happier.

By Lee Jae-hwan  
argusnatl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

Letter to the Argus

## Come to HUFSS's English Newspaper, The Argus

For freshmen! What do you think about the university?

Freshmen are filled with expectations when they enter universities. They, because, think that the university stand for a freedom, a truth and a hope. I thought about this, too. In my freshmen year, I wandered all of HUFSS to feel the freedom as a university student.

One day I saw The Argus in front of the gate. I read the newspaper with curiosity and expectation about school. While reading the newspaper, I remembered the articles about the orientation workshop and the struggle against the increase of the tuition fee. On seeing the picture of the orientation workshop, I could hardly remember the spot. These articles helped me to concern about HUFSS. However, other articles were hard for me to understand. That was too hard to be understand for me because I was a freshman.

I know that the articles of the colleges' newspapers are different from those of high schools' newspapers. The Argus is a representative of HUFSS and belongs to HUFSSan, because it should first of all keep their eyes on the academism rather than the journalism.

The article, "Dating on Sunday", helped me look over on myself as a student of

HUFSS. I didn't know anything about our school's homepage and if I hadn't read the article, I wouldn't have known about it ever. I thought that the person who made our homepage was a very special person. Like this, the articles about school will attract HUFSSans' interest. The more articles about HUFSS are covered, the more students will love school and be proud of being a HUFSSan.

In another aspect, I felt The Argus is too difficult to understand. Most of the pictures in it are black & white and the font is too small to read. Also, the structure of the sentences are too formal. So, I felt bored and I almost gave up reading the newspaper. Maybe other HUFSSans felt this way, especially freshmen. If more color pictures are added and the font is larger, more HUFSSans will read The Argus.

The things mentioned above are just my personal thoughts. However, with my hope for increasing readers of the Argus, I send this letter. I hope that my advice helps the development of Argus. I wish for The Argus to be the best university newspaper in this country.

Yang Ae-ree

Freshman of English Education Dept.

## Breaking the Prejudice Against Mongolia

I am a freshman of the Law department. When I came here, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, I was surprised at the campus English newspaper which is named 'The Argus'.

I was shocked reading many articles. There were honest voices and hoping voices in The Argus. Among several articles, the most interesting and attractive article was 'Tour on Academia' to me.

Through the article, I realized that I had taken the prejudice about Mongolia. I thought that country was very strange and barbarous just before I read the article.

Mongolia, however, was not like what I thought of. First of all, Mongolia was not strange. Rather than that, they are similar and they have much in common with our nation. There are many words with same meanings and pronunciation between Korean and . Two people of both countries look somewhat similar and they have the Mongolia spots in their body. Also that country is not barbarous.

Of course, Mongolia is underdevelopment country. However, the meaning of underdevelopment is not the same with the word, barbarous.

In the periods of the cold war for 70 years, we were careless about the Mongolia and have no relation with them yet. But the

Mongolia is very important to Korea in the geographical and political aspect. In fact, Mongolia has much resources and will be able to be a big market for Korea. Also, that country is expected to open the policy and North Korea will be effected.

According to this article, I knew the Mongolia was much better and I broke the prejudice against Mongolia. It was very helpful to me. At last, as one of supporting readers on "Tour on Academia", I desire that this column will be more profitable and popular to students.

Now, the world become smaller and smaller. To realize our situation and perform our roles as the world's leader well, we need to look the other countries without any prejudice. There are many things to learn for students.

We should break the prejudice against them and have to see them through their views. And I expect The Argus will help the students as a reader of century.

Lee Yu-rim

Freshman of Law Dept.

Reader's Voice

## Another Chance to Make HUFSS Improve

When I visited HUFSS at first, I was struck by the scale of the campus, and the harmony of the nature and clear air, the marvelous lake, and a lot of things which most universities do not possess.

But I was also astonished at the fact that I can't find any placard announcing any science lecture.

As you know, a university should be a place for discussion. So any field can be the object of research, and also everybody can say what they want to say. In this way, students learn the other way of thinking, and realize variety of scholarship.

Of course, having a forum, and employing the competent speaker is something that costs a lot.

But our university, HUFSS doesn't make any effort to open the forum and never listen to what students claim.

Secondly, often it is only professors or great lecturers not students who give a lecture.

I think that students should be given ample opportunities to make a presentation in front of the professors and colleagues.

As they exchange their ideas, they can get a lot of experiences. It's a good chance for them to realize the depth of what they have studied, and for professor to check whether his students understand the class well or not.

And it will be much better to exchange the opinion, and to have a lecture with the other universities. In Korea, the exchange views among universities is very limited, because it's usual that a graduate of the university is easily adopted than a graduate of the other.

In other hand, the effort to exchange opinions among college seldom be done. The more the exchange opinions is lively, the more students will realize in various fields. It's very important for students to experience in many ways.

HUFSS, at the beginning of new millennium, should develop one step more. So it should invest in improving the quality of education.

In this respect, the university encourages professors and students to exchange ideas, and to be open-minded to the other universities.

Lee Se-min

Freshman of Chinese Dept.

## A WORLD HOPE FOR CHILDREN



UNICEF, THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND, IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION DEDICATED EXCLUSIVELY TO CHILDREN.

For donation, please contact

Tel: 02-723-8218

Fax: 02-738-8504

E-mail: psfr@unicef.or.kr

unicef  
United Nations Children's Fund

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

## Derailing Venture Companies

Now is the palmy days of the venture company. It seems like to provide people with 'open and limitless chance.' Everyone could be a millionaire with the title of CEO, if they only have the brilliant idea and technology. Amazing success stories also stimulate preliminary venture businessmen to have rosy dreams. Besides, there are diverse form of venture promotion systems such as 'Venture Incubating' and 'Angel Investment' or various loan programs supported with government policy. Many of enthusiastic people, including even school students, are now rushing into the venture.

Take a quick step with the 'venture boom,' large amount of capitals have concentrated on venture market for the potential of their high return. Particularly in the KOSDAQ, an over-the-counter market where stocks of most venture companies are traded, more than 2 trillion won of funds are dealt with daily. The venture companies provide both founder and investors with great benefits from soaring stock prices. Now, there are more than 5 thousands of officially entitled venture companies in Korea, and almost a dozen of new companies start their venture business everyday. The grand era of venture company seems to be here now.

These strong blast of venture, however, has revealed some serious side effects, threatening sound economy. Many analysts worry that the boom would bring another bubble economy. They also warned the abnormal venture industry growth may bring about catastrophic results, including moral hazard at venture start-ups. As a matter of fact, many of venture companies have been considered to be exaggerated and overheated. The current venture boom have raised the stock prices of venture companies much higher than the real value of them. Even some new venture start-ups go to the internet day-trading for asking tenfold the face-value price. Furthermore, lots of under qualified venture companies are only engrossing in money game on the stock market rather than developing technologies, actual reason of their existence.

Lately, the Small & Medium Business Administration(SMBA) deprived more than 360 below standard venture companies of official qualification. These companies, so-called 'pseudo-venture,' will be excluded from the governmental support like financial backing and tax reduction. They were very similar to those of the conglomerate in doing diversion of funds, fabrication of sales and deception to the investors. Their main business was not the constructive breakthrough but the detrimental money game. These venture companies no more produce promising items which have the potential for high profitability and growth. Nothing that the average success rate for venture businesses stays below 5 percent. The future growth rates for the venture industry, let alone its huge financial and tax assistance, are questionable and undesirable. Consequently, some of derailed companies could damage the image of all venture companies, while the decline of credibility on venture companies could prompt a stampede of capital from the market. It would bring about overall devastation of knowledge-based industries.

To prevent these probable situations, the government should establish concrete legislations supervising venture companies. Along with the step-by-step support, it is required to give a strict inspection and suitable control on venture by legal system. Also, venture companies have to accumulate credibility by opening their management and sharing their profits with society. They are demanded to resettle moral sense of business and rebuild business model based on responsibility.

The model venture companies in the Silicon Valley, the origin place where the form of venture was born, successively succeeded because they could concentrate their capabilities solely on the development of technology, meanwhile keeping ceaseless innovation of themselves. The most principal factor making 'desirable venture' is not the money game but the sustainable development on technical advancement. It is indispensable for Korean venture companies to reload their genuine posture as creative pioneers.

By Koo Sung-chan  
argusnatl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

Looking inside policy of studying abroad in early age

## Wind of Change Lost Its Way

## I. Efforts for better circumstances

You will remember the song 'The wind of change.' This will remind you of the other song, 'Ba-guo.' The main subject of 'the wind of change' is about how the situation that is about to change.

At the same time, the song 'Ba-guo' is about a situation that must change. It means that irrationality exists in all quarters of Korea.

Everyone pursues change to make a better society. Fortunately, the dream will come true. Change has been occurring in many sectors of society. In the case of politics, the campaign to bring down the government has already begun. Also, in the case of education, a new policy was announced on March 2. Compared with other changes, the education policy has various problems. That is to say, it will bring about social problems and its aim is not clear.

## II. What has converted?

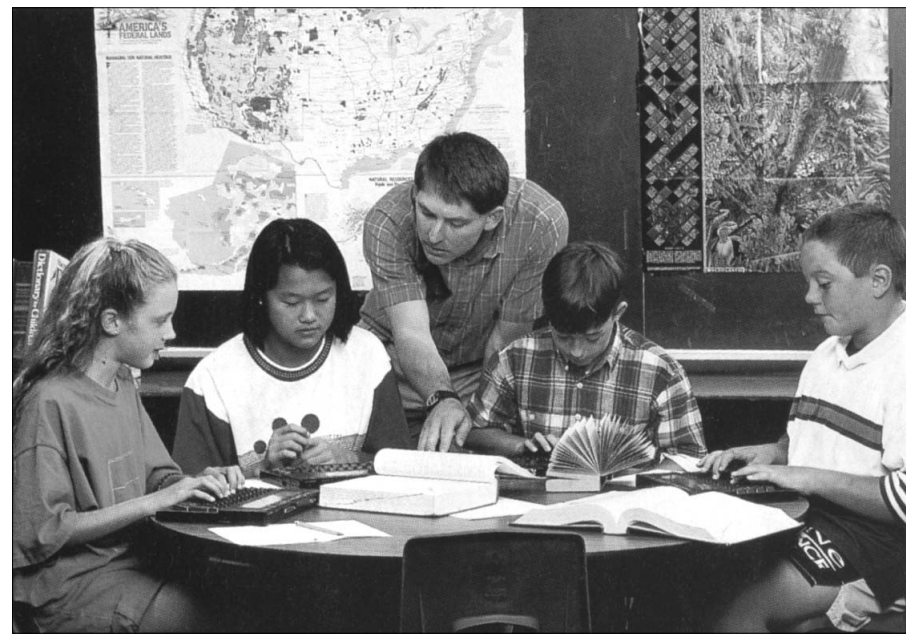
The Ministry of Education recently enforced a policy permitting students to study abroad in the early age. Now, there is no limit on age. If you want to study abroad, you can go anytime without restriction. Also, the policy on sending money abroad has been liberalized. It is now possible to send as much as 3000 dollars a month to sons and daughters living abroad. What is more, military service, which is compulsory for young Korean men, can be postponed until the age of twenty-seven. In the past, it was impossible to delay military service. The new policy is more logical than previous policies, which had many irrational restrictions.

First, the Supreme Court submitted its decision to the Ministry of National Defense. The decision was prompted by the fact that the policy against postponement of military service actually prevented many allegeable young men from studying abroad. This policy has now been outlawed.

Secondly, measures to prevent parents from sending money to their daughters and sons living abroad has no real legitimacy, due to the fact that there are various illegal ways to supply one's children with money for school fees.

Thirdly, compared with other post-industrial societies, Korea is making great inroads in terms of information technology.

Conformity will not be a virtue in the future. Instead, innovators will be required who are capable of thinking creatively and have a deep knowledge of their fields of expertise. In keeping with the trend of the times, the education system should change to bring out each and every student's individuality.



Chip Henderson / Tony Stone Images

The number of students studying abroad is now increasing.

## III. How will the alternative affect society?

Compared with the past, no longer is the privilege of studying abroad at an early age is not an exclusive right of the upper class. In addition, it has widened the gap between schools concerning placement policies based on social standing. Besides, *Poomo-ah-i* which was working in turns for one another at the era of the agricultural society, it came to life again. The five parents who lived in Seocho-gu Banpo-dong, decided to send their children abroad. They wanted their children to be adopted to the new circumstance more easily. Therefore, they decided to *Poomo-ah-i* by sending a parent to live with children for three months. Each to provide them with daily necessities. Following this, there is new organization. If you are a reader of the Kyung Hyang newspaper, you may have read an article which was related to the organization. It is organized by momentary unmarried men, and its number of members is increasing nowadays. Because of the same sound in Korean, you will be confused in the meaning. They send off their children and wives in abroad and are living alone. They even lease a house on a deposit basis for supporting children with their school expenses. Though they are about fifty years old, they live as a self-boarding student. They often eat instant food or sometimes skip a meal and also wash all clothes once in a week. The man who sends off his sons and wife a year ago to Canada said "At first, I was excited of the fact that I can enjoy the holidays to sleep without my wife's nagging. Also, I could pretend as an unmarried man."

Three months later, he was worn right

down. "After my family left me, I felt that my house was a bit chilly and I really missed my family. I can't even sleep well without drinking a few beers," he confessed. This kind of problem has resulted from the trend of students studying abroad at a young age. Moreover, the new policy encouraging the pursuit of studies abroad, has created some serious social problems.

## IV. The policy is only a dummy

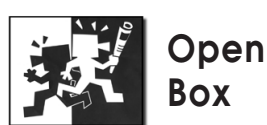
From 1980, the policy concerning study abroad has changed several times. In 1981, the government permitted students, who had graduated from middle school, to study abroad. Before the year 1945 to 1980, only students who had graduated from high school or university were qualified to take the examination. Students must first pass an examination to study abroad. At that time, only the upper class could send their children to study abroad due to the high cost of overseas education. The other classes could not even think about it. From 1980 to 1985, the government gradually implemented an appeasement policy. In 1986, however, the examination, as a method of restricting the number of foreign applicants, was revived. This policy disappeared again in 1994, and was replaced by a policy of self-imposed control. Even students who had not yet graduated from high school were permitted to study abroad. The number of students studying abroad increased sharply at this point. At that time, many books centered on studies abroad were published. The cost of studying abroad, which includes such things as registration fees and living expenses, is astronomical. And due to social discipline, the postponement of military service is almost

impossible. At present, the government freely allows students to study abroad. As you may recognize, the policy is connected with social circumstances. That is to say, the government set the agenda as a means of controlling the flow of foreign exchange. It is not related to educational reform as is alleged.

With new policies like an appeasement of restrictions, the government is trying to reform study conditions for students. The government, however, has not provided any reliable information. Lee Seng-il, the superintendent of International Education Promotion Organization said, "Parents want information about studying abroad. For example, parents want information about the school that can best enhance their children's talents and abilities. Unfortunately, there is no organization capable of acting like a counselor. At present, the provincial Ministry of Education is working on assigning schools to students returning to Korea. It doesn't have any information about foreign schools. The policy places a heavy burden on parents. Parents will choose schools based on which ones offer the best education at the most reasonable rates. Therefore, the government has to form organizations, which advise students to choose the school and help students adapt to their new circumstances. Next, as the number of students who want to study abroad increases, the government must adopt countermeasures to protect the remaining students, in order to prevent entire schools from collapsing. If the present education system does not find the right solutions, secondary schools will be faced with a serious crisis. By seizing this opportunity, the fundamental education system of secondary schools will be obliged to change course.

Compared with the past, studying abroad at an early age is not just a method of escaping the present education system, it is a choice made by those seeking quality education. We are inclined to forget the fact that many intelligent students are leaving the country. Therefore, the government should not only gives the students an opportunity to study at superior institutions, but must implement countermeasures which will encourage students studying abroad to return, in order to encourage the future well-being of Korea. They can contribute our society with their skills. Let's prevent our brains from going down the drain in this brain drain.

By Lee Kyong-min  
argusnatl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr



## Privilege for Local Universities

## Pros. Give Them Chance And Time

When I read the news that the government had announced the draft plan to enhance enrollment at regional universities and to give preferential treatment for their graduates in recruitment, I felt very unfair. But now I don't. And after pondering on it, I'm really for it.

Because I'm attending this university in Seoul, at first, I couldn't accept the plan. However, soon I became for it because I know their agony. The unbalance between local and capital universities should be changed. Actually, it has been too serious. There are many good students in local universities. Even though they have big gap with students in Seoul in the entrance exam, in their time of university, they study very hard to catch up with students in capital city and some of them have equal or better ability. The problem is the myth on the local universities. Our great government and intelligent enterprises believe it. But its not true. I've seen many students in Chongju who is as excellent as in Seoul. Why dont we give them an equal chance?

No countries have that severe unbalance or myth such as ours. The best case is France. It doesn't have any preeminent universities. They just have names such as The First, the Second University. It means that all universities are equal; they just have difference in specialized fields. Even in United States, the regional universities are also treated fairly and each state has specialized universities. So, we should care about not the name of university but the persons' potentiality and ability.

It is required to give local university



students chance. Maybe some university student in capital city can say, it is not fair. However, if we let this situation go, the local will be in danger of student shortage and law popularity. It means that local communities die out because of deficient manpower. Nobody has the right to let them perish and decline. I know the plan may give a birth of another unequal situation. Nevertheless, until the regional universities have the power, we should give them a little time to keep up with capital universities. It is fair play and justice in the twisted situation.

• Park Yong-il

The writer is a senior of English Dept.

## Cons. The Name of The Game

conferred upon everyone. It is reasonable that everyone starts on the same conditions. Second, now is the age not of the smok-estack but of cutting-edge technology. Furthermore, the world is wired by the network. Local college students would be waning in terms of the competitiveness, if they were treated specially. It must be manifest that one can be more competitive only through open competition. Thus any special treatment of local college men ought to be extirpated. Finally, this governmental step is nothing but a makeshift, or a quickie. When any problem comes about, an immediate cure is inevitable, but an everlasting remedy is more vital. Among them are aid for research expenses for local colleges, the expansion of educational facilities, the abolition of Seoul-based educational management, etc.

Local college students should not be satisfied with it. If they achieve their ends under someone's protection, is the success a real one? Of course not. We need to realize that the words, local college students, mean that they belong to the local area only regionally, not that their ability is local-level. And also that countryside-based colleges are not adjunct but equivalent to Seoul-based ones. Remember! The local students have to zero in on developing themselves in order to verify it. Sound spadeworks in life will emerge anywhere, anytime in the future.

• Lee Sang-joon

The writer is a senior of Earth & Environmental Science Dept. in Chungbuk National University

Move 2000 ...@PR Korea

## Presenting Motherland

Many people usually said that the world is now a global village based on worldwide exchanges. In spite of the international current, however, it is pointed out that Korea is not a genuinely globalized country. That is to say, Korea is one of the unknown country in the world. It is hard for the people in foreign countries and even overseas Korean to know about Korea. There are no sufficient informations presenting the eastern country of morning calm. Under this situation, one cyber association is extending their work to make worldwide publicity of Korea.

This group of cyber ambassador is Voluntary Agency Network of Korean (VANK). It is a non-profit voluntary association of Korean students conducting the pursuit of pure voluntary spirits.

VANK, consisted of more than 1004 young voluntary students, has been established since the beginning of 1999 for the purpose of enhancing the image of Korea on the cyberspace. They are cyber travel guide for overseas Koreans and foreigners down the highway to appreciate more about Korea including its language, culture, and everything.

The members of VANK are sharing meaningful friendship mainly via e-mail. They give overseas Korean and foreigners a sense about the way of Korean life. They are suitable for the people in foreign countries who interested in language arts, cultural learning, history, geography, social studies, science in Korea, or just making Korean friends.

Currently, the group strives for technological breakthroughs being made in voice



and video communications. They have dream to show overseas Korean and foreigners about voluntary students' virtual materials like photographs, images, and video with sound clips on the homepage without any expense.

They hope that many people will register with them and meet a member of the association. Then the volunteer can be able to share and exchange ideas and opinions. Active participations will provide VANK with more specialized and tailored e-mail friends. This could help them to build up a relationship of trust with the voluntary students and develop VANK into an ideal meaningful bridge of e-mail friendship center. They are now changing the image of Korea all over the world through the internet.

Homepage : www.prkorea.com  
E-mail : webPD@prkorea.com  
Telephone : 02)778-1771  
Support Account  
Kukmin Banks : 092-01-0235-228  
Chohung Banks : 302-04-425320

Reporting from Sang-Am-Dong

# Present Victims Behind Forthcoming Splendid Festival

## I. Movements toward the 2002 Worldcup

Korea met the new millennium, hoping new leap to the world. One of the biggest events Korea is scheduled to hold is 'Korea-Japan 2002 World-Cup'. The event, besides the boom in the soccer fans, is expected to be a good opportunity for the people outside Korea to understand what Korea is. It is needless to say its economic effects as we experienced through the Seoul Olympic Game and Asian Game was held.

Currently, we do see the brisk movements related with the Worldcup in Sang-Am-Dong, Mapo, Seoul. Sang-Am-Dong is actually much undeveloped than its neighboring regions. On the way from HUFs to Sang-Am-Dong, the reporter passed away some busy places, for instance, Sin-chon, Hong-dae.

The appearance of the above places was completely in marked contrast to those of Sang-Am-Dong. So the people who visit there first probably be more and less surprised by the difference. There are a lot of houses in bad shape and a few small factories which produce dust in Sang-Am-Dong, surrounded by three streams, Hongje, Nanji and Bullg-wang. The South of Sang-Am-Dong is Nanjichon, where a sewage disposal plant and a sanitary landfill are, and the North of it is the Su-saek station, where trains are stored to be fixed for a while.

However, Sang-Am-Dong is being changed. The magnificent appearance of the 2002 World Cup Main Stadium was outstanding, comparing with the surrounding houses. The construction of the main stadium is about 33% finished. And most of the unauthorized houses are scheduled to be removed or already removed, followed by the plan for developing housing area.

## II. Arbitrary plan and doing

Sang-Am-Dong is obviously being changed. But when the reporter visit there, there are some problems to be considered.

Contrary to the rosy promises to construct several parks and improve the streams, there were only steel-frame shape of the main stadium near Bullgwang stream, even though the plan is due to finish in December, 2001. The given time for finishing the construction appears to be a long time. But if we considered the fact that the design and construction process carry on at the same time, one could not but feel skeptical about other plans, which will improve the surroundings of the main stadium.

For instance, the construction of a golf course and parks, 'Natural Park' and 'Millenium Park' are in the stage of planning. Even several facilities dealing with waste including the sanitary landfill is still in the place of future parks. The process of the plan to improve the three streams is no better than that of the parks building

plan. The reporter was not able to find any practical operation of the plan, though a concerned officer said that detailed plans are under way.

Another problem about how far the government deals with the dwellers in the area. In the early March, these people demonstrated for enough compensation at the Mapo-Gu office. There is, specially, no way to save the leaseholder who have not changed their domicile into Sang-Am-Dong. Some residents have not yet given indemnity or answer for their movement, though they received a paper which inform them of leaving their places by February. A resident said, "Actually, I want to rebuild my house as soon as possible, where my kids do not like to bring their friends with them, or I want to move into other places"

Most of landlords in Sang-Am area seem not to be strongly against developing their home lots. But when it comes to the government's way to deal with the dwellers, they have also unsatisfactory things. A resident, the reporter met at a bus stop, stressed, "I have to leave here because the authority told me to do so. Actually I got no conversation with the authority. If the conversation between the dwellers and authority was possible, it would be absolutely useless. So, I have no choice but to leave, and even have not been ready to leave." After interviewing the residents who live in the area, the reporter moved through to the office of Sang-Am-Dong.

## III. Kids face danger

On the way from Jungam Bridge to the office, the reporter saw a closed elementary school. The school was Sangam elementary school. It was moved into 10-tong near Su-saek station at the beginning of March.

The reporter stopped by the new school and met a teacher. The teacher said, "The buildings of Sangam elementary school needed rebuilding because we should consider the two important factors include bad results of safety tests and the plan to improve the surroundings of Sang-Am area. Truth be told, most of schools start to construct new buildings, after constructing temporary buildings at



In temporary Sangam elementary school, there is no adequate fence to protect pupils from the dangerous construction materials.

available places of a school. My school was not able to do as other schools did, because we suffered from noises around the school.

Actually, the current buildings are much better than the old ones with better equipments and facilities."

Of course, new buildings seem to be cleaner than the older ones. The buildings, however, are too close to each other and students have the danger of being slipped down the steel stairs. Furthermore, these kids are still in the face of dangerous materials from construction since there is no safe fence to guard them. There is no space for these students to play around, but a small cement paved area like a parking lot. It is said that approximate 50 students, who live in 2-tong are complaining about the long distance from the school. Most of them take a bus and walk to the school, which takes about 35minutes

## IV. Hoping for implement of the plans

In some aspects, the change of Sang-Am-Dong can be better. Basically, the given time is too short to improve the environment clearly. The reporter think that if the authority had corrected the first excessive plan which was drew without efficient consideration of the situation of the area and, assigned the Sang-Am area's constructions not to many divided government's organi-

zation, but to one leading organization or professional teams, the plan would have been proceeded with more efficiency. In fact, the construction of the main stadium the plan for building parks and the extension of the roads and the plan to improve houses are in charge of each public office. The suggestion appears to be a common one, but it is a basic rule to work something.

The government should have more concern about the sacrifice of some victims. The reporter is wondering whether or not the government could send only a paper to the people who have more and less power without any discussion or agreement. The government should throw away the thought that they order and the citizen follow them. Furthermore, the ignorance of people, who suffered from already decided plan which excludes their participation, can be the ignorance of their right to decide subjects relate to their lives

We can see victims who are ignored and isolated behind the plan. And we can also see the government that prefer a plan which is so attractive at first, but become a impossible one afterwards.

By Lee Jae-hwan  
argusnatl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr



There are still many unauthorized houses near the main stadium.

I/N/S/I/D/E I/S/S/U/E

# Regional Antagonism, Crack Breaking Harmony

The three governmental election supervision bodies, the Central Election Management Committee, the prosecution and the police, decided to take strong measures against attempts to aggravate regional antagonism as strategic mean for the upcoming General Elections. As the trials of stimulating regional antagonism are increased, they determined to consider these trials as a serious crime and will investigate without accu-sation. The Citizens' Alliance also declared 'combat against regional antagonism,' and said they would campaign to prevent candidates instigating regional antagonism for winning the elections. The civic groups even said they would file lawsuits to nullify the election results against such candidates, if they become the Assemblies. Both the government and the people started to move against the serious cause of national decay.

In Korea, regional antagonism is a decisive mechanism which has been powerfully operated upon the politics. There was a research of analyzing news articles for recent 3 years. It shows that among nearly 4 thousand articles made report regional antagonism, more than 95 % of items are involved in political affairs. In fact, many of politicians have intentionally connected the regions with their political benefits. Advantages from regionalism have served as solid foundation supporting the region-based politicians. It is

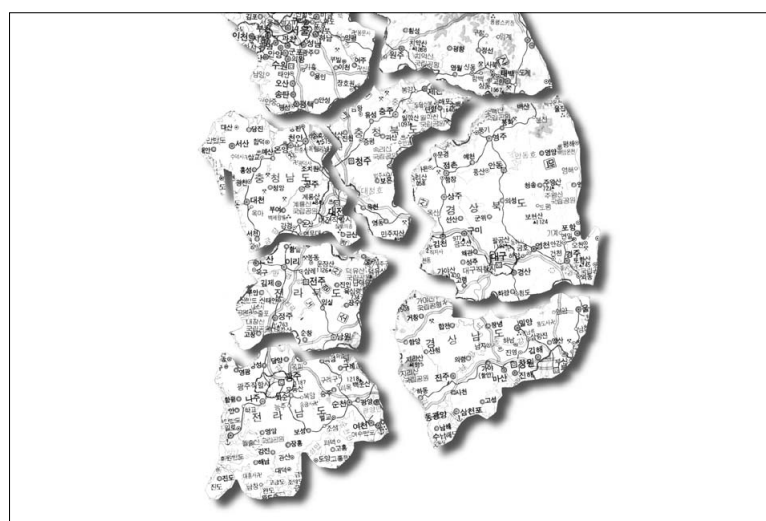
politicians who provide main cause of instigating regional antipathy, and at the same time it is also politicians who gain the most benefit out of it. Consequently, this kind of exclusive sentiments exert awfully harmful influences upon nation's consonance and cooperation.

The origin of regional antagonism in Korea traced back to the era of the Three Kingdoms. In some old records of that time, there found the references which sentimentally devaluate rivalry regions. After the period of Koryeo Dynasty, the prerogative intentionally excluded people in specific regions from official posts. These isolated regions usually located in the resistance areas against building of the dynasty. Later, in Chosun Dynasty, regional antagonism was the principal principle of party strife around power. As a matter of fact, political exclusion of specific regions was one of the most decisive reason behind frequent local revolts. In the recent days, nationwide regional antagonism was settled and extended since the 3rd Republic. From the presidential election in 1963, some shrewd politicians began to appeal to the regionalism, the basic sentiment of exclusive combination. After 1980s, election results of regional division were extremely shown in almost every elections. Then, the stimulating regional antagonism has played a role as the most effective election strategy, and

this situation is still going on today.

Korea is not the only country suffering from regional antagonism. There are also many foreign countries with similar conflicts caused by regional distinction. In the United States, there is subtle antipathy between the southern and the northern states before and after the Civil War. In Europe, the area of the various races and languages, it appeared as more complicated aspects. Italy is deeply divided into the rich north and the poor south, and Belgium once faced the challenge of Dutch zone(Flemish) separatism. In German, there are hostile sentiments around outhern (Bavaria) and northern(old Prussen) parts, which originated from disting-uisht local colors. Many people in Switzerland usually take the exclusive attitude to the people from Italian zone. Also, Britain is notorious for long years of regional conflicts.

In the cases of foreign countries, however, the phases of regional antagonism is far different from Korea. They acknowledge the actual situations of regional antagonism as problem itself, and make an efforts to relieve the conflicts through the social system. People in those countries accept the regional difference with preventing social disadvantages and discriminations. Whereas in Korea, the people deliberately ignoring the regional antagonism under the slogan of nation's harmony. Since this only



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

being a patchery, regional unfairness and social discrimination are actually taking place in real situation.

In the peculiar situation of Korea, regional antagonism preferentially requires a political solution. Institutional settlement that subsume actual introduction of clear standards will improve this structural problem.

Especially in the part of official posts and economic development, the works should be processed not by regions but by the objective criterion. With that, the foreign cases explain the need for sufficient degree of specialization to preserve the genuine characters of regions. To reduce both political and economic gap among the regions, the main source of regional antagonism, it is also indispensable to promote active inter-regional coope-

ration and constructive competition supported by government policy.

Aided with these political efforts, it is required to remove the deep regional prejudices and to abandon vague delusions.

Through the social education and the mass media, eliminating of the wrong framework should be accompanied with sincere endeavors for understanding each other. Nationwide awakening would be the ultimate resolution sweeping away the existing firm wall which dividing nation by regions, people from people.

By Koo Sung-chan  
argusnatl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## STRAIGHT ON SPOT

# Rebuiding Friendship Between Neighbors

The 1st Korea-Japan cultural exchange festival was held from 28th to 29th of March at Sejong Cultural Center(SCC). Approximately 530 people from 27 Japanese organizations visited Korea to publicize their disting-uisht culture to Korea.

This festival was expected to diminish the prejudices on Japanese culture, and to promote friendship between two countries. Lee, Jongduk, head director of SCC, stressed "There was once when Japanese culture was flown into Korea in undesirable ways, and, of course, it should not be valued or judged on that basis," he added, "we do not want to be known as quick tempered only because we walk fast."

The first cultural exchange with Japan consisted of two parts. One was the exhibition of photos, flower-arrangings, portraits, works of grounded marbles, and the tea ceremony, which were held in the first exhibition hall of Sejong Gallery. Specially the exhibition and demonstration of grounded marble works, and the tea ceremony attracted people's interests appreciating Japanese demon-



straters' enthusiastic preparation.

Though there were only few interpreters to explain the concept of the arts. The other one was performances of Japanese folk songs and dances, playing folk instruments and singing in choir, which were conducted at the main theater of Sejong Cultural Center.

The event ended with less galleries than expected, a staff member was giving away the brochure with a sigh. "It was supposed to be sold a thousand won for each, but we have stocks of file at the back storage, after all."

# Warning on Illegal Building Extension of US Forces

The Yongsan District Office cautioned against the United States Forces in Korea (USFK). With regard to an extension being built to the Dragon Hill Hotel on the Yongsan main post, the office ordered them to discontinue all construction and tear down finished work. According to the public officer, the USFK did not ask the permission for building the luxurious hotel in the southern annex of the army base. A spokesman of the USFK said that the 8th Army command will issue a reply to the office through official government channels adding that the local

government had no jurisdiction on US military facilities.

At the last meeting, the Yongsan office raised the issue of non-payment of parking fines by US military personnel and dependants, saying that the towing away of vehicles would be enforced. The local body also objected to USFK's leasing of an area close to the Crown Hotel, to a taxi company used exclusively by military personnel. The army replied that there were no regulations on use of land under its control adding that the company was used only by the military.

# Being Awaken from Nuclear Nightmare

On March 28th, the Anti-nuclear Culture Festival was held by the Alliance of Anti-Nuclear(AAN) at the Myungdong cathedral. Under the slogans which said "Repeal the policy to construct nuclear plants" and "Opposition to conservative politicians."

This festival pursued three purposes. The first purpose is the preemptive attack against plan to construct new nuclear plants, the discussion and setting of which in will be delayed until April. And another one is keeping company with progressive NGOs, trying to help the domestic General Elections go well and monitor that. Lastly, the festival tries to make public the 21st anniversary of Three Mile Island Nuc-accident and spread the antinew clear movement.

The title of this festival was 'A Nightmare.' The performance was divided into three plays which was 'A nightmare,' 'The Reality' and 'Hope.' The story of the first play, 'A Nightmare' was; a girl saw her funeral without realizing her death in her dream and get understood her death step by step. The story implied that small accidents make people realize the fact that the dream of nuclear plants is getting vanished and is not able to give any hope to people.

In the second play, 'The Empty House' sung by 'Chamdaun' and 'Before too late' performed by 'Love for Finger Language' showed polluted circumstances and environments, and our dark society to audience.

In the final stage, the dance by the body action club of Sungkyunkwan University and the Flag dance by conducting corps, were so dynamic enough to excite the



audience and give hope to preserve their land.

There was an address by Park Hong-sun, Participant of Democratic Labor Party. He stressed, "The constructions of nuclear plants has something to do with conservative politicians's efforts to maintain their political power. Furthermore, there is no developed country they are scheduled to construct newly nuclear plants. It was proved that nuclear plants no longer economical."

And in the very end of the festival, Sawamura Kazuo, a director of a Japanese Anti-Nuclear Association, gave a speech. She assured, "I remember that Japanese gave suffer to Korean and I am sorry and I will not forget the history. Let us make Asia without a nuclear plant and make Asia without a war."

The AAN is planning to hold rallied on each weekend of April at Jongmyo and Maronie Park and is preparing for events to look back upon Chernobyl Nuc-disaster on April 23rd, the 2000 Earthday.

Analyzing Davos Forum (World Economic Forum)

# Pleasure of the Mighty Is Tears of the Poor

## I. Are You Familiar with the 'Davos Forum(WEF)'?

The 30th annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in the Swiss Alpine ski resort, Davos, under the motto 'New Beginnings: Making a Difference', was held on January 27 for six days. This meeting was the first multinational event since the convening of the World Trade Organization in Seattle last December. President Clinton and British Prime Minister Tony Blair were among the 33 heads of state who were invited to participate in the meeting.

Since the meeting attracts high profile world leaders, 1000 business leaders including Bill Gates were invited to attend the meeting after paying a guest fee of US\$22,000. Participation is restricted and is by invitation only. The Forum is unique in many ways. Most of the discussions are carried out in candid openness with various questions and answers.

No wonder there were some uncomfortable speakers. The Forum also does not offer any communique.

This year, the meeting is taking place in the backdrop of an expanding world economy and Internet businesses. People, however, are still seeing serious inequality between rich and poor countries. At the beginning of the 21st century, the world is divided into three kinds of nations: one group spends lots of money on losing weight, another eats to live and the third doesn't know where its next meal is coming from.

## II. Details of Davos

Technology and the Internet: No other topics garnered more attention in Davos than the Internet this year, which promised the highest returns.

Personal health: A low-carbohydrate, high-fat diet is not recommended.

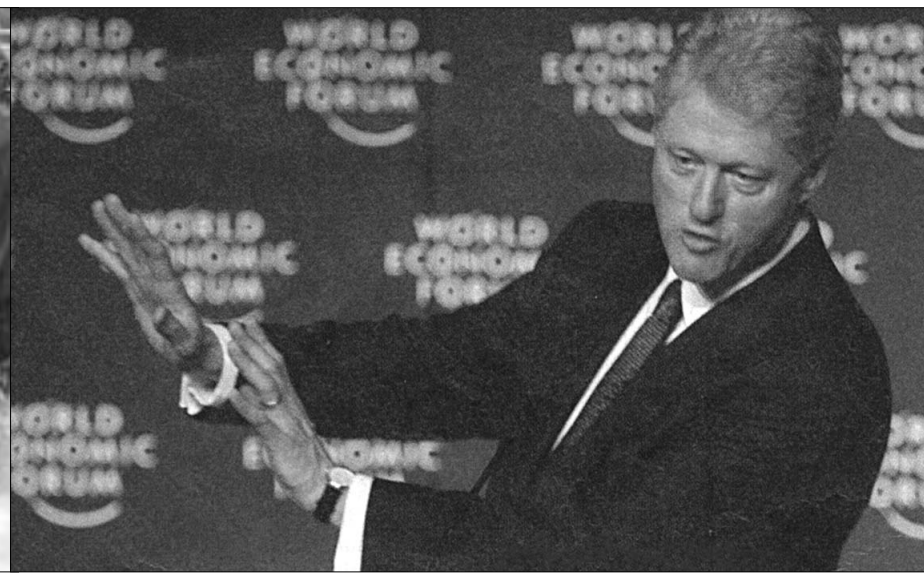
Consuming more and various vegetables is advisable. Of hundreds of edible vegetables, only about 10 find their way into our diets. There are vegetables with unique health benefits.

Smart supplements: Vitamins E and C, folate, selenium and fish or flax oil (fatty acids). More people die of heart attacks on Mondays than any other day because of the stress associated with going back to work.

The world economy: The U.S. economy



Dual Images : USA President Clinton is making an opening speech while people stage a violent demonstration.



NEWSWEEK

is strong because of good fiscal and monetary policy — budget surpluses, declining taxes, low inflation — pro-competitive regulatory policies and trade policies that push for open markets. U. S. corporations also leapt ahead of the rest of the world, abandoning fields where they had no competitive advantage, while focusing on those that do, thereby raising productivity and returns.

Oil was at the center of 'supply shock' in the 1970s, which caused stagflation. Technology is now taking the place of oil in the 1990s by creating an economic boom through higher productivity and non-inflationary growth. The Euro will provoke significant economic reform in Europe, raising productivity, employment and income growth. The main risks to the world economy lie in skittish U.S. stock markets, high U. S. personal and corporate debt and high U.S. trade imbalances. But the risks are manageable, and most countries around the world will prosper through 2000.

Globalization: Globalization, which generated enormous wealth, is also concerned with the supermarket, where the superior thrive because they are supermen. The wealthy are always taking the lion's share, oppressing the weak with less empathy, insight and compassion. The globalized world is too tough, perfect, and demanding for most people. The Internet is too virtual, immaterial, and imaginary to

create real meaning and happiness. Human experience also has its own virtue. Our fragility, rather than our perfection, should be the central point of reference.

## III. Imperfections of WEF

1. Between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'

Discussions of this year's World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland focused on future policies concerning the increasing discrepancy between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'. Instead of devising trendy new policies, participants from rich countries should have returned home and implemented measures to curtail harmful policies. To understand how the 'have' countries have erred and find a solution, consider the conditions that favor prosperity.

The West can best help poor countries by stopping the mistaken policy of allowing funds to flow through the IMF to elites, either via governments or via banks that the elites control. If lending and borrowing took place through private banks, corruption would have a shorter life expectancy. Insisting on abolishing restrictions on foreign ownership of local banks would be a major step toward reducing corruption.

2. 'True globalization' Doesn't Make Sense.

The process of globalization has not been very popular among developing nations.

Labour unions and social activists in developed countries have expressed their concerns about adopting the process of globalization. Free trade came under attack at Seattle, in December, 1999, when officials of the WTO wanted to launch a movement to further liberalize global trade.

The move on the part of the WTO was opposed by representatives of labor unions, farmers, students and environmentalists belonging to developed countries. Ever since the global trading system began taking root in 1947, its supporters have remained pre-occupied with the issues of lowering tariffs and abolishing quotas to allow free trade to plant deeper roots.

3. The Picture in Asia So Far

If Davos didn't exist, Asia might have invented it. The World Economic Forum's annual meeting was not atypical. Singapore's minister of trade and industry, George Yeo, said "It is a place where you can make an intellectual argument to the right audience and make it stick."

Some say Davos also provides Asians with an opportunity to express themselves. This year they had plenty of US ears to whisper into. President Clinton came with half of his Cabinet. Everyone from Asia noticed the marked change in the department of the US delegation. Last year, US officials exuded an obnoxiousness about their fabulous economy

at a time when Asia was still struggling. 'Not this time' was the motto on everyone's lips.

## IV. Pledging to possibilities

Globalization is not generous toward Third World countries. It is alleged that globalization has ignored the 'human face.' The world has to create an environment of responsible globalization. As a result, Davos has become a focus for anti-free traders and environmentalists like the World Trade Organization. To avoid the protests from the non-government organizations (NGO), the Forum invited some 15 heads of NGOs.

The business leaders will be interested in listening to, among others, Pierre Sane of

Amnesty International and Thilo Bode of Greenpeace.

Corporate attitudes have changed after the debacle in the WTO talks in Seattle. The perceptive business leaders realized that they needed to engage civil society rather than scorn it. The WEF, according to the founder, Swiss business professor Klaus Schwab, provides an opportunity for business leaders to be aware of the fact that business cannot operate in this century without moral considerations.

The WEF has been credited with providing a backdrop over the years for a great deal of fence mending and bridge building. The Forum claims a role in bringing together South Africa's business leaders and the African National Congress. This year it is supposed to provide a meeting place for dialogue between Arab and Israeli leaders, a process that would include President Clinton as both Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Chairman Yasser Arafat, all of whom were invited to Davos. But Barak cancelled his trip at the last minute. The global summit at Davos appears to be more than an economic forum. It is as much about politics as economics.

By Kim Jeong-eun  
argusintl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

### Nation Should Gather Together

Two current president elections are bringing such a tension over the whole world, not only in Asia; even after the official result was announced, perhaps even more keen. Of course, it is not that it was an unexpected result but that it is the unpredictable direction which both winner might be headed to, that makes us worry about. Every nation is being, unusually, very cautious and taking their quite full time in announcing any congratulatory or official addresses.

18th, last month, Chen Shui-bian (representative of Democratic Progressive Party) was elected as a new President of Taiwan with a tight race. Chen won 39% of voters while his tough rival Soong Chuo-hui, followed by with 37%. His winning means more than just himself being as a first native-Taiwanese ruler, or that it was first time ever in 50 years of Taiwan history, change of ruling party. The world's concern lies on his policy on Taiwan's future; politically independent from their main land, China.

Vladimir Putin (acting Russian President) was also elected as President of the Russian Federation, on last 27th. A former KGB agent is strongly supported by the Russians in hoping that he might be able to restore their lost status and to control over their floundering economy. So far, he has appeared to be a young leader with a great enthusiasm and with a strong nationalist streak. This is also what brings attention from other nations specially concerning with his reactions on Chechen; another independent desiring country from its Federation.

Both of their election captures such an interest from the world because they both are in very complicated situations with few left communist countries on earth. Including the United States, close-by countries are very careful in their official announcement on the affairs. If they all are, as they claimed to be, a real democratic believers; they should congratulate and fully support those who admire and struggle for it, and on the other hand, they should stand against the opposite, the communist believers. Nevertheless, it is not that easy as one or the other choice in the reality. You can hardly judge whether country or the government is a real democrats just by their reactions on certain affairs. Their national strength, economical and political relations, and such international conflicts are what matters more than anything like just to do what you believe is right to do. However, U.S. and many countries are showing their interest on Taiwan and Chechen because they both chose democratic streak. While China has been asserting a principle of "One China", according to their 5000 years of history, that Taiwan is a part of their territory. Most nations, unlike their principle, have agreed and supported this premise, politically. Another point of view, claimed by Taiwan, explains that Taiwan was already a independent country itself when people moved from their main land with a different ideology.

Now, the point is that can we define a country depend on their ideology or by their history based on nationalism. In case of Taiwan, it is rather both case combined, they had different ideology but they were ruled by Chinese, though it's ruler is now a Taiwanese, quiet great portion of its people are Chinese. It gets little easier, comparatively and theoretically, in case of Chechnyan. They were already formed with a different nation, religion and so on, and want to independent from its Federation.

Every nation may have their own stand with political issues and combined problems of economical situations. The world is getting smaller as to be mentioned as a village, thus, the relations between countries are getting more involved to each other. Meanwhile, the governors' benefits come in prior, that is greatly portioned, to anything, thus, adding another exceptions on the principle, on different affairs. We've been watching how a country can be or constituted or vice versa. We've also seen where the end of the ideology confrontation is going toward, gradually, through out the last few centuries.

A country can be organized or disorganized by its peoples own demand, and ideology is a theory to hold the common ideas together; nationalism roots far beyond any of those principles. There should be a principle and that we can rely on, that is prior to anything. Everybody being a competitor, perhaps a partner at the same time, physical country borders' holds less meaning. What should be really concerned is whether a one nation, that is willing to stand by themselves, can actually independent internationally; in politics, economics and so on. Let them be deciding what or how to do by themselves. That is what must be guaranteed in democratic world.

By Kim Jae-young  
ed-constl2@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## Only History Judges Notorious Dictator

The former Chilean dictator, General Augusto Pinochet, was sent home from England on the 16th March. He was arrested in London on a warrant from Spain requesting his extradition on murder charges. He was informed of his arrest at a clinic where he is recovering from back surgery. He is being investigated over the death of Spanish citizens during his years of power in Chile between 1973 and 1990. At that time, public opinions was positive on this situation.

Military dictators commonly have been out of the restriction of the law in Brazil, Paraguay, and Haiti of Latin America and were granted amnesty. So their crimes went unpunished and forgotten. This case gives a message that in the interests of justice, all proceedings related to cases of human rights violations must be conducted in a fair and transparent manner.

Nevertheless, Pinochet was extradited to Chile on his health grounds. Pinochet is 84 years old and has serious brain damage. He suffers from memory loss and has difficulties in expressing himself and understanding complicated phrases. The general slipped out of the Wentworth estate -where he has been

under house arrest- in a convoy under police escort avoiding angry protesters and media.

Augusto Pinochet ousted the president Salvador Allende in 1973 and remained Commander in Chief of the Chilean army. After he captured power, he operated 'Condor'. It is a several South American military regimes of co-ordinated, anti-leftist campaigns.

He killed thousands of people, which lasted for 17 years. The Subsequent Truth and Reconciliation Commission recorded 1,102 'disappearances' and 2,095 extra-judicial executions. And deaths from torture, amounting to a total of 3,197 victims were officially recognized by the Chilean state.

However, those victims who survived their ordeal were not included in the report. During his dictatorship, he changed the socialist economy into capitalistic one. Over the past 15 years, Chile has recorded the highest rate of growth between 6% and 7%. Although the regime headed by Pinochet had undeniable economic success from 1973 to 1990, the nation remains uncivilized.

Nearly every nation in Europe object to pardoning Pinochet. They declared him

guilty because he committed immoral crimes in Belgium and are responsible for missing people in France and Switzerland.

These nations has raised questions about the medical report by Jack Straw, who decided to release Pinochet. They reviewed and commented on the forensic medical report before UK (United Kingdom) decided the extradition of Pinochet.

Such transparency of investigating is important in order to dispel questions about undue political interference. European nations ensured that any decision related to Pinochet's health problem should be made according to international standard. So they demanded the old dictator that he go through another medical test. There are still many organizations which claimed that the procedure for Pinochet's extradition was so unfair with various suspicions.

While England seemed to consider relations with Chile that supported only South America nation at the Falkland War and she took utility as Chile's threat of breaking weapon import. So UK has been under fire of international criticism because she was indifferent to anti-human crimes regarding weapon sales with Chile. Besides, Spain and US remained neutral.

Pinochet retired president in 1989 but became a Commander in Chief of the army until 1990. He made a new law that ex-president could be a senator after retirement. Then, he became a life senator. At last he handed over the presidency after accepting the life senator's post which was created for him by the constitution. This means that he can get the privilege of exemption from liability while the congress is in session in Chile.

So victims of dictator strongly want to punish Pinochet in Chile. This is why concerned nations couldn't exercise direct actions. No wonder there are mixed responses about this in Chile. Some of Chilean officials suggested that Pinochet should be returned to Chile so that he can meet new trial there. Human rights activists in Chile say they will continue to struggle to put Pinochet on trial in his country. The



The General Pinochet arrived in Chile on 16th, March. Oppositions and cheers alternate in Chile.

By Park Eun-ji  
argusintl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

Bluepoint of future cable system

# Submarine Cable Speed Up the Global Village

Korea Telecom started the telecommunications service by the 7th international submarine cable, which is named as SEA-ME-WE(South East Asia-Middle East-Western Europe) 3 cable, on March 9, 2000. After signed C&MA (Construction&Maintenance) and supply contract on January 11, 1997, SEA-ME-WE 3 cable has been completed over 3 years and constructed by grand consortium which 92 major international telecom companies from 63 countries participated in including Korea Telecom. Starting service, Korea Telecom could provide the better-enhanced transmission quality to establish super high-speed international network linking Asia to European region.

The inauguration ceremony was held in Keoje cable station that SEA-ME-WE 3 cable system was installed and is being operated. At this ceremony, about 100 guests attended for celebrating the high-quality cable system. SEA-ME-WE 3 cable network is the longest submarine cable, which has 39,000 Km in length, in the world connecting Korea to many European countries including South-East and Middle-East Asia.

Adopting the high-fashioned WDM(Wavelength Division Multiplex) technology, this system could transmit the data at 20Gbps(Giga per second) rate and communicate 241,920 circuits simultaneously with fiber pair cable.

Korea Telecom invested US\$ 34,000,000 among US\$1,500,000,000 of total construction cost and acquired 3,480 circuits in SEA-ME-WE 3 cable. Fujitsu, KDD-SCS(Kokusai Densin Denwa-Submarine Cable System), ASN(Alcatel Submarine System Network) and TSSL(Tyco Submarine System Limited) performed the construction and installation work as system suppliers.

KST(Korea Submarine Telecom), who is one of KT's subsidiaries, laid shore-end cable near Keoje off and did protect and bury the land cable. Using cable ship SEGERO,

with 8,300-ton capacity, owned by KST, the cable landing had been completed successfully by KST's technical staff. KST was announced their excellent construction ability of submarine cable all over the world.

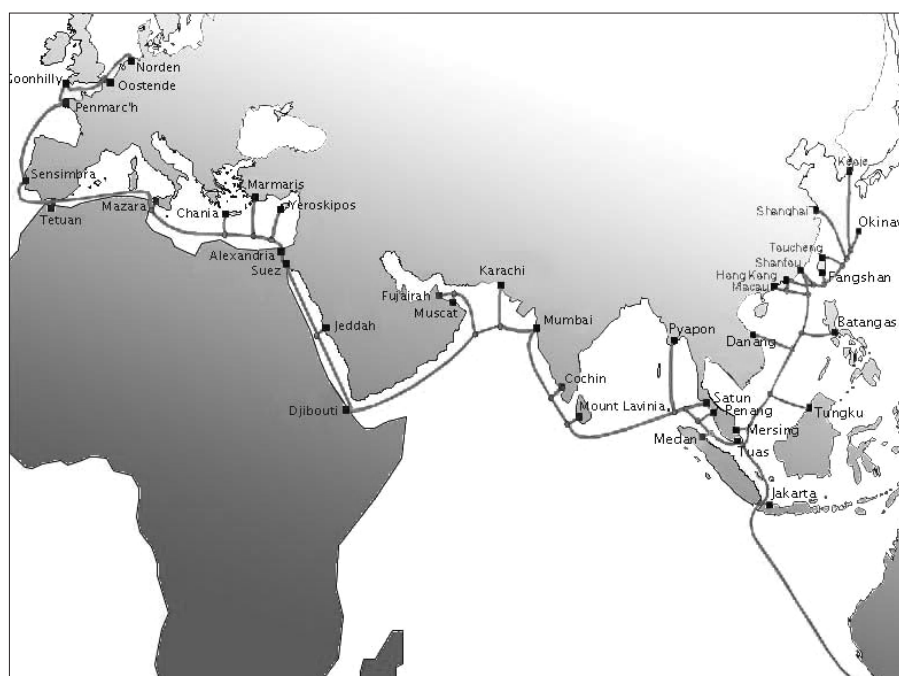
Connecting SEA-ME-WE 3 Cable to HJK, RJK(Russia-Japan-Korea), CKC (China-Korea-Cable), APCN(Asia Pacific Cable Network) and FLAG(Fiber Link Cable Around the Globe) cable, Korea would be the telecom hub in Asia and keep absolute position continuously.

Also, Korea Telecom could meet the needs for many multi-media internet services and provide the network diversity together with China-US cable scheduled on end 2000. In particular, the Eurasia Network, suggested by President Kim during visiting European countries, will be constructed by SEA-ME-WE 3 cable. In case, SEA-ME-WE 3 cable gives many advantages such as circuit quality, circuit charge and maintenance cost.

16 international telecommunications administrations in the South East Asia, Middle East and Western Europe region signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Singapore to implement a new sub-sea digital lightwave super-highway that will connect France, Italy, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Djibouti, United Arab Emirates, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. This new System is called the South East Asia - Middle East - Western Europe 3 Cable System.

The sixteen administrations participating in this project are France Telecom, Telecom Italia, ARENTO of Egypt, MOPTT of Saudi Arabia, OPT of Djibouti, Etisalat of UAE, VSNL of India, SLT of Sri Lanka, CAT of Thailand, Telekom Malaysia, Singapore Telecom, AT&T of the USA, British Telecom, KDD of Japan and DBP-T of Germany.

State-of-the-art Infrastructure: The implementation of the SEA-ME-WE3 cable system will provide this region with unprecedented light wave telecom-



munications connectivity and circuit capacity to the Middle East and Western Europe and is also expected to serve as the platform for the launching of the much heralded innovative wide band services. This state-of-the-art infrastructure will have a catalytic effect in supporting the world's most dynamic growth region well into the next year.

Latest Technology: The SEA-ME-WE3 will use direct signal amplification without electrical-optical signal inter-conversion when boosting the signal over 60 to 100 kilometers. This is the next generation of digital lightwave communications technology.

The optical amplifier will simplify the electronics of the underwater repeater circuits and thus increase the reliability of the Submarine Cable System. The SEA-ME-WE3 will also adopt the Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) multiplexing technology that will improve the efficiency with regard to the monitoring and controlling

of the flow of telecommunications traffic.

Benefits to customers: The SEA-ME-WE3 is the follow up to the recently completed SEA-ME-WE2 Cable System.

With the expected introduction of new ultra-wide band services such as the HDTV and ATM switching at higher speed levels, the implementation of the SEA-ME-WE3 with transmission rates of as high as 10 Giga-bits/s will cater to the expected exponential growth of telecommunication needs of this region in the 21st century. The telecommunications customers especially the business communities can expect an enhanced level of service and improved network reliability.

Lee Chun-whan

The writer is International Network Planning & Management team, Korea Telecom

World Eye - IWO

## Short Cut to Breathe the World

People now see globalized nation as the boundaries collapse. More and more people want to experience something overseas, keeping pace with the trend these days. The Argus intended to introduce 'International Workcamp Organization', a worldwide group. IWO has the characteristics of both Non-Governmental Organization and Non-Profitable Organization.

In a Workcamp, various people come together regardless of their races, ideologies and nationality for a project sponsored by the local people.

Their major project includes cleaning rivers, protecting animals, planting trees, picking fruit seed in organic farms, taking care of children refugees and mentally/physically disadvantaged people, organizing festivals, and planning arts projects. Moreover, participants perform plays at schools, making proposals and planning with local communities.

Usually they work 6-8 hours a day and 5 days a week. Volunteers from different regions work together, enjoy various activities and improve their language skills.

IWO is a big world organization. About 2000 of camps are held with various themes in 75 nations around the world. Workcampers can get a lot of experience because volunteers come from various nations. Some Workcamps, hosts and volunteers exchange discussions, excursion and sports programs, etc.

IWO is planning to promote the voluntary service. In this respect, it is very important to note that Workcamps should consist of local people.

The first Workcamp was organized in the first World War. Pierre Ceresole and his friends went to work in a small village in France. They helped people and reconstructed the town. This is the first Workcamp. Since then it has been spreading to all over the world and now it has 75 nations as its members.

The aims of IWO are as follows. First they promote the voluntary service. Second they build the human network for

themselves. Third, the participants attempt to find out their own values and to exchange global understanding. Fourth, they try to improve the international friendship, mutual understanding and solidarity between the volunteers and the host.

Generally the ages of volunteers range from 18 to 35. They are young and open minded. Even though there are some problems caused from culture differences, they try to solve them through discussions.

As you see, Workcamp has developed steadily and made their branches around the world. IWO in Korea was founded at March, 1999. It has sent campers to Japan, Vietnam, India, France, Germany, Australia, and USA. Korean IWO was held on various theme. It is now preparing several projects in 2000. If you join IWO, you should pay an membership fee, air-fare and insurance money. It has about 200 members now.

IWO has long-history and well-made international unit. People can join any camp and learn various culture and languages, and make friends with young people. Plus, they can travel around the world and save money too. It's time to broaden our viewpoints. IWO is open to you. Let's try on it.

Homepage of IWO

Homepage: [www.lor.kr](http://www.lor.kr)

e-mail: [webmaster@lor.kr](mailto:webmaster@lor.kr)

Telephone: 02-568-5858

Fax: 02-568-5858

Address: 164-19 Donggyo-dong  
Mapo-gu Seoul

By Park Eun-ji

[argusitnl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr](mailto:argusitnl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr)

## To Be a Friend or Not

At the beginning of Feb.1998 when I fled by Vietnam airline, I just would feel some vague fear that fell in a country broken by war rather than general happiness by trip. Briefly saying, I could observe Vietnam with a various viewpoints, as a students and as a business man.

Perhaps this fear is caused by my full ignorance about Vietnam. Frankly speaking, at that time, information which I know about Vietnam is just two things. One is a movie "Good Morning Vietnam", the other is "Vietnam skiing troops" which is said when some people drink and talk with their friends.

At the present, there live about 8thousands of Korean in Hochiminh city(HCMC)-a city located in south area of Vietnam, not capitol. Including flowing population, those will increase over 10thousands. Particularly, most of persons dwelling in HCMC are running their own small business excepting employee's family is dispatched from big company(Jaebul) or government and public office.

And these individual investor trade mostly because they think that Vietnam can be a paradise for individual investor or beginner in business circle as a various reasons that there are many kinds of natural resources, corps can be exported, low wage level compared with a quality of manpower, and a geopolitical location that can be start-point when entering south-east asian market.

In fact, I don't have a good feeling about Jaebul. But only within category of marketing strategy for vietnam market, I can not help praising them. In general, our country's companies has tended to leading to self-destruction by selling products just chiefly in a market not considering another conditions-quality and image making of products, which make life of products short and profit rate fall.

But Korean Jaebul in vietnam used a strategy of image-making in advance of entering market directly. Introducing a interesting Korean drama, they made Vietnamese being familiar with Korean culture.

After that, they sponsored for festival for the youth and their social activities and television program like "Janghak Quiz".

Jaebul elected some talented university students and gave a opportunities to look around Korean and be able to work for their companies.

Because Vietnam is a socialism country, Vietnamese is difficult to going abroad. As so it is, Jaebul get a much more effects. Like this, Jaebul made company image as a company which returned its wealth to society. As that results, Jaebul could make a synergy effect that every product of their companies is good.

In case of individual investor, this situation also can be applied. If we watch our persons to success in Vietnam, they are harmonious with native people. The person who ignore to native people and their culture are easy to fail in business. As the above mentions,



Global Sketch

Vietnam

Vietnam is socialism country. Because every rights of labour is presented more clearly than other country on the law, every law is side on labour if some special problem which is related with international events isn't happened.

And individual investor doesn't have a advantage of Jaebul like tax reduction, a right of sending US dollar, tax free of accessories which is needed in business. What a more worse, individual investor can't own their shop with their name. And they just can live special place which government permit to live. Like this, because basic element is restricted, if they want to work in Vietnam, they are necessary to manage good relationship with native people and employee.

There are several ways to be harmonious with them. If Korean owner save some money which they spend in drinking and playing, they can help some poor students who is in difficulties while they find a skill

man to help them. Fortunately, there are some people to help poor Vietnamese students.

Government also must give a assist. This work doesn't need many efforts, time and money. Watching out the examples of Japan and the other countries, I felt that they tried to lead normal persons to cultural entry more firstly than economy entry and these schedule is accomplished under the control of government of home country. Government office of home country find some cultural enterprise group which can introduce their traditional things and connect with their country's people who live in foreign country.

These people find places where the group plays, sleep and check everything that is related with event from head to feet. The fund to play events is sponsored by big companies-those companies think that they don't spend a money than advertisement on TV, but they can get more bigger profits in the view of making image of their company.

People who control events open a 'Hoi Chotio' beside of event place and exhibit their products and find native buyers. Sometimes I used to think that another countries regard these series of activities as common things, but Korean as a special things.

What one country entry foreign market economically must be thought complexly not viewing just one point; thoughts of selling-purchasing of goods. If we just sell and purchase goods, maybe Vietnamese will think Korean is a just merchant not friends who will last for a long time.

Watching with a view of long term, we go to approach Vietnamese as a friend not a merchant. Even for being a more better merchant, Korean is needed to be renewed.

By Kim Hyoung-dae

The writer is senior of Trade Dept.

Mr. Headline / David Trimble

## Endless Challenge for New Start

The UUP(Ulster Unionist Party, the Protestant group that is the province's largest party) and Sinn Fein(the Roman Catholic group and the political representative of the Irish Republican Army-IRA) leaders have taken the ultimate risks for peace awesome in the very fact of its achievement, in the scale of its ambition, and in the potency of the opportunity that it provides for the people of Northern Ireland and of these islands as a whole.

Now for the next summit. The key battles are already joined. David Trimble cleared just the first of many hurdles on Saturday. In five days, the 800strong Ulster Unionist Council will deliver its verdict. At the same time, in Dublin, Gerry Adams must carry the Sinn Fein Ardtheis. And it is upon these two men the spotlight will repeatedly fall through the referendum campaigns to the June 25th elections for the new Northern Ireland Assembly.

Much has been written, and rightly, about the astonishing cast of players whose contributions were vital in bringing the talks process to a successful conclusion. Tony Blair and Bertie Ahern and USA President Clinton have all secured their places in the history books.

There are, too, many unsung heroes - not least the draftsmen who assembled the final text, wading through issues of the utmost complexity to produce a document providing all the clarity necessary to secure agreement across the board.

David Trimble has confounded the doubters and the sceptics. He has maybe even shocked himself. He has proved to be a moderniser - and in a way which those who proclaimed him such after his election to the leadership could never have imagined (and almost certainly never intended).

For it is now clear that, somewhere along the road of a strategic engagement, the Ulster Unionist leader came to accept that Gerry Adams and Martin McGuinness were serious about bringing the conflict to an end, and would be prepared to buy in to a settlement falling far short of declared republican goals.

The proof is in the welter of concessions



Mr Trimble, and his deputy, John Taylor, have made. Having borne the brunt of the IRA campaign, and regarding the peace process as the ultimate refinement of the 'armalite and ballot box' strategy, many unionists will find the proposals for policing reform and prisoner releases a bitter pill to swallow.

The still-strong integrationist tendency sees little attraction in a partnership Assembly which depends for its survival on full commitment to the North-South Council with its array of implementation bodies. But the ultimate horror for many of Mr Trimble's colleagues - and the issue which could ultimately bring him down - is the prospect of Sinn Fein members sitting around the cabinet table at Stormont.

The same issue could pose a major problem for Mr Adams. If the SDLP has had to overcome its historical aversion to devolution, this is a mountain of a very different order for republicans to climb. The Sinn Fein president must persuade his followers that the Assembly must be seen in the context of the North-South arrangements; and that together with internal reforms, the justice and equality agenda, and the inclusive nature of all the new institutional structures, the agreement represents a significant advance on the status quo.

David Trimble, was born on 15 October 1954. He was married with four children and was a university lecturer. Leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, has headed the largest political party in Northern Ireland since 1995. The Ulster Unionists are backed by

mainstream Protestant supporters of British rule in the province, and many of its members fear that the peace deal could lead to a loss of that rule.

About two years ago, Mr Trimble and his political rival with the common goal of ending decades of religious inspired violence in Northern Ireland won the Nobel Peace Prize.

'We cannot say with absolute certainty in Northern Ireland today that there is real peace,' he said. 'I hope we can actually bring about fairly soon a situation in Northern Ireland where everybody, even those who, at the moment, are skeptical of the process, can feel safe and confident,' Trimble told reporters at that time.

The Ulster Unionist leader said suspension is inevitable because the Ulster Unionist Council would not tolerate continued power-sharing without decommissioning. Should Mr Trimble try to hang onto office without decommissioning, the view is he would not survive more than a matter of weeks.

But his position nonetheless within his ruling council has been seen to be slipping. He won 70% support from the council, which backed him on the Good Friday Agreement. But only 58% backed the leader on the decision to enter government with Sinn Fein before there was decommissioning. His enemies in the party will exploit the anger felt by unionists over the RUC reforms and the failure to decommission. Mr Trimble must face his party's executive on Monday and then the following Saturday the ruling council.

The annual general meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council is also due to take place in March. Annually, the council is asked to endorse the leader, and Mr Trimble will be mindful that a leadership challenge is always possible. Even if he survives the challenge, he could be damaged. That aside, he is facing the difficult task of leading a very divided party.

By Kim Jeong-eun

[argusitnl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr](mailto:argusitnl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr)



Analyzing Trans Theory

# Trans Theory Which Based on the Flow of Things

## I. Oriental Medicine in Life

Oriental medicine has been a part of our history and traditional custom. People can find glimpses of oriental medicine even in grandfather's tobacco and grandmother's lucky bag. Before industrializations, medical fundamentals were deeply rooted into peoples life naturally. Ancient peoples wisdom has a flavor and pleasure attached to it. These things can be found when human beings try to observe it with the eyes of wisdom. Modernization of oriental medicine means the understanding the new by exploring the old. Through this, the past is connected to the present. Everything in association with principles and its application is called the Trans theory.



Treatment using needles shows effect of the Trans.

Yeo-Jee-Yoon / The Argus

## II. Trans Theory and Oriental Medicine

Trans means an interrelation. Many things are explained on the assumption when this flowing is interrupted, trouble arises. There is a deep connection between a desirable society and a normal flow. Every social problems, crime and corruption is due to an abnormal flow. If we look at it from a medical science perspective, a normal low makes people healthy while an abnormal flow causes diseases.

Oriental medicine treats diseases by trying to distinguish between right and wrong. This right and wrong are not separated but relative with each other. This is so because human beings are living things. And nature is moved by Trans. That is why emptiness can become substance and necessity can become something useless.

This change is due to the flow. Just like information is exchanged and products are distributed, lives exist. Necessary information and orders are relayed from the head office to its affiliates and equipment and materials are enhanced through roads. These flows in industry are Trans. When the human body and society transit with out any dyspepsia, they are healthy. People can

observe Trans in every circumstances and the Trans is important especially in immaterial thing. The following are some examples which can be cured by the Trans theory. Pricking ones finger contributes to the health, which shows an effect in an emergency. The method in treating indigestion with a needle is very easy. It prove its worthy when prompt treatments is needed. Pricking ones finger has the effect of opening up a passage. Every principle of oriental medicine is something related to the Trans theory.

Above all. Therapy where a needle is used explains the Trans principle clearly. The most effective method in circulating blood is bean-paste stew. A salty taste is helpful to dyspeptics. The Trans has a positive effect on digestion. It is not by chance that dyspeptics habitually alters between salty and spicy food. This is because the Trans has settled down into our lives without human

being conscious of it. When we take seat after a bath, sweat after a workout or when eating somewhat peppery broth, we feel quite relieved. This is exactly in the field of Trans. Surely the feeling after a drink of cold water is not an exception. Every social phenomenon is based on Trans. For example, a couple who get on well make a harmonious home. Husband and wife must become intimate with each other. Through their intimation, they get love. Emotion based on rationality, when combined with love can last a lifetime. Mutual understanding is possible through trans. Love too, is trans makes possible, the love between male and females. When one gives ones love, one gets joy. Giving and taking are not separate things. If one gives something materialistic, the other gives something immaterialistic in return and vice versa. Trans is based on an arithmetic system.

The Trans theory exist in nature and flows

as a substance. If this stream is blocked, people suffer from a diseases, and need treatment to get the stream flowing smoothly again. In order to live, the stream must flow fluently and the current must be in a warm state.

Foods, clothing and shelter which helps to maintain a fundamental life is premised on wanness. When people get ill, one suffers from a fever. Fevers occur when people seek to break through a clot. This is similar to a car which absorbs heat. The car tries to reduce heat with a water-cooling system. Life flows and follow the Trans in active day time as well as when lying down of night. This is not an outcome of the hand, but a wisdom of life. Emotion is important in this sense.

The trans theory is useful in understanding the way oriental medicine treats diseases. Oriental medicine treats diseases by opening up a clog. The clog occurs when people feel uneasiness. It was common to cure maladies by means of psychotherapy in the past.

In present day society, it is not hard to find shamans giving treatment through their ceremonies. A ceremony of exorcism remedies pain through Trans. The patients mental state affects. And this helps in recovery because this helps in recovery to minds.

Mind is superior to the body. When a prominent doctor gives a nutrient to a patient saying it is a cancer treatment, the medicine actually has an effect on the disease. Conviction that the medicine is effective is able to help the flowing of mind. If one heard distasteful stories while eating, one would lose his/her appetite. This is because the body becomes rigid due to oppressions.

Mental repression prevents normal Trans. The mind and body are not separate. The mental state seems to be difficult to understand, but keep in mind that people are capable of controlling it.

The lung is an organ that reacts to smell in the air through perspiration. Odor is

formless, so it is related to the lung. The lung attracts odor sensitivities and help to communicate with the air. Odor has eminent talents. Sweeties even involved in injections. Medical apparatus which has scent is used as psychological remedies.

This does not go against the Trans theory. The theory explains that a person who use perfumes has a temptation to attract someone else. It has a Trans effect of disguising ones original scent to seduce others. People with a clog have a tendency to use a stray perfumes.

Cigarettes can also help to break down a clog. Of course, cigarettes are a harm to society, it is responsible for lung cancer and much more, but it does have a Trans effect. Desire to smoke gradually gets stronger when the Trans is situated in the middle of the body. In the Choson dynasty, women often smoked because of her husbands inconstant love or their childrens death. Their bitter feelings were softened through smoking.

## III. Importance of Mind

As explained until now, the Trans applied to oriental medicine. Moreover the Trans theory applied to various phenomena state of peoples mental state decides the social stability. If the mental state is in decay, there will be social problems. If not, society maintains its stable state. Above all, the mental state is important when the clog is freed.

In spite of the social contradiction that makes people slaves, sufficient vitality makes us free from illness. Finding illness and understanding Trans oneself is what oriental medicine is.

People are able to overcome public problems by mental purification. The Trans theory puts forward this fact and oriental medicine is where it is applied.

By Yeo Jee-yeon  
argustnc@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## Domain, New Source of Cultural Conflict

Domain, a territory in the internet, can be marked not only by the English language but by the language of their own like Korean, Chinese, Japanese and so on.

The details of this plan will be made at this year.

Korea, Japan and China have discussed how to interchange their technology and make the plan to share the ideas of their own. After this, they examined the technological problems about this project. They also planned to make the system, which links the computer domain by Korean to Japanese and Chinese internet sight.

English was almost a official language. As the number of the internet users increases, the necessity of esteeming each country's own letter and culture also rises. So, inputting domain with Korean language should be done in the near future.

The delegates of the three countries will announce the contents of the concurrence at the conferences in Cairo, Egypt. They intend to claim the amendment of the related provision. It will be possible to input domain name by users' own language from September on.

If these three countries pursue this policy which makes it possible to input domain by their own character, the European countries will also follow the movement. As a result, the status of English could be declined sharply and the provisions which were profitable for English will be amended.

If their goal becomes a reality, www.hufs.ac.kr can be changed into "OEDAE". So it becomes much easier to remember and make use of domain.

The trend of writing domain name has been started first in Singapore two years ago. China uses their own language in inputting domain name from last December on. Japan also takes a positive attitude to using their own letter in the internet.

# P'ulgoggi, B'ulgoggi or What?

The last months there has been a discussion in the Korean press about a new proposal about romanizing the Korean spelling. I have only been able to read whats been written in the English-speaking newspapers, but the debate seems very strange to me. One thing is obvious, however: in these newspapers no one want a change, and they make ridiculous accusations against those who made the proposal.

One central point in the criticism seems to be that the proposal is not foreigner-friendly. If you read between the lines, it means it would be more difficult for English-speaking people to pronounce. As far as I know the biggest group of foreigners in Korea are the Chinese (though many of them are here illegally), and as the new system would be closer to the Chinese *pinyin*-transcription it would be easier for them. And I think it would be easier for English-speaking and other Western people too.

The Korea Herald in an article by Choe Yong-shik gives eight examples comparing the old and new system. I must say that may spontaneous pronunciation would be more accurate if I saw *Gimpo*, *Euljiro* and *bulgogi*, which are the proposed forms. It is symptomatic that the newspaper has made two spelling mistakes when romanizing in the present system: one ㅈ has become o, and they did not manage to print ㅊ as a romanized capital letter. It doesnt help to have a good system if it cannot be printed.

Too much of the arguments in the discussion are just personal. People dont think it should be like this or that, because they are used to something else. That is the same reason that usually make adults think that the way they learned to write their language in school is the only acceptable they neglect the change of language.

It would be useful to set out some principles when discussing the romanization, but let me first say that I am not very enthusiastic about a change, and that is because I think it would just lead to even more confusion about the spelling. However, the newly proposed system should be discussed in a serious way. So, let us examine the problems.

I also may add that my knowledge about the Korean language is close to zero but still

I think I could discuss principles of romanization.

## Diacritic marks or two letters?

In the present system the letters ㅈㅊㅊㅊ are written with diacritic marks, in the new system none would. The two vowels would be written *oe* and *ue*.

There are advantages and disadvantages with both ways. If using diacritic marks you come closer to a system where one sound is represented by one letter, but you might get a hell when trying to write it on the computer or send an e-mail. The present Korean system uses both ways. The letter is transcribed *ch*, ㅈ is written *shi*, and also the combinations *ae* and *oe* must be regarded as two-letter-representations of a single sound.

The difference is not so big. In my language, Swedish, we have three letters with diacritic marks: å, ä and ö, and they all are originally two letters. The first one is exclusively Swedish (though since 1948 used also in Danish and Norwegian), and it is an o written on top of an a (showing that the a should be pronounced like Korean 오). The other two are also used in 5-10 other European languages. The dots on top are really an e, and when I was a child we still had to write them as a simplified e(-) in school. In Danish and Norwegian they instead use two ligatures: æ and ø. The last one is explained like an e written inside an o.

## Graphic or phonetic transcription?

The other subject in the discussion is if the romanization should show how the Korean words are pronounced or how they are spelled. The present system is based mainly on the pronunciation, the new one a little less. The discussion has centered around how to transcribe ㅈㅊㅊㅊ, as they are pronounced in different ways depending on their position in the word. But there are, as we will see later, more problems around this. Hangul is more than 500 years old. The language has changed and pronunciation has changed and the spelling has not been changed with the same speed. It happens to every language.

English and French are outstanding. English spelling probably reflects Shakespeares way of talking, and unless

you are a very experienced linguist you must learn spoken and written English as two languages the first years of study. In French the phonetic changes since the Middle Ages has lead to such inconvenient spellings as *œufs* (meaning eggs) for a word pronounced only as a single vowel.

## Romanization as a new alphabet

One must be aware of the fact that there are two different reasons for romanization of a language. The reason might be that you want to construct a totally new writing system for everyday use by the native speakers. But it might also like with Korean just be a matter of how to represent the words and the names of the language using the Latin alphabet. But it is important to understand that the way of romanizing is very much dependent on the reason for it. Let us look at the first way.

Many languages around the world in fact, most of them had no script at the beginning of the twentieth century. Linguists have tried to construct writing systems for many of them. The Latin alphabet has been the most widely used. In these cases there is no other way than let the sounds of the language be represented by Latin letters, and there is usually some consensus about how the sounds should be represented. Some vague idea of the Latin pronunciation (though it has changed through the milleniums) is guiding the linguists: *u* stands for ㅜ, *e* for ㅝ etc. When the sounds are not represented in the Latin alphabet one must use two letters or some diacritic mark.

There are also some languages that have changed from another alphabet to the Latin. In the twenties, Turkey adopted the Latin alphabet instead of the Arabic as part of the countrys modernization. The creation of the Turkish alphabet was done in the same way as outlined above. The same goes for the language in Indonesia and Malaysia.

In Vietnamese only the Latin alphabet is used today. Before the twentieth century they used Chinese characters. The romanization of Vietnamese was done already in the seventeenth century (but hardly used until the twentieth century), and that makes the spelling a little different. The world language outside Europe at that time was Portuguese, and thus Portuguese spelling was used to represent the

Vietnamese sounds. Since that time, Vietnamese pronunciation has changed in many ways, and that makes the spelling even more strange for a foreigner (for example is a name like *Dung* pronounced like Korean 똥)

A very special case of romanization is *pinyin*, the system used in Chinas mainland for writing with Latin letters. As the Chinese script is phonetic only in a limited sense (and then related to the pronunciation of the syllables, not to the single sounds), the way to romanize is just as from a language without an alphabet. *Pinyin* is entirely based on the pronunciation.

## Romanization for writing in foreign languages

Koreans are not likely to give up *hangul*, and there is no reason for that. But there must be some way to write Korean names in other languages, and of course its an advantage if a Korean name always is written the same way. But here the prerequisites are different to the languages discussed above.

Let us first see how some other language managed with the same task. It is not very encouraging.

Russian names are written in a lot of different ways in the West. The same Russian politician may have his name spelled different in for example English, German, French, Spanish and Swedish.

The region where Arabic is spoken was at the beginning of the last century controlled either by France or Britain. The result is that Arabic people from Lebanon and Jordan spell their romanized names in different ways though it is the same Arabic name. And to that one must add that also dialect pronunciation, as in Egyptian Arabic, is reflected in the romanized spelling.

When romanizing in the way that is needed for these languages and Korean I think one of the main principles must be to let one letter of the original alphabet be represented by the same letter (or the same two letters if necessary) in the Latin alphabet. The present system of writing ㅈ sometimes as *g*, sometimes as *k*, is confusing. A foreigner who comes to Korea and read the romanized names of the subway stations in Seoul will sooner or later stand looking at a map with only Korean names.

As he has been interested enough to learn the Korean letters he looks for a certain station, but he cannot find it. It is not easy to know that 청량리 was the station he looked for it has always been written with *n* in the places where Korean has ㅈ.

own way of changing the pronunciation in different positions just as my language pronounce *k* sometimes like ㅈ, sometimes like the first sound in ㅈ, sometimes like ㅈ.

A foreigner who wants to learn a little Korean will probably learn the pronunciation rules first of all, just as in all other languages. Even if he uses the Latin alphabet, he can learn that *r* after *ng* is pronounced like *n*.

Some Koreans that discuss the problem of romanization seem to believe that there is one way of writing that would make all foreigners pronounce it correct. I must remind them that the world is not only English-speaking.

Let us take an example: the letter *j* (used to transcribe ㅈ) is pronounced in quite different way in the four European languages English, French, Spanish and German. The German pronunciation (like the first sound in ㅈ) is the original one. The letters *i* and *j* are in fact the same, but some centuries ago it became a custom to use *i* only when the sound was a pure vowel. The same criterion applied to *u* and *v*, who also where one and the same letter.

So, whatever Latin letter is used, Koreans still will have to tell their foreigners how to pronounce them.

## The romanization catastrophe: individual spelling

The need for a uniform system of romanization is apparent when looking at the way persons, companies and organizations write their names.

The first weeks at this university I wrote down all the names of my students with a pencil in the attendance lists, just transcribing them from *hangul*. When the students came with their home-works, many were kind enough to write their names romanized.

The problem was that I couldnt find out who was who when I was looking at the Korean name-list or my transcription. Most used some sort of home-made spelling, usually influenced by English. Now, I only write my students name in *hangul*.

Here I must once more remind you that English may be the foreign language in East Asia, but not in the whole world. In Europe it is (if counting the number of native speakers) the fourth biggest language after Russian, German and French spoken by about eight percent of the continents population. As a foreign language it is of course the biggest, but one must realize that in many countries of East Europe it is easier to find German- than English-speaking people, and in some countries French is the first foreign language. And most of all, the quality of spoken English is very low (people consider often themselves as English-speaking if they can say hallo and know the numerals).

In Africa and the Middle East, French and English are equally spread, depending on the countries colonial experiences.

I have all my life been working teaching Swedish to foreigners, *i e* immigrants and refugees. They come from all over the world, and I must say that less than five percent can take part in a simple dialogue in English though it is known that in average they are better educated than Swedish people (a higher percentage of university graduates than among Swedish people, more years in school than Swedish people etc).

Koreas first lady, who seems to spell her name Lee Hee-ho, must understand that her name in most of Europe hopefully is pronounced 레헤호, but more probably becomes a five-syllable name, 레헤헤헤호. Both alternatives seem to be a little too far away from the real name.

## Conclusion

As I already have written, I am not sure that a change of the romanization of Korean is desirable. But if such a change will be carried through, it should be based on clear linguistic principles, not on some sort of intuition. And most of all, there must be one system if Koreans would like to recognize their names in foreign media.

By Sven-Olof Ohlsson

Associate professor

Department of Scandinavian Languages

Korean Schweitzer, Jang Ki-ryu's life

# Great Doctor who Lightened the Needy's Life

## I. Recalling the Doctor We Know

A few months ago, there was a demonstration against separation of services between the medical doctors and pharmacists. Many doctors took part in the demonstration, which put people to inconvenience who wanted to see a doctor. Although fundamental duty of doctors is curing patients, they ignored it. That is an act unbecoming to a doctor.

This irresponsible demonstration reminds people of a doctor named Jan Ki-ryu.

He dedicated his life to the medical service for indigent people. He took care of the poor when he was a doctor of Bogum hospital. He was not only a doctor but also a respectable teacher who left his trace in the Korean medical history. What generated powers of his life were religious belief and the love of his neighbors. Let's focus on his life which made him to be called Schweitzer of Korea.

## II. His life as Servant to the Public

He was born in Pyungan north province on August 14, 1911. In his family register, however, it is recorded that he was born in 1909. The reason why the official birth record is different from the real date of his birth is that Japanese government expressed sharp criticism on early marriage custom, and his uncle who afraid of that criticism had name enrolled in the family register 2 years early. He was the second son and his father was a scholar of the Chinese classics. His father educated him privately from his childhood, which made him intellectual and have anti-Japanism. His grandmother also had a favorable influence on him. She was a devoted Christian. Though the influence of grandmother Dr. Jang was identified like as a character of the Bible and learned that the main instruction of the Bible is love. After being aware of the love, he could abandon his greed.

Graduating from Uisung school, he wanted to be a teacher of his old school. because he thought that a teacher could teach for the poor for nothing. He, however, decided to enter a school of higher grade, a college because his father wanted him to study more. But his family could not afford even tuition fee, and so he had to choose a school which cost less.

One day, he found himself who wanted to devote to the poor and decided to enter the Kyungsung medical college to be a doctor. He persevered in his studies and graduated from the college as a top of the class. This was the starting point of his life to be a respectable doctor.

When he was 22, he got married to Kim Bong-suk who would be a supporter of his whole life. At first, he had an aptitude for surgical treatment and operated on many patients successfully.

In 1940, he became the chief of Kihol hospital as a reason that he was the only doctor who had obtained certification as a doctor. Other people who dissatisfied with him, however, made him demoted as a head of the department of surgery. He patiently tried to find of the opportunities to understand them. He did his best under these circumstances which was based on his belief in God.

His effort and ability became gradually known to the world. As a result, he was offered to give a lecture in the Kim Il-sung university. In spite of his religion and belief, he was not oppressed by communists. Later, he said "Why I was not oppressed that I was faithful to my duty as a doctor." Communists acknowledged his sincerity and steadiness, and he could receive more public recognition. His effort had continued and he was awarded the first Doctor of the medical degree in the North Korea. Jang Ki-ryu came to the South with his the second son leaving his wife and the other son in the North Korea when the Korean War broke out. He felt heartbroken because he loved his wife and son so much. He decided to devote himself only to treating patients.

At first, he treated patients for nothing at the garage of church. The news rapidly spread over the whole town and many sick people gathered there to be treated by him. The garage needed to expand to cure the increasing number of patients. Jang Ki-ryu established Bogum hospital through fund-raising.

He was in charge of Bogum hospital and he also served as a professor in the Seoul National University. He launched the Chongsipja movement under the banner of helping the needy as soon as he realized limitations to treat patients for nothing. The efficiency of Medical Insurance in Denmark influenced the Chongsipja movement which opened the way of Medical Insurance of Korea. He started fund-raising to help the needy to enact the Medical Insurance. As the movement was inevitably related with money, some people misunderstood him at the beginning of the movement. They thought that he had appropriated the funds for himself. When people pointed at him, he did his best in taking care of patients with steadiness as usual. As a result, his efforts impressed the people and the government



Jang Ki-ryu, his eyes filled with love. He sacrificed his life for neighbors.

accepted his proposal about the Medical Insurance.

He was a modest person to treat patients. He always prayed to God before an operation and tried to achieve his aim. His successful studies about the operation of liver disease made him to be awarded an academic prize. He thought every achievement was given by the God. He organized a small team on the purpose of studying the Bible.

He wanted to live for God and attributed every status he had obtained to God. The motivation of his life was belief in Christianity and he was an idealist when it comes to the religion. The belief made him serve as a doctor to sacrifice his wealth. When he earned some money, he never used money for himself and he always used it to help the needy. Many people who had financial difficulty used to visit him for some help. Sometimes they said to let them leave the hospital. He used to open a back door to help their escape.

The more prosperously the Bogum hospital grew, the more desperate he became desperate. As the hospital was expanding in its scale, maintenance expenses increased rapidly. Jang Ki-ryu regarded honor, wealth and authority as useless things. Moreover he had not even the notion of possession. In this sense, he described the corruption of

Bogum hospital where he had been working for his whole life as a sad thing. He decided to retire and live religious life helping the poor according to Christian

teachings. His motto was to live like a fool. He believed the foolish life which did not concern about the greed was the best way of life in the world. That spirit dominated him throughout his life. He even regarded a thief as a good neighbor. He forgave the thief who had broken into a house and cured him of his illness.

During his life, Dr. Jang put aside his interest. He established a free medical center and tried to live like characters of the Bible. These achievements have made him respectful. Even after having retired from the hospital, he had spent his lifetime helping the needy till his death in 1995.

## III. His Value

If JangKi-ryu might be defined in one word, he is a real doctor for indigent people.

He had never criticized religious corruption and insisted on social reforms. Nevertheless, Dr. Jang was really notable because Dr. Jang suggested a model of service for society based on love of the Christianity. So, he was placed in special position. His voluntary medical service was achieved not by words but by action. When reflecting today's shape which ignores the holiness of the vitality, his life is very instructive and meaningful.

By Yeo Jee-yeon  
argustnc@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## Neo-File

# Impact of CALS on the Digital Economy in the New Millennium

With phenomenal expansion of the global electronic marketplace, the landscape of the digital economy has changed significantly, opening up new perspectives on the development of CALS/EC(Continuous Acquisition and Life-cycle Support/Electronic Commerce). CALS originated in the 1980's in the US Military who was facing a number of problems associated with the procurement, production and support of weapons systems. Those problems were such as too much paper, poor supplier coordination, long cycle times and etc.. CALS can be defined as "a global strategy to further enterprise integration through the streamlining of business processes and the application of standards and technologies for the development, management, exchange and use of business and technical information".

The objectives of CALS can be categorized as follows : The first is to reduce paper and associated costs by using digital information. The second is to reduce cycle time by sharing information electronically within and across organizations to allow processes and activities to be performed concurrently. The third is to reduce error by capturing information "ONCE" and using many times and avoiding data entry errors. The fourth is to integrate enterprises. The modern enterprise is "Virtual" consisting of departments, customers, strategic partners, suppliers & subcontractors, sales & distribution channels, mobile offices and telecommuting employees. The last is to improve agility by using standards and commercial off the shelf technology.

Now, let's take a look at the current CALS situation in our country and abroad.

As part of its efforts to enhance national competitiveness, the Korean government plans to drastically expand the electronic commerce infrastructure in the public sector. The Ministry of Information and Communication(MIC) recently announced a plan to install CALS(Commerce At Light Speed: this concept has been introduced since 1994) systems and business-to-business information systems by 2002, with a \$290million investment.

Under the plan, MIC will expand public procurement over electronic data interchange(EDI) from one percent in 1998 to more than 80 percent by the year 2001 and to 100percent by 2002. It will also promote electronic commerce in small and medium-size industries by distributing standard enterprise resources planning(ERP) programs. To facilitate these efforts, the government will also revise related regulations. Meanwhile, the government plans to encourage the installation of CALS systems between appliance manufactures and their component suppliers, while expanding Web sites

for trade, customs clearance and export mediation.

The Ministry of Information and Communication said it will push for the pilot operation of CALS in electronics, automobile, construction and military logistics. Ministry officials said CALS, which is widely used in advanced nations, will help reduce cycle-times and costs as well as improve product quality in the four sectors.

The full-fledged CALS will be available by as early as April, 2000. B-to-B(Business-to-Business) e-commerce based on CALS will be expanded to eight industrial sectors in 2002. The government will help lay the foundation for the development of standard networks and related systems.

CALS focuses on improving management of an enterprise's technical information so as to give it a competitive advantage. An Integrated Product Database(IPDB) thus becomes the heart of the enterprise, allowing data to be shared by all departments within the organization. The IPDB allows information to be created and reused many times by different arms of the company, including design, documentation, production and marketing. This eliminates errors caused by manual re-entry of data. The ultimate intent of CALS is to improve the timeliness, reduce the cost, and improve the quality of acquisition and support. To that end, a set of procedures and standards for the production, access, management, maintenance and distribution of technical data should be adopted in digital form. Digitized database enables more effective creation, exchange and use of data for corporate system and equipment. The first step to be implemented is phasing out paper document transfer in favor of electronic file exchange.

In the longer term, CALS can develop integrated and sharable product databases and lead to the creation of advanced engineering and manufacturing systems capable of exploiting this new Shared Data Environment. In the United States, CALS was adopted by state-owned agencies including the Department of Defense from the mid-1980's. Japan has in recent years pushed for the pilot in ten industrial sectors.

All in all, CALS/EC can bring about such benefits as productivity improvement, corporate restructuring, and a rationalization of distribution system. Through a reduction of various social costs, it helps create a new social framework and lifestyle. Business should have the primary role to realize a market-led, self-regulatory framework to build trust and confidence in the digital market place.

Ph.D Lee Myoung-ho  
Professor of Business Administration

## Tour on Academia Right of Reply, Means to Protect Privacy Against the Press



There held a seminar at the Press Center on March 24th. 250 people gathered there and participated it.

## I. Power of the Press

As the society develops more and more, the power of the press increase day by day. It is because that the press can bloom public opinion as the same direction it wants. The press, by itself, makes the public opinion by reporting social matters and also concealing the truth. To bring relief into the society is determined not by the importance of the fact but by the interests press want to

persue.

The Korean Society for Journalism and Communication Studies (KSJCS) was established June 6th in 1959. The purpose of this group's establishment is to exchange information with other institutes doing the same works in both inside and outside of the country. The KSJCS is made up of the team containing scholars and the well-educated specializing in journalism and its social

changing character. Many students who are interested in the activities of the institute can also be a membership of it.

The KSJCS has been studying about the journalism of Korea. It has hosted many regular seminars. The results of their research were also published in the form of papers and books. The KSJCS has developed various useful programs which can re-educate the journalists, so as to make them well adjusted in their working field. Above all, observing and criticizing for the society are the most important roles of this organization. The KSJCS held a seminar 'for the settlement of the right of reply as a Korean way' at the Press Center on March 24th. The Argus participated in the seminar and covered several core points of this seminar.

## II. Seminar for the Settlement of the Right of Reply as a Korean Way

### 1. Right of Reply

In the democratic society, keeping the balance among interest groups is one of the important things to be done. For achieving this goal, it is the government's responsibility to control the rights harmoniously among these groups. So the government should legislate the law which can solve the problem caused by conflicts of these groups.

In this respect, the libel laws of one society represents the relative importance that the society put a value on the specific matter between the freedom of speech and the private honor. The libel laws play an important role in protecting the private honor from aggressive and insulting remarks and also providing the proper measures to compensate for the damage occurred by discredit of good name. Besides, the libel laws are also utilized as the method of punishing on the groundless and reckless reports.

In the same way, the right of reply can be explained. The right of reply implies that it makes possible to keep the balance between the freedom of the press and the right of private honor.

### 2. History

The press of France, historically, has been much interfered by the government than any other countries. To put it concretely, the press in France was restrained by many laws and systems like publication censorship, security payment and so on. At the same time, the press became the focus of the criticism, as it had overused the power and reported on the people to the public from an groundless source. Toward the end of the 19th century, after the France Revolution, there gathered a public opinion that the press

must be reformed as soon as possible. Social efforts for reforming the press also followed.

For this reason, it is not strange that the France executive has accepted the right of reply as a basic civic right for the first time. The very first bill which prescribed the right of reply was passed in 1882 by accepting the social claim. The purpose of the law lies on preventing and minimizing the personal harm caused by the press report.

### 3. Side Effects

The right of reply means that one person whose reputation is damaged by the report can get the chance to object to the report. The rebuttal to the report, however, doesn't mean that the report was wrong, because it is not the correction for the wrong report.

In Korea, when the law was enacted, the exact expression about the right of reply was not prescribed. So, no many people had the right concept of the right of reply. They believed the rebuttal as a truth. So, the right of reply played like a indulgence to those whom had done wrong.

Paying heavy compensation by losing at the court for the right of reply, the press can be timid about reporting the fact. So, the abuse of the right of reply can bring about

shriveling the press activities-one of the most important facts in the democratic society.

### 4. Solution

In the aspect of protecting personal honor, retention of the right of reply is natural thing to be kept. It should be guaranteed not by the laws but by morals because the regulation by law can make the press activities put under heavy pressure. It is important that the press accept the right of reply voluntarily.

In Korean society, to guarantee the right of reply by the law is necessary. The criterion, however, must be changed into the way to minimize the infringement of the right of editing, give the opportunity to the person concerned to express their place. In order to do that, the court should strengthen the requisite of the right of reply not to be abused. The press should accept the right of reply for keeping people's worthy opinions.

By Park Won-jae  
argustnc@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

Reviewing the play: 'The Fish Bowl Where a Whale Lives'

# Japanese Drama Making Inroads in Korea

## I. Japanese Dramas Are Performing

Many Japanese films are gaining popularity among Koreans including, Love Letter, Samurai Fiction, Poppo (Train Engineer), etc. What all these films have in common is that they address the issue of daily life. Japanese films often provide a parable of how life should be lived. They seem to go straight to the heart of things and penetrate the root sensibility of human beings. This is what has attracted many people to Japanese films.

Japanese theater is also being staged here. At the 1999 Seoul International Drama Festival, Japanese plays were performed in Korea for the first time. The Japanese drama written by Kitamura called, "How Beautiful the Moon is." was among those Japanese plays featured. The another play written by Kitamura called "The Fish Bowl Where a Whale Lives", which was also well received. And, at present, "Made in Japan" and "The Fish Bowl Where a Whale lives" are the performing plays that the original was written by Japanese.

"The Fish Bowl Where a Whale Lives" is a play dealing with daily life like other Japanese products. Another trait about content of the play is that deals with growth of the young boy like a fairy tale.

And the director of this play is Kim Dong Hyun who is observed that makes visible effect of the play to live well. Therefore, "The Fish Bowl Where a Whale lives" is expected that atmosphere of the play will be warm and pretty.

This play is being performed at Daehakro and that is the second product directed by the dramatic company, Baeksu Kwangbu.

## II. Putting Others Before Yourself

"The Fish Bowl Where a Whale Lives" follows the development of a young boy as he matures. The main character of this play is a boy named Cleo. He always lights up the road lamps and winds up wall clocks in the village in which he lives. He is so proud of this work and considers it his sacred duty.

But one day he can't perform his job due



They are players of this drama "The fish Bowl where a whale Lives".

to an unfortunate mistake. The incident occurs when he meets a man named Kantarentan. He is a normal employee living in the village. Kantarentan always wants to listen to his music box, so he asks Cleo to give him a screw from the wall clock so he can wind up his music box, however the screw came to stuck to the music box.

Therefore, the wall clock comes to a stop and the road lamps go out. As a result, the whole village falls into darkness. In the darkness, murdering, stealing and sacking soon follow and Cleo is forced to assume responsibility for the mishap.

While waiting for Kantarentan, who left Cleo to find a repairman to fix the music box. Cleo has encounters with several people. Meeting with these people leads Cleo to broad eyes of contemplating the world. And, this experience approaches to Cleo as healing disheartening of him.

He meets Matilda and her parents, a beggar, Patio a friend of Cleo, a third-rate actress, etc. Most of these people are from the under class. While they were all going through hard times, they remain cheerful with a positive attitude toward life. The

beggar and Matilda make an effort to console Cleo when he despairs.

While the screw is eventually found, news of Kantarentan's murder soon reaches the village. Disheartened by the news, Cleo despairs, however the beggar offers him some comforting words: "It takes a good heart to put others before yourself. And if you are driven to despair for a time, you can overcome your misery by the same principal that moves the hands of a clock."

Matilda becomes a good friend to Cleo as well. While being a bit course due to her upbringing, she is full of gratitude toward Cleo. When the electric bulbs of the road lamps go out, Matilda is suspected of causing the mishap. But Cleo believes in her, a faith for which he is aptly rewarded.

At the end of the play, Cleo and a repairman leave the village to fix the electric bulbs of the road lamps.

## III. Review and Outlook of the Play

"The Fish Bowl Where a Whale Lives" contains a lot of lessons about life. In the play, the whale symbolizes Cleo and the fish bowl, the world.

Though everyone considers himself a whale, the world, symbolized by the bowl, is too small to accommodate him.

In the scene that the village falls into the darkness suddenly, the darkness means a rugged world. He comes to confuse of the situation from the darkness, however, he doesn't lose warm eyes of the life. This plot of the play makes spectators to think what the life is.

Therefore, Cleo comes to realize through various experiences that the world is not always accommodating. However, he comes to learn that his work is not limited to his personal space, but connects him with others instead. He comes to greet a turning point of the life. Through this, he comes to realize that taking responsibility for others elicits the affection and regard of other human beings. Such a serious and philosophical lesson is well expressed like a fairy tale in this play.

The stage, decorated with road lamps and wall clocks, is decorative and original. And before the play, there appeared an image on a white backdrop, which created the ambience of a fairy tale. The music, resembling nursery songs, only added to the effect.

The performance had a few rough spots it is true. The actors' timing was off. There were noticeable miscues and mistakes with lines. The energy of the actors was impressive however. The beggar was especially effective at expressing the play's theme. Such acting holds up to the scrutiny of the most perceptive critic.

"The Fish Bowl Where a Whale Lives" is an impressive play expressed in the delicate ballad form the Japanese so excel at. The reporter would recommend this fine and delicate work of art to anyone.

By Kim Ji-yeon  
argusculture@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## OVERVIEW

# Aggravate Overconsuming Culture

Credit cards were supplied in Korea, in 1969, for the first time. The credit cards, referred to as "the third money form", were leading us to a "plastic revolution". The significance of this revolution has not gone unnoticed.

One of the reasons that a large quantity of consumption was possible in the USA since 1920, was due to the rise of credit cards. Credit cards upset the people who were reluctant to lend money. Instead of referring to the practice of using plastic as "lending money", the credit card companies used the term "credit", influencing people to think that such a practice accumulated credit in line with the economic performance of advanced nations.

Our country joined the ranks of the advanced nations by utilizing credit cards, externally. It has been revealed that, on average, every adult has two cards. And, 684 hundred million dollars were spent using credit cards as means of transaction in March, 2000.

The credit cards, above all, have the tendency to instigate impulse buying. In recent polls carried out by the Korean Consumer Federation, credit card customers appeared to recognize that credit cards served this function. For example, 24 percent of the respondents said that impulse buying increased after they acquired a credit card. Also, 26 percent of the respondents answered that expenses had increased following their acquisition. They commonly worried about the issues of debt and impulse buying.

And another poll, conducted by Dongyang Group, is also worth noting. Bachelors answered that 73 percent of their credit card debt is run up on bar tabs. And single girls said that 82 percent of their credit card transactions are made buying clothes. This investigation shows just how much credit cards contribute to consumerism.

Also, crime involving credit cards is endemic. The types of crime involved are various and increasing in scope. For example, there are practices of usury involving credit cards, tax evasion through the abuse of credit card discounts, and forgery of credit cards, etc.

The credit card companies have bad aspects as ever. Most of the credit cards companies are trying to persuade consumers to buy imported articles, such as expensive fur products. Some companies prominently insist that the quality of domestically produced goods is lower than that of imported articles, a worrying trend indeed.

At present, the number of young people in possession of a credit card has increased. In fact, cash card users are usually young people ranging in age from the teen years to twenty something. This demonstrates just how effective the banks' campaign to reach the young through marketing has been. Likewise, banks and credit card companies are targeting the young people by exploiting their desire to be unique and distinct.

University students are especially easy prey to the marketing campaigns of the credit card companies. At present, various types of credit cards have been made available for university students. For example, the cards have three designations: a student's card, a traffic card and a credit card. Even credit cards offering credit for an educational fund have been issued. Also, young people are eligible to discounts on certain products if they purchase the item on credit. Above all, credit card marketing is mainly directed at the consumer's desire to be distinct. Because of this, many people have applied for credit cards. And the credit cards are influencing both consumer culture and the economy of entire nations. It is necessary to reevaluate the true meaning of credit at this time. The capitalist economy has grown increasingly dependent on the lending and borrowing of capital through credit.

By Kim Ji-yeon  
argusculture@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

# Self-Supporting of College Student



Now that we're college students, we must feel the duty to make our own money.

In Korea, students usually don't have jobs until they're finished with high school. Until then, students use money that their parents give them and buy the things they need and want. Students usually use their allowance on clothes, accessories like bags and hats, c.d.'s and books. The part time jobs or maybe full time jobs that students have after they graduate high school are pretty much limited. Lots of students work at fast-food restaurants such as McDonalds, Burger King, KFC, PizzaHut, etc. Also working as a waitress or waiter at a coffee shop or family restaurant is common.

Some students work at academies as supervisors and help the teachers by doing things for them like grading papers and copying things for them. The things above are some of the jobs that require hard work with actually not that much of a pay. So what many students, especially college students do is tutoring middle school, high school, or maybe even elementary students. Actually this isn't a easy job either. You have to learn while you teach and that the students look up to you is a great responsibility.

Still compared to the other jobs that students have the ability to do, tutoring is a way to get easy money. In some ways, since students receive so much money in such a simple way, some of them tend to get confused about money and don't respect the value of it.

On the other hand, American students learn to earn their own money at the age as early as third of fourth grade. Usually the parents give their kids allowance depending on how well they do their chores. Chores include washing the dishes, cleaning up their rooms, wiping the floor, vacuuming the

house and just the basic things that children can do at this age if they learn. Another way of earning money is babysitting. Mostly girls do babysitting. Although the purpose is earning extra money either than the allowance you get, the experience to feed a baby or read a book to a kindergartener, or helping a kid with their homework is something that will help while growing up and meeting new people. After students become capable of doing jobs that require more skill and strength, many students get a part time job at restaurants. Students are usually more fond of family restaurants though because in America, it is officially a rule to give the server a tip, 15 percent of the bill. If that 15 percent adds up, you could earn lots of money that has nothing to do with your actual pay. So some students learn the skills they need and work at hair salons, which is also a great way to get tips. When students earn their allowance or get payed from their work, they usually spend money on shopping. Buying things that they wanted or need, like clothes and books and many students save up to but a car.

As you can see from above, there are a variety of ways for students to earn money both in America and Korea. Although it seems very different in America compared to here, actually it is somewhat the same. As you can see, eventually students earn and save their money for similar purposes. There are things that we should learn from American students. Pointing out the fact that American students develop independency more earlier than us is a clue in what we should learn from them. We should try to earn our own things without the help of our parents and we should stop trying to depend on our parents for everything. That way many students will the importance and value of money.

By Park So-yeon  
The writer is a freshman of English Education Dept.

Interview with Lee Hye-kyung, the activist for the feminine culture

# Witch's Hand that Changes the World

There is a woman who wants to be called herself as a witch. She defines the word 'witch' as a woman who challenge to the power. The women who were pointed out as a witch in the medieval times range from intelligent and rich woman to those who were weak and isolated. One common thing between them was that they were both a threat to a men's world. That is why men tried to give the negative image on witches and get rid of them, using the form so called 'witch trial'. Lee Hye-kyung is rather using this 'negative' image on her group. They intend to be 'bad' women and want to put it into their true color.

Lee Hye-kyung is now undertaking many important roles. She is the representative of Korean Feminist Artist Group and consultative member of Development Center of Korean Women, and she also publishes Feminine Newspaper. She places more weight on the role of Korean Feminist Artist Group than others, and she has a great enthusiasm for directing work on the cultural performances. She held the Feminine Film Festival in 1997, 1999 and Feminine Art Festival in 1999. Also she directed the feminist plays including <Mayonnaise>, <One's own room>, and <Go alone like the corn of a cow>. The reporter of the Argus met Lee Hye-kyung to hear her opinion on the feminist cultural activities and its future.

**Reporter: What circumstances lead you to have interest on the feminist cultural activities?**

**Lee Hye-kyung:** It's really hard to say the reason exactly. Personally, I was born and raised in the culturally rich family. Thanks to my mother who was a pianist in the church, we listen to music all the time. My father also enjoyed all kind of arts. Furthermore, there was not a certain boundary between the roles of man and woman in the housework. In my childhood, I absorbed playacting in school, church, home. And even in the bathroom, I made a kind of monologue.

During middle and high school, however, I came to realize that there are too many things girls are not supposed to do. When I



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

attended the university, there were lots of movements under the slogan of "people, democracy, and public". I also joined those activities. The male-oriented atmosphere of all movements made me disappointed.

I began to deny myself and feel certain ashamed because of the big differences between the reality and my background. I made up my mind to begin feminist cultural activities when I was a junior in university.

**R: Do you have any difficulties as an activist for the feminist culture?**

**L:** We have lots of difficulties. Let's discuss them in terms of 'feminism' and 'culture'. I have always wanted to do some work for women. The image of a 'woman' in our society is twisted. When we talk about 'our mother', people often came to their mind the holy image like the Madonna. However, in our daily life, we take all their sacrifices for granted and happened to ignore it.

The 'culture' is pretty much the same. We think that the art is a possession for some special group of people, who were once treated as the lowest class in the past.

Both 'feminism' and 'culture' were always far from power. Thus taking activities for feminist culture is not that easy.

It's as if we made something out of nothing. For this reason, the task is a tough one but paradoxically, it also motivates me.

**R: You have directed many small and big performances. What was the most impressive work to you?**

**L:** Every performance has a special meaning to me regardless of its results. I have inclination to take a missionary work even if there are some obstacles like a financial difficulty. In 1997, when I planned to direct Feminine Film Festival, many people doubted its durability. Though it needed huge cost, we finished the festival successfully already two times. Also our first play <One's own room>, was very touching. In the crossroad of success and failure, we decided to play the work in Dongsungro. And the reaction was very shocking even to ourselves. After every performance, there happened to be kind of a party with the audiences. They told their personal stories and sometimes cried. We shared lots of thoughts. There has been lots of performances and all the works are very valuable to me.

**R: What was the latest performance?**  
**L:** March 8th was the Women's Day. It

began from women labors' movement to 'obtain the equal rights on politics' in the States ninety years ago. There was '3.8 Women's Rally' in Seoul. Many feminist groups gathered and we also participated.

There were lots of declarations on the women's rights. And the catch phrase of the year 2000 is 'the elimination of women's poverty and violence'. In the rally, we performed a musical. We have a plan to continue this musical on the local performances.

**R: Is there any certain standard or direction on the performance?**

**L:** We regard the concept as the most important thing in the directing. We consider the overall situation of cultural background and explore some sensitive issues.

Some of the them were intentional projects. For example, we held a service for the repose of the deceased in 1992, 1993 along with the Council for Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery for our grandmothers who were drafted during the colonial period.

**R: What is your future plan and your wish as an activist of feminist culture?**

**L:** On September and October, there will be a feminist music festival. As for now, it is the biggest event we are planning. We haven't decided the contents and genre of the performance yet. And next year, in 2001, we plan to set up the third film festival.

We are also thinking about the projects using the internet, like opening a gallery and a theater.

In addition, I believe that the feminist activity should be formed under the basis of the art, and culture. The art is a work that takes a long time to complete. I concern those who only chase the splendid outfit of this activity. Yet, quite contrary to their thought, it requires the mind heading towards reason and activity like a labor.

By Hong Joo-hee  
argusculture@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

Debate on the university culture

# Hoping for Unique Culture, Supporting Our Society

## I. Present situation

Some people say that the period of ideology has changed into that of culture. The anti-ideology trend that aroused in our society after the collapse of socialism in east Europe had a direct influence on the public and even on the students in the sphere of activism. As for the culture, there are brisk reflections on the simplified opposition between the existing *Minjung* culture and the popular culture. Moreover, the society is now changing every moment along with the development in media technology. We are going to look into the features of university culture which have lost their true color in this period of great changes.

Actually, the term 'university culture' was coined in the early 90's. In the 80's, the movements required uncompromising belief and self-sacrifice for the political struggle. These days they need broad understanding about politics, economics, society, and culture. Due to the inflow of the popular culture, it is hard to make a distinction between popular culture and university culture. Students' interests became diversified and more individualistic. Moreover the value system of the university students has been changed a lot, for example in their appearances-free styled outfits, a thick makeup, various hair coloring, and their thought on sex, love, culture, and life.

Between existing *Minjung* culture and the flood of the popular culture, many students began to define "What is the real value of the university culture?" In this point of view, the term 'university culture' should contain some alternative meaning.

## II. The performance *Dong-a-ri* on the campus

As a part of the analysis of university students' culture, we are going to take a look at the performance culture on campus. We took some circles as the main objects of our study. Through their history, trends on contents and forms along with the ages, and through the response and participation of the audience, we would like to see the direction they may pursue on.

Among many divisions, there is performance division which includes *Minjung* song *Dong-a-ri* 'New wave', Rhythmic movement group 'New dawn', Federation of *Pungmul* in HUFS, Traditional Masque Study,



Most of the performing *Dong-a-ri* now have some difficulties owing to the decreased interest of students.

'New wave' was organized in 1979 with the explosive advance of a student movement. Like other *Minjung* song *Dong-a-ri*, in the 80's, they led the public on the spots of demonstration to agitative purpose. For that reason, naturally, the contents of their songs were swept by criticisms on political and social issues. And in order to convey the message clearly, they occasionally chose the form of drama that has a plot. They also accompanied mass gathering such as mask dance, *Pungmul*, drama and song in one.

However, as time passes by, they've changed a lot. These days, they prefer the concert style and various genres from folk to rock. They're continually dealing with some big social issues like national unification. Furthermore, they are also trying to approach the resistant against surrounding problems in people's daily life. 'New wave' is now seeking their true color and trying to vary their performance, which makes us to expect the new leap of the circle.

'New dawn' is the first formal group for rhythmic movement in HUFS. It started its activity in 1996. Student movements through rhythmical dance was a kind of sensational issue in those days. They have adopted different forms but there were not much changes in the contents which goes along with the spirit of the times. For example, in

1994, they dealt with the problem related to opening rice market.

However, the vast number of students' interests have been changed. These days, due to the decreased number of the students and their decreased interest, a stagnant atmosphere prevails; the students prefer being an "observer" to being a "participator". As for now, New dawn has performed mostly on a rally or school events and are planning to make their own performance. "We want to pursue the form which all students can enjoy, and we lay emphasis on sharing our thoughts with the students." The representative of 'New dawn', Song Jung-min(BA-98), said.

## III. Problems of the performing culture in university

Most of the performing *Dong-a-ri* now have some difficulties as less and less students join. Compared to the past, it is true that the university is becoming more like a private academy for getting a job. Affected by the timely situation, the IMF crisis led the students only to concern on their own problems. Their biggest goal became to get a job after graduation.

This overall atmosphere of the society doesn't allow any extra activities but taking classes or anything related to their future job. For that reason, many students don't have any interest in *Dong-a-ri* and the students who participate in circle are mostly freshman and sophomore.

On the other hand, day after day, students' level of expectation is becoming rather higher. It is largely because of the strong influence of mass communication. N-generation, so called, who had relatively little chance to join the community culture is only used to high quality of music, nice stage manner, and humorous factors rather than any serious thinking. Instead of participating in the performance, they just want to observe and judge it.

They came to consider the performance *Dong-a-ri* as one of special category in popular culture. This situation naturally

drove *Dong-a-ri* to reconsider the matter of popularity. So the university culture have some inefficient aspect as a 'receiver' culture. The separation between producer and receiver makes the lull in communication in the university.

And last but not least, the strong influence of the mass culture on campus is serious. In the previous years, the university culture was far from the commercial, capitalistic one. That used to pursue the sound *Minjung* community. It was formed through the series of historical events of Korea and the massive number of students had supported it.

However, these days, N-generation are more familiar with closed cultures like *Norae* and PC room. They are controlled by the mass media and become more individualistic. They don't have enough open mind to embrace and participate with the activity of the performance groups on campus.

This indifference of the students inevitably makes them consider the diversified approaching ways to the public. With their efforts, they happened to take some commercial styled using factors of the mass culture, which definitely wander from their first intention.

They are now falling into a dilemma as an outsider who is estranged from those old days when there was a strong uphold base by the public, or the students.

## IV. Alternative proceeding ways

On campus, there are some events that are held regularly every year. They are the orientation workshop, 4·19 memorial marathon, May day, Daedongjae, rural activity, election and so on. As for now, these events are considered to belong to university culture. Those events become meaningful only when they are fully supported by the students. The power of the 80's lies in the campus community culture rather than rallies and meetings themselves.

Consequently, there must be a daily communication in the university. *Nojasaeso* is a good example as an alternative culture on campus. It began three years ago in Seoul National University. There are certain agenda every week and various *Dong-a-ri* take a performance under that agenda. It can induce students' interest on certain issue and form the 'receiver' culture on the campus.

Today's university culture succumbs to the commercialism. Nothing is wrong with the inflow of commercialism. The problem is whether university culture is on the right track. What is certain is that university should be a driving force that can change the society. They should have some experimental features only the amateurs can hold. We hope that the unique culture become to be a strong pillar that support our society.

By Hong Joo-hee  
argusculture@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## Dating on Sunday



Lee Hyun (SC '95)

Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

## To Share Intelligent Properties with Others

As the new academic year commenced, we began to make new plans based on our personal concerns, such as reading many books to raise our cultural level, studying to get good marks and looking for romantic partners to cure our loneliness. This tendency to be too absorbed in our own interests is a worrying trend.

What is unfortunate is that it's not individualism that is to blame. Still, it is hard to see it as a healthy trend. In light of this, there is someone The Argus wishes to introduce, who has plans for HUFS and is trying to make a difference.

Lee Hyun who is one of those attempting to establish the progressive information center and is now writing a white paper about the Learned Society of HUFS. This reporter's first impression of Lee Hyun was exactly as he had expected. He wore glasses and had short hair, which made him look like a normal university student. He even seemed somewhat demure and timid.

After we took our seats and exchanged hellos, the reporter started by asking what the main objective was of founding the progressive information center. He said that the main purpose of the progressive information center was to provide freer access of information on the social sciences to all HUFS students. If you wish to undertake a study in social science, it will instruct you in how to study a particular social studies subject. Compared with the Learned Society, the progressive information center is more inviting to shy students and has more appeal for those who dislike the phenomenon of irregular and sporadic meetings.

As to the question of how he embarked on his quest to establish the progressive information center. He said, "Since I was a high school student, I was concerned about it. It seemed to relate directly to the social situation of the early 90's. When I was a high school student, I had access to the progressive information center, operated by Korea University, which was close to my place. I often visited because of my intense interest in books and as I continued to visited, I began to realize the true meaning of the word "library". A library is not just a place where we read or return books. It is a place where we can exchange ideas on how to improve society. This is one other difference the progressive information center has from other libraries. When I first entered HUFS, there was no organization like it. So, I decided to establish one."

Before the meeting, the reporter heard that he was an learned person and has concerned for social problem. Especially, a problem concerning the women. So, the reporter asked about that. He said "I think, in part of its truistic value, the Feminism is similar to Marxism. That is to say, in spite of the Feminism has some defects, the theory brings out several revolutions in the way of life"

Concerning the question of how he operates with respect to young people, he simply said, "That is not true, I naturally operate it. As soon as he said this, his face turned redder. Because if his modest attitude like this, though he accomplished several good works to HUFS, he was unknown to HUFS students.

Before saying good-bye, I asked him if there was anything he wished to say to HUFS students. He advised us to pursue our own identities as opposed to a position of status within society, because finding oneself had greater relative value in the long run.

The interview left this reporter with the impression that Lee Hyun was a man who thought very deeply and has the ability to persuade you with his logic. The reporter wishes him luck in the establishment of the progressive information center.

By Lee Kyong-min  
argusnatl@maincc.hufs.ac.kr

## ARTICLES WANTED

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

The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

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



## CHAFS

CHAT+HUFFS

Choe Jay-hwa / Cartoonist of The Argus



Struggle to grasp the chairmanship between the two Chung brothers!



Cheabol Reform!



The image of Korea to be improved



Growing up needs pain