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## Seminjeon Entered Real Stage to Show World Folk Culture

Starting from September 26th until October 13, the 5th World Folk Festival of Arts, Science & Culture (WFFASC) was held. It addresses people's lifestyle and nature and the various concerns of about 20 countries on the subject of "Hope for the New Millennium".

During the opening ceremony on September 26, the festival opened with a bang. It was held in the open theater of Wangsan Campus. After that "Buena Vista Social Club" was shown as the opening movie of the intramural film festival, one program of WFFASC.

The intramural film festival was held for three days from September 26 to September 28 in the small theater and in the open theater on Wangsan Campus. "Due to the lack of public relations, few students came to watch the movie." Yoon Hye-shin (F-98), a person concerned, said.

WFFASC in this year is divided into four parts. These include the world folk performance at the KBS Hall on October 6th to 7th, the world folk food exhibition at the Marronnier Park and the Korean National Open University on October 2nd to 3rd, the world movie festival in the Jungdong



Yuldongpae celebrates the opening ceremony of WFFASC at open theater of Wangsan campus on September 26.

A&C on October 3rd to 5th and the world academic festival at the Wangsan campus on October 10th to 12nd.

The world folk performance which reveals the best qualities of HUFs shows the lives of human beings who have lived to reclaim history and make the future. In the folk food exhibition, the foods of North Korea were on display for all to sample. In

the world movie festival and the world academic festival, many events were also prepared.

"WFFASC is the event which brings together the scholarly societies of each department. Through WFFASC, I wish for scholarly societies to be active." Sohn Jang-hyuk, the chairman of the preparatory committee said.

## Representatives Gather for Fall Semester

A semi-annual meeting for the Expanded Management Committee was held on September 26 in classroom 3401 of Imun Campus. A total of 55 representatives from each classified college in HUFs gathered to present papers on school matters before they came up for discussion at the upcoming Total Student Representative meeting in October. This meeting was rescheduled from September 22 when the representatives were short of the fixed numbers needed to hold a meeting. The meeting was, however, delayed again, for one hour this time, due to other college meetings some representatives had to attend on the same day.

Kim Yoon-hwan (IC-97), president of the GSC, started the meeting with explanations on newly added student regulations. Bylaws on student elections were read over with no objections from the seated 29 representatives. One regulation, the 4th provision, stipulated that the Central Management Committee was to work in proxy when the GSC was not formed. Another emphasized that an identification card with a recent picture of oneself was needed in order to vote in the school election.

The Committee for Oedae Development announced its plans to improve the school environment. The central issue demanding immediate implementation concerned the

fortifying of the poll on students' opinions. It was not a new idea to set up a complaint box to listen to criticisms and commendations, but was counted as one of the important ways to create a better campus. Students can complain about office employees at the school, and an educational service program is in the works for those who were impolite.

Matters of particular concern were: watching out for professors that were suspended for injustice, securing of a school foundation (possibly municipilizing or nationalizing the school), and the continuous protesting by students and citizens for the reunification of the two Koreas.

## Wangsan GSC Stresses Unity For Lasting Struggle

General Students Council took advantage of an important opportunity on September 26, which was to let students know their aims in the second semester in order to correct the mistakes of the school authority concerning student welfare, which it announced at the beginning of this semester. They had led active struggles for the reduction of registration fees and addressing student welfare concerns such as chronic traffic problems, increasing the number of school buses on campus in the first semester.

The Wangsan Regular General Students Meeting (RGSM) was held in the open theater with an opening ceremony for the 5th World Folk Festival of the Arts, Science & Culture on September 26.

Firstly, the director of the GSC, Lee Young-ki (H-94) balanced accounts

for last semester and over the summer vacation. He explained main points to students according to the purpose behind each important event.

Following the director's speech, there were enthusiastic speeches concerned with the abolition of the national security law and the closing of the rifle range in Maehyang-ri, the president of Press Council, Kim Kyum-sin (Ch-97) said. "The national security law is a pointless law now that people believe that unification is just around the corner and who believe that North Korea is no longer an enemy we must oppose, but rather a friendly nation. Some infringements upon personal rights by policemen must be pointed out and must be corrected promptly, such as police interrogations, abusive language, and other severe violations." She emphasized that students studying in

the same classroom are wanted by police without having committed any crime.

Wangsan GSC conveyed the vivid situation to students of the pain felt by the residents of *Maehyang-ri*, which has been used as a rifle range of the US army stationed in Korea through the farmer-student solidarity activity held over the summer vacation. To arouse students' interests in *Maehyang-ri* and highlight the serious problems there, the process of struggling against the activities of the US Forces in Korea was raised again in this place. *Maehyang-ri* was said to have received considerable attention from the people and the struggle there has continued against the US government.

Finally, the president of GSC, Lee Song-beom (Ph-90) began his speech by introducing himself clearly in a

powerful voice: "My answer to the question of how I can be a man of my word is to stick to my word when I am elected. I am going to struggle unceasingly for the students of Wangsan Campus only. The lowering of registration fees and the abandoned plan to reorganize school departments, increase the number of school buses, and the establishment of a Dongari room will be the main subjects in the struggle in the second semester." He showed his firm hopes and plans by raising his hand from his waist. The activities of the GSC which exist for the benefit of the students must remain in the forefront of our minds. At the open theater, there are not many students today, but constant efforts will be made to bring more students out to these events.

## Model U.N. Debates on New World Security for Human Being

The 24th Model U.N. General Assembly was held on the Friday 29th of September in Aekyung Hall. The Model UN was hosted by the General Student's Union of HUFs, supported by the General Alumni Association with many people participating. The participated 14 countries were being presented on the theme "Establishment of the New Dimensions of Security for Peace and Coexistence of Human Race".

The representatives of the countries were Korean students came from various universities in the nation, speaking each native languages.

The assembly were carried out in three major sessions. That is food environment and the human rights' security. Each sessions were carried out in the following order. The

keynote address of some countries then to the debates and the Chairman concluding. The representatives debated about the subject in the point based on each countries.

The first session on the food security, they discussed on the freedom of trade and by a vote agreed on establishing a committee to test the safety of the generically manufactured corps. The next session on the environment safety, there were a big debate between the developing countries and the developed countries on the decreasing ozone layer. Lastly on the session involving the human rights' security, they discussed on enlarging the range of the sufferers and on mitigating the tensions between areas to prevent the sufferers from happening.

## Continuous Bombing Threaten People in Maehyang-ri

On September 21st, a US fighter plane bombed *Nong* Island after circling around it several times. Fragments of bombs flew at people who were fishing in the safety zone 8000 feet away from the island. Even more shocking is the fact that the bombing raids were conducted on the coast nearest to point where people were actually fishing.

Inhabitants of *Maehyang-ri* said, "The shrapnel flew toward the wharf, so people had no choice but to stop work and look for the shelter from the shrapnel. These were not accidents, but the results of government indifference to human rights."

Civic organizations announced on the 18th that the closure of the US bombing range at *Maehyang-ri* is the best and most sound solution to the

problem. Every other solution is meaningless after the Defense Ministry's publication for its solution to the *Maehyang-ri* problem.

On the 22th, 11 residents of *Maehyang-ri* occupied Nong Island without showing any patience toward the worsening problem. Various cultural events and performances were held under the theme of settling the peace at *Maehyang-ri* on the 23rd. 3000 people including students, residents, and civic activists participated in the events.

There is no easy solution to the *Maehyang-ri* problem. Arousing public opinion is the key to solving the current problem. If not, US army's conscienceless criminal acts on Korean society will continue.



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Editorial

Watch Your Step Before You Leap

Relations between the two Koreas since the historic June summit have something in common with the Shanghai joint declaration between Richard Nixon and Mao Tse-tung in 1972, which turned out to be a real milestone in the international political scene. Nixon's bold decision to make a political overture to China, which had no diplomatic relations with the West, made the meeting possible. This is the same bold stroke that Kim Dae-jung made in reaching out to North Korea. North Korean leader Kim Jong-il has some similarities with Mao Tse-tung's in terms of openness to dialogue and discussion.

The June summit was the beginning of a process that can change the deep-rooted distrust plaguing inter-Korean relations into one of mutual reconciliation and eventual reunification. Recently, like the previous arrangement under the Shanghai joint declaration, the expectations of both Koreas have been realized in the form of political and economical cooperation. It is true the political and social atmosphere toward North Korea has changed, and those changes have resulted in many historic events, such as reunions of divided families, ministerial talks, cross-border railroad links, and a joint parade of participants from the two Koreas in the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. The world watched as 180 athletes representing the two Koreas marched side by side under a single flag, depicting an undivided peninsula in blue on a white background. The joint parade, the first since the territorial division of the peninsula half a century ago, signified a historic moment for the Korean people, who are struggling to overcome the legacy of the Cold War.

In addition, the agreement to build a cross-border railroad link, as well as the construction of an adjacent highway, has created a social atmosphere of reunification. The railroad is about to play an important part in opening a new chapter in our national history. This should remind Koreans of the old saying that a journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step.

Considering the previous historical landmark made by Richard Nixon, however, he succeeded in holding an historic summit, but failed to bring an end to the Cold War due to domestic confusion. It is time to turn our attention to domestic politics and the economy before it is too late. Urgent problems, which have caused tremendous suffering for the people, have caused the people to lose confidence in the government to a dangerous extent. There are many people who have suffered as a result of changes in the medical system, and the soaring price of oil and economic crisis has left middle and low income people in a hopeless situation. The government should find a way to end people's pain as quickly as possible.

Skeptics point to the possibility of the country slipping back into an economic morass. The looming fear of a second economic crisis is perceived as an injustice by the majority of people, particularly at the grassroots level. The financial crisis inflicted enormous pain on middle- and low-income groups, who now face the fear of another crisis before they have even begun to reap the benefits of the economic recovery.

The US had spent seven years setting up diplomatic ties with China after the Shanghai joint statement because of internal disorder. Promoting foreign policy initiatives requires domestic stability and the support of public opinion, but the government of South Korea has lost the confidence of the people. Thus the present situation also threatens future relations between the two Koreas. If the loss of political stability results in social disorder, the benefits of the inter-Korean joint declaration will be lost.

The government should not lose any time in repairing the damages incurred by his administration. Without completing the reforms in every sector of society, the government won't be able to prevent the country from slipping back into crisis politically and economically. This will result in irreparable damage to the government and to the welfare of the people, not to mention inter-Korean relations.

Visiting Jo Soon-hyung of the New Millennium Democratic Party

“Don’t Do as Romans Do When in Rome”

Knowing the ideograph frame written by President Kim, Jo Soo-hyung said, “The article is my view of life that a gentleman can keep company, but should never allow himself to be assimilated. That is, to keep good company in life is important, but to be assimilated by other people isn't necessary.”

The member of the National Assembly, Jo Soon-hyung, has demonstrated his philosophy through his achievements. Since the 1981 dictatorship period, he started to see the members' lives as being independent of any party. He has been active in politics in times of crisis like “the affair in front of Korea University in 1985”, but doesn't want to be assimilated as just another member.

He has held consistently to the same policies for local constituencies without regard for politicians with partisan support. He, also, became a star of inspection of the administration by his keen indication. Elected to the parties' highest committee in August, he took the initiative in pushing on for the revolution of election, which doesn't use the money and the block. His recent criticisms of the ruling party aroused the sympathy of a large number of people.

His service on the National Assembly for 20 years began under the dictatorial regime of Chun Doo-hwan. In the 1981 general election, his uncle Jo Yoon-hyung, was banned from running against other democratic politicians by law under Chun's iron rule. The government responded by creating the pretended opposition party. Wishing to halt the conspiracy, the democratic front needed a more competent person, so it turned to Jo Soon-hyung.

After much agony, Jo yielded to the persuasion of his uncle and agreed to do the work. He was indifferent to politics at first. Because his family has always been deeply connected with politics he did not feel the same commitment to politics as the rest of his family. His father, a doctor Jo Byung-ok, was the president of the Democratic Party in the 1960 presidential election. He was the only person who could stop the long-term dictatorship by Lee Seung-man, however, the dream of the memorable hero was shattered when he died of cancer in the run up to the election.

Succeeding his father, his two brothers joined the opposition party. His uncle, Jo Yoon-hyung, also took the same lonely road by becoming the Speaker in the National Assembly. He asserted that too many family members in politics is bad, but the political situation called for new blood. And the new blood put up more of a fight against the government than they expected. “The affair in front of Korea University” in 1985 is a typical example of his integrity and courage. This situation was as he stated above. The student movement was a great wind in 1985. The government was deeply intimidated by the movement. At the time, some opposition party members with Jo went to Korea University in an effort to participate in the student rally at the invitation of students.

The security government, however, blockaded their access over worries of a union between students and the opposition party and proceeded to prosecute them for violation of the Law concerning Assembly and Demonstration. The trial over the affair, which took place over a period of three years, was hard on him. However, the affair triggered more struggle against the government. After the democratization struggle in 1987, his activities were full of energy in many sectors including the parliamentary investigation.

His acute perception in the 5.18 investigation is well known to many people. Also, he introduced several reform bills to overturn the unjust laws of government, and now is promoting many reform projects as a member of the ruling party.

“Originator of the Split Bamboo”

This is his other nickname. As we know, there were many politicians named “split bamboo,” however, they were only opportunists who catered to popular tastes. Not so with Jo Sun-hyeong. His rules and beliefs are already famous among other politicians, who view them as an extreme form of stubbornness.

Above all, he holds fast to his own views whether the platform of the party is favorable to the government or not. The recent stubbornness he has displayed is sending out rays of light again. This concerns the introduction of a system of appointing special prosecutors. The introduction was formerly a party platform before the Democratic Party became the ruling party.

After several absurd affairs, of Democratic Party the forcible style of the leaders repelled the other parties and many people. But the Democratic Party members fell silent at the President's words with the exception of Jo's speaking. He said, “I don't obstinately maintain my belief, but I think that the introduction of such a system is needed for the sake of national development. To alter my views in order to come into line with the party platform is an act of treason against the nation and myself.” He, also, criticized the “money election” with the motto: “No money-organization election”. He was not elected, admitting that it is so meaningful.

“Statesman as textbook”

His stand against the party platform is very awkward in the current politic situation. Korean politicians still haven't broken away from partisan politics, forming political cliques and accepting bribes. In this situation, his prominent activities have created a great sensation to the convenient politicians, causing a chain reaction among young NA members. Of course that is not all. He was also selected by many newspapers and civic groups as the best NA member. Nevertheless, what grants his reforms meaning, more than any achievement of his, is his durability. The durability based on rules and beliefs offers hope for politic reform.



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

By Jeon Kyu-man  
Editor of News Section

Teacher, oh My Teacher

Professor on the Move for HUFSSans’ Better English



Lee Young-hwan  
Dean of Business & Commerce College

An English contest was held from late September on. Any student from the Business & Commerce College can participate in it. The winner of the contest receives a scholarship. The Dean of the Business & Commerce College, Lee Young-hwan, introduced the scheme after being appointed dean of the college. After a discussion with the vice-president, he decided to hold an English contest to increase the English ability of students.

There is a reason that he decided to hold an English contest. This resulted from his recognition of the importance of English

very early, so he did his best to study the global language, English. He used to read the Korea Times and felt angry because of the foreigners' misunderstanding of Korea, so he wanted to correct them by sending contradictory articles against the column to the company.

One day, the Korea Times asked him to write a regular column. His articles have been carried once a week for about a year and a half after he agreed to do that. As a result of these constant efforts, he was picked up as a student to receive a Fulbright-Hays grant from the US government with an offer to pay all his expenses during his stay in the US. Two important facts that made him so lucky emerged from his story. As a college student, he made steady efforts to study, especially English. He scored highest in the TOEFL test recently. His habit of sending articles to the Korea Times also played a great part in him being chosen. Because the United States places a high value on diversity of experience as well as study, these experiences in English have contributed to the idea of an English contest.

In addition to the English contest, this professor has another scheme for increasing the students' English ability, while at the same time paying lots of attention to HUFSS' development. He insists that there must be one class in the department with lectures in English to make HUFSS more international and to improve its image. He, himself, delivers a lecture at the graduate school of global business. Another way is to make almost all HUFSSan get acquainted with native English speakers in order to exchange letters regularly. To make use of HUFSS' special resources, school authorities should offer part-time jobs to students who speak English as an official language to correct the student's mail. He also claims to have exchanged e-mails with pen pal friends for several years.

In general, there is a tendency for professors and students to not be very close. However, this rule cannot be applied to this professor. He does not wear a necktie on the reason why he thinks that the authority of a professor should not come from the necktie he wears, but from the research papers he publishes. He also has an interesting and impressive anecdote: A student of the Spanish Department who takes his class came to him and asked him if he could work at the office of computation & calculation. There, the student learned the computer for years. At present, he gives lectures on the web-master at several conglomerates and companies.

The reason on not wearing a necktie The reporter met him at the professors' lounge, where he was neatly dressed in a suit and sports shoes without a tie. After being received the question of why he wore sport shoes with a suit was raised. He answered that it was comfortable for his daily activities, which included jogging every day. Even though it was a short time with him, he gave the impression of being warm-hearted and kind unlike other professors. The reporter sympathized with that Spanish student who asked the professor for a part-time job.

By Song Hye-min  
Associate Editor of News Section

Letter to The Argus

Don’t care vain universities’ rank

A few days ago, one of the prestigious press in Korea released a report in which there are lists calculating universities' rank by examining such thing as educational facilities, research activities.

Unfortunately, HUFSS didn't even rank in top twenty. At first glance, I thought it was absolutely 'Non Sense', but ridiculously I could not help but admit that it was a possible result. In fact, our campus is too small, however, that is not all.

HUFSSans! Let's shrug such a worldly report off. But at the same time, each members of HUFSS, students, professors and school authorities respectively tried to make an all-out effort to make HUFSS better. It's not for those who respect earthly things but for us.

•  
Park Jung-young (E-98)

“What’s your purpose of coming to college?”

There once was a survey comparing the average amount of studying times of college students in five countries including Korea. The result was depressing. It showed that 58% of Korean students study for less than two hours a week, and 32% of them don't study even for an hour, while in America, Germany, England and Japan, 66 to 71% of students study for more than five hours week for a lecture.

I wonder now why we fought so hard to get into university. Was it just to achieve the freedom which we had longed for six years of middle and high school? It certainly shouldn't be that way.

To spend four years of college life more meaningfully, first of all, it is not too much to say that it depends on how well we plan our free times. For we get to have much more free times, six months of vacations in a year for instance, than we ever had.

But more importantly, we must have a clear idea of our goals in future. The four years in college is when we get a chance to learn to design most of details in our life.

Here I challenge all of you who are reading this article, to think hard and give yourselves an answer to the question “what is your purpose of coming to college?”. We must remember that the freedom in college life which we worked so hard to achieve, must be used to enrich our future and the society we belong.

•  
Kwon Myung-ji (E-00)

Sending cheer to all korean athletes

The Sydney Olympic started at the middle of September and a global world is filled with heat and passion which comes from Sydney. Thousands of athletes from almost

200 countries are participating in the game to show their abilities and to get the honor by winning the medal.

Korea is not an exception in this Olympic mood. Almost all Koreans are busy watching the games of Korea on television cheering the athletes of South Korea and also North Korea.

If athletes become to lose the game at the decision of the contest although they did their best in the game, people watching the TV always put blame on them rather than show appreciation for a player's efforts. The winning of an athlete from other country deserves to be celebrated and efforts of our athletes are also worthy of praising.

In our society, the above mentioned fixed idea needs to be corrected and to comprehend the real meaning of work with sweat of athletes. Concluding the essay, I expect nice games of two Koreas.

•  
Park Won-jae (Af-99)



Jung Su-nam / Cartoonist of The Argus



# College Entrance System for The Privileged Again

## I. Where does the Entrance System Stand?

The annual college entrance examination known as ‘su-neung’ in Korea, is around the corner once again. High school seniors and students retaking the exams are frequently spotlighted by the media at this time of year. They are portrayed as pale-faced and unhealthy from the pressures of studying in-doors all year round.

But this year, an additional piece of news was added to upset those preparing for the entrance exams. The current college entrance exam is about to become obsolete this year, restricting current high school seniors from entering college after the year 2001. So the number of students taking the exam for the class of 2001 is skyrocketing and colleges are competing to entice the best students.

After ‘suneung’ was settled on as an official entrance exam, three chances were given to applicants to get into college in Korea. One of the openings is called ‘susi-mojib’ or admission on demand. Colleges start ‘susi-mojib’ before ‘suneung’ is taken, so it’s a way of entering school without going through ‘suneung’, whereas ‘suneung’ is compulsory in the other two kinds.

The intention of ‘susi-mojib’ is to draw out the individuality and aptitude of each student. The starting point of ‘susi-mojib’ was the recognition that only the academically-gifted-in-every-way could obtain a college education, a system that seems to have come apart at the seams. Colleges were searching for students with special talents. If a student was talented in certain subjects that a college approved of, one was able to apply regardless of his or her ‘suneung’ scores and get tested among the ‘susi-mojib’ applicants.

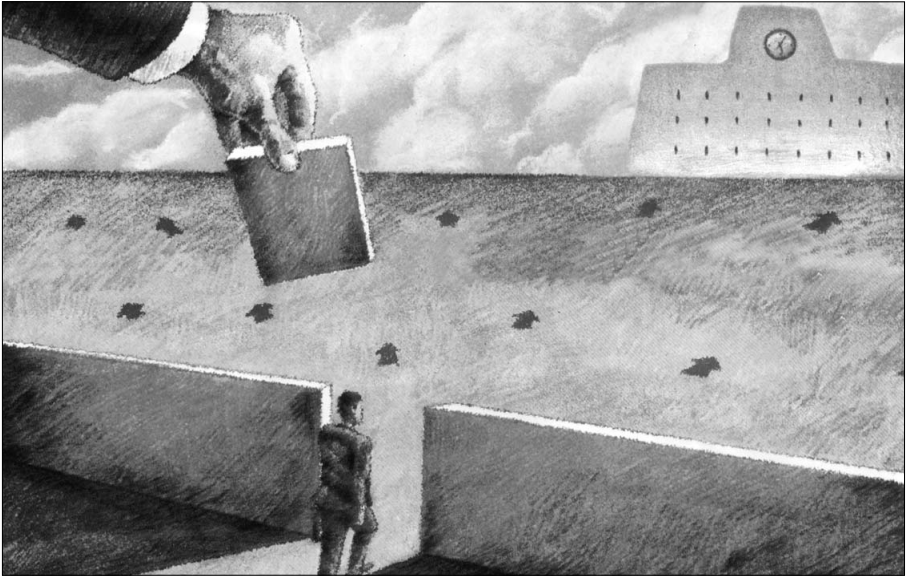
Recommendations from school principals, and outstanding work in the fields of science or math were just some of the standards colleges put forward for susi-mojib. As more students showed interest, it widened its range to include all kinds of talents for qualifications.

## II. Can English alone be a commodity used in exchange for ‘suneung’?

TOEIC and TOEFL is the common means of conducting English tests for prospective employees and college students wishing to study abroad and has also become one of the ways of applying for susi-mojib. Like most universities, HUFS held its susi-mojib in September. For 3 days, from Sept. 14-16, the registration office at the main building of Imun Campus was crowded with applicants turning in their application forms. “I’m applying with my TOEIC scores,” said a high school student in line for registration at HUFS’s susi-mojib. “It hasn’t been long since I came back from America, so my Korean is not fluent enough to take the suneung. I think my TOEIC scores offer the best chance for me to enter HUFS.” The main purpose for selecting good English speakers through susi-mojib is to cultivate students of such ability. Judging from the reaction on campus, however, the school body does not seem very supportive of the idea. “I hear them joking around in English and it’s rather annoying,” said a sophomore of the Japanese Department. “I heard that they can’t even keep up with the rest of the class when the lectures are in Korean.”

“Being good English speakers doesn’t make them eligible enough to enter university, when the majority of us have gone through the course of studying for suneung in high school,” a freshmen of the French Department complained. Students that have entered HUFS through TOEIC/TOEFL in susi-mojib have a few words of their own to say on the subject: “The school let us in because we were up to HUFS’s standards. What’s disappointing is that the school doesn’t have any program that suits our needs. As long as we are students here, I think we deserve the education they promised us,” contended a freshmen of English Department.

School administration officials have acknowledged this problem among the students. “For equality in terms of opportunity, we can’t restrict certain students from entering our school just because others think it is unfair to let them in,” remarked C.H. Kim, an administration official. “My suggestion is that classes should be divided



Lee Min-a / The Argus

according to the academic levels of each student. This might offer a solution.”

## III. How do schools choose “the talented”?

HUFS asks for any of the three certificates: TOEIC, TOEFL, or FLEX for one to prove one’s ability in a foreign language. For Imun Campus, requirements call for over 570 in TOFEL, 820 in TOEIC, and 161 in FLEX (Wangsan Campus required 520/760/141). Such scores take 70 percent of the selection. The rest of the 30 percent consist of an interview and an oral examination in the language that the examiner applied with. The problem is that oral exams are given in the foreign languages concerned. This may sound essential to test students’ fluency in a language. But it has the result of letting the ones who have been abroad pass the exam, while Korean natives may be hardworking and more capable of entering school.

Apprehending such an outcome, Kyunghee University put relative importance on completing an essay in Korean, which is also required for passing Kyunghee U.’s susi-mojib. Similarly, Yonsei University set up high standards for distinguishing the best students. Not only is a TOEIC certificate

required, but an award from a nationwide foreign language speaking or writing competition, report cards from high school, an interview and more essays are just some of the obstacles they go through.

## IV. Waiting for HUFS to come up with a counter plan

The policy on education in the year 2002 is that the three openings presently existing in the college entrance system should be reduced to two. This means that susi-mojib is going to play a bigger part in the educational system. Still HUFS doesn’t seem to have any idea on the upcoming changes. “School policies just don’t work like that. There are procedures to go through for a new system to settle in,” protested a concerned party, refusing to give his name. HUFS should prepare more to succeed in enticing the best students. The standards for qualification can be fortified. If this is unfeasible then there should be an alternative plan to support the deficiency.

By Lee Min-a  
Reporter of National Section

## Feminism Rising to Surface

HUFS’s Women Student Council(WSC) is holding a Fall of 2000 Feminism School, a workshop on Feminism for the first time. A preparation meeting was already held on September 22. By turning in the application form and a participation fee of 7000 won, applicants received a workbook to study while at Feminism School.

The workbook consists of essays and excerpts from recommended reading materials on Feminism. Some of the subjects listed are the Korean householders law, prostitution, and the identity of women in the Korean society.

For 4 weeks, participants will meet every Friday at 5 p.m. to discuss the topics given in the text. Park Jung-mi from Seoul Graduate School, is the invited speaker to lead the seminars during the sessions.

Feminism School, sponsored by Seoul University’s Women Committee was already held during the summer vacation.

Spontaneous support and numbers of students showed such interest that HUFS decided to conduct its own workshop this fall. “People are interested in Feminism but some of the biased thoughts about the women rights movement has prevented them from learning more,” said Lee Jung-hwa (V-97), member of WSC. Lee and other members of WSC couldn’t help doubting the success of this workshop as not many people were involved in such activities.

But now WSC is delighted that so many HUFS students and students from other schools are interested in signing up for the workshop. ale students were also eager to learn more on Feminism. Lee added, “The workshop will consist of discussions and seminars. But we are also going to have some time out at a nearby pub after the sessions. It’ll be a way to talk more openly. It’s going to be educational and fun.”

## Reporter’s Note



## Reviving Academic Seminar

It has been said that the academic seminars has been decreasing in number and quality in HUFS. Except to some academic society, many societies don’t read a paper on their subjects. Peoples, also, don’t have a concern which don’t change was ahead of the times. In Fact, the seminar of some society is to make a sleep for audience, because, they are only speaking places of themselves.

Firstly, the lack of advertising. Most people are not aware that there are a great number of seminars conducted throughout the years. Only the people interested might find the information on the seminars through the internet or so. If people are not familiar with the fact that seminars are taking place, how in the world can they participate?

Second problem is that the seminars are known to the public as a boring or hard thing. This is because most of the seminars are carried out in the same form. The lecturer making speeches in a certain amount of time. The aim of these seminars are to study and

exchange the knowledge people have on a topic. If the aim is carried out, the forms can differ.

Another problem of the academic seminars is that lack of creativity. In the seminars, public officials are asked to come and make speeches. But as these people are very busy, they seem not to prepare a creative speech just for this seminar. They usually bring in a piece of writing which has been used for a different purpose. Therefore, there is no distinct characteristics of each seminars with similar topics as well.

The academic seminars should become closer to the people. Empty seats in the seminar hopefully will fill up in a not too distant future.

By Kim Na-hyun  
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

It may be hard to imagine a professor not studying. The school authorities have announced a project to adopt the annual salary of professors after this semester. The authorities have stated that, “The introduction of the annual salary system must be settled without delay, because the academic achievements of HUFS professors is meager. The system in combination with some piecework system will enhance the desire of professors to conduct research.” To follow a fixed plan, however, seems to be contrary to the expectations of authorities.

Above all, the annual salary system was promoted after the 1998 IMF crisis, but the benefits of the annual salary

system has not been proven yet. The system, of course, can guarantee more research and achievement. Nevertheless, it will lead to excessive competition and a sense of incongruity among members of the meetings. The principal behind the annual system will naturally lead to the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer without more appropriation. Since the university is considered a sanctuary of study, it is undesirable for professors to pursue more money.

Realistically, the system also has a fatal defect. The system is based on a piecework evaluation system, when it is vital to have a fair evaluation process. That is just the faculty evaluation system. However, the evaluating procedures of these systems have still not been established.

At the present, a similar evaluation system is enforced at HUFS, but the system only collected the theses without an examination of theses and introduced the theses that have been printed in magazines of critical theory. A key point of the annual salary system is that only a piecework evaluation system is able to determine a clear evaluation procedure. If the procedure is not prepared before the introduction of the piecework system, the

administration of the school may fall into disorder. In the sorry situation, to enforce the introduction of a piecework evaluation system as a plan is not possible.

The introduction of an annual system, also, has to be reconsidered, because, the professors are likely to rebel. The system is unprofitable in an academic setting except for those who are evaluated as able professors. Adoption of the system is in accordance with former salary system. The distribution of pay according to rank will produce a situation in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer in the faculty society. The fact that professors will refuse to accept these terms is as clear

as day. Also, some professors appointing the school authorities have another intention in the introduction of the annual system. They insisted, “The unprepared system will very likely be administered as an arbitrary

evaluation by the school authorities. It may be designed to tame the professors who say something disagreeable about the school.” Seeing how the school authorities behaved in former semesters, this scenario is quite likely. In fact, the appointment issue that failed against the principle is a hot potato at HUFS.

The school authorities didn’t look for a resolution with professors, however, carried out the appointment self-righteously instead. It stands to reason that they should feel some distrust toward school authorities. The annual salary system debate can’t bring to successful agreement unless the school takes the complementary measures in good faith. In the present situation, the introduction of the system has to be reconsidered through dialogue with faculty members. The bungling remedy is worse than the disease in this case.

By Jeon Kyu-man  
Editor of News Section

## Law Societies Held Banquet in Popular

From 18th to 28th of September, 7 academic societies of Law colleges held “2000 Academic Festival of Law College” in the hall and theater. The festival was a place to read a paper on various subjects of 7 societies as only festival of major field in HUFS. Because of thorough preparation and consistent management of the societies, many students responded to this festival. On the other hand, the event was held by drawing a line between 4 symposiums in the first week and 3 mock trials in the second week.

The opening event of festival on September 18th was the symposium titled “ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), Environment and Human Rights” of International Law Society. In the symposium, the environmental pollutions of US Army was presented concretely, some participants pointed out the unjust problems in the environmental policy of US Army.

On the second day, the symposium of the Social Science Society was held concerning the basic right problem of Korean pro-baseball players. It was the place to draw up a plan to guarantee their right through concrete measures about their lawful status. The students appealed to participants about awareness of the

critical status of the star players like Park Chan-ho.

The Labor Law Society held the Last symposium with the title of “Be cut or be slashed”. That is a subject about basic rights of casual workers. The discussion began with a poem “For peaceful evening” by Park No-hae, the datum showing the tragic reality of casual workers such as those who went on strike at Lotte hotel, evoked a tangible atmosphere. The symposium which raised the subject, didn’t forget the comment on Neo-liberalism which was a root cause of the problem.

The second week of the festival was filled with three mock trials. The trials, like plays created a friendly atmosphere with humorous remarks to cause the participation of more students. The first trial on September 25 gave a decision about responsibility damage from smoking and the illegality activity. The forensic eloquence of the Civil Law Society showed a new notion about smoking damage.

On September 27, the second trial was conducted by the Criminal Law Society, about the sexual violence in the cyberspace. The Public Law Society, also, held a constitution trial about the system of fingerprinting.

## Bulletin Board

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| ● September 30-October 3 | Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity of Imun campus    |
| ● October 5              | General Representatives Meeting in Imun campus       |
| ● October 9-12           | HUFS World Film Festival in Imun campus              |
| ● October 9-20           | Cancellation of application                          |
| ● October 13-15          | Deadline for application of retaking subject         |
| ● October 23-27          | Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity of Wangsan campus |
| ● October 30-November 8  | Midterm examinations of second semester              |
|                          | Wangsan Athletic Meet                                |

## CAMPUS BRIEFS

### Students with Labors Demanded to Policy Switch

The Labor-Student Solidarity Rally was held in open theater of HUFS on September 28th. In the rally, a thousand labors and students confirmed their determinations to guarantee the rights of irregular labors, to be against the ASEM.



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

### Dong-a-ri Festival to Gather Students

“Dong-a-ri Festival” began the last week of September for a two-weeks run from September 24th. There are many interesting things of Dong-a-ri Union during September to October. The festival aims to gather works of dong-a-ri and support it to the utmost. This festival was hosted by Dong-a-ri Union and the planning group who were composed previously.

There will be sectional stage on October 5th and in this day the minjung singer Choi Do-eun will perform in the stage. In the finishing ceremony, they will light up the actuality of South Korea founding on human rights.

### Alumni Visited to Minerva

The “First Minerva Meeting 2000” was held in Imun campus on September 23. Minerva Meeting was the event of HUFS visiting alumni’s old school. The meeting was continued for about 4 hours. In the opening stage, there were the world folk performances by students who will perform in the World Folk Festival of Arts, Science and Culture. As the opened stage started, mood came to climax, because, the MC was two announcers who are the alumni of HUFS. There were several program including the reviewing program about the history of HUFS.

### Dormitory Students Had Fun in Festival

The cheongrangje, the dormitory festival, opened greeting the autumn in Wangsan campus on September 29-30 to promote the spirit “We are the one!!!” of students in dormitory. Many various programs such as performance of dong-a-ries and song contest, open house were prepared to fulfill the students who were buried in the daily life. It was the place where all students enjoyed with the pleasure.



THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Valuable Evaluation

There was a new attempt. It was apparently different from the previous ones. Last September 13, the Korean Council for University Education (KCUE) announced the result of an Evaluation by Scholastic Field (ESF). In the part of law and architecture, firstly in this time, the council classified the nation's universities into four grades; excellent, good, medium and improvement required. As the beginning of 5 years scheduled work, KCUE launched a new system of academic evaluation from the field of applied science.

With more definite standards, ESF claimed to stand for substantial estimation in the particular academic field. Like the United States, they adopted a closer inspection of each university department than previous comprehensive accreditation. According to this new evaluation, universities are evaluated not by the general reputation of school but by the level of specific academic field. It aimed to take a role as an epochal evaluation system showing the realistic situation behind academic foundations in Korea.

After releasing the announcement, however, response was rather sarcastic. Many universities were dissatisfied with the results. Some professors even criticized the outcome as a ridiculous comedy. It seemed that the backlash dimmed the original purpose of this new evaluation system.

Preferentially, universities doubted the selection of the standards. At the very beginning of the ESF, basic criteria were largely categorized into four parts as curriculum, faculties, circumstances, and achievements. The measures were, however, not only vague but also often changed. Particularly in the part of faculty make-up, several criteria were too formal and haphazard to grasp the detailed conditions of teaching circumstance. The standards which required statistic comparison were irregularly changed during the process of inspection. Without objectives and consistency, the evaluation moved about in confusion.

Moreover, KCUE unilaterally applied these often changable standards to universities with meager consideration of their own situations and special characteristics. Although the situation of each university was not equivalent, the supervision council rigidly ignored these relative conditions. In some items, the evaluation was merely conducted by a perfunctory numerical statement without careful examination.

Many people also pointed out the absence of objectivity as the other decisive problem. Being different from the expectations, the results were not distinctive and specific enough. Concrete outcomes were not presented and scarcely reflected the real situation of the university. In the field of law, all 11 universities out of 79 were determined to be excellent. Some professors blamed the inexplicit result of "bundle grouping" as meaningless ranking. They even deplored that their preparation came to naught and turned out to be in vain. All of these realities caused the experimental evaluation to be unreliable.

Besides the problems on conducting the evaluation, someone also criticized the disappointing attitude of universities. While they prepared for the evaluation, lots of universities were engrossed in making mere visible changes rather than focusing on qualitative improvement in education. Mainly on the facilities, temporary measures were chronically repeated. This is mere camouflage which aggravates and delays real academic change.


The fundamental purpose of ESF is to promote favorable competition among the universities through providing accurate and substantial information. The evaluation should objectively present the real state of each university. To make it possible, clear and acceptable standards and objectives have to be predetermined. Having strict guidelines is an indispensable aspect of evaluation as is recognizing the innate differences of each university. Therefore, more detailed criterion are also required for more meaningful evaluations. In the United States, for instance, Yale University is estimated to be top-notch in public law, on the other hand, Lewis and Clark University has the best school in environmental law.

To create an epoch-making evaluation system, the ESF is expected to take leadership in determining efficient measures reflecting the actual situation of specific academic fields. Then, defining excellence in each scholastic field will be simple and meaningful. It is no more hard to fathom the depth of academic ocean.

By Koo Sung-chan  
Editor of National Section

Shot on Spot

A batter from Thai Dept. swinging with all his might.




Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Competition of Pure Spirit

"Games to be continued." The campus was filled with the other kind of enthusiasm. There were annual events of baseball and volleyball matches in late September. Players representing each department did their best to make a clean hit and to show a nice serve, and to grasp the victory.

It was a stage of joyful union through playing the game. These sports events provided the students with the genuine meaning of participation. It seemed that the participants found such potentials of the university sports which everyone can share and join together.



A player from English College serving the ball.

Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Analyzing the growth of cyber lecture

# Increasing On-line Classes, but With Little Substance

**I. Boom in cyber lectures**

Have you ever taken a cyber lecture? This new concept in teaching may be unfamiliar to you. Fanned by the Internet, cyber lectures are now wide spread in universities.

According to the Ministry of Education, 65 universities nationwide had conducted cyber lecture as model cases for two years from 1998. About 140,000 students participated in the lectures. These days, the number of universities establishing cyber lectures is increasing and the number of students participating in cyber lectures is also increasing.

Seoul National University, began cyber lectures with 4 subjects in March 1998. Gradually the number of students participating increased. 39 subjects were offered in the second term of 2000 year.

After Yonsei University was appointed as a model university for managing the cyber education program in 1998, it made a contract with Hanaro Telecom for cyber education delivery in December 1999. They are now operating cyber lectures in Yonsei Cyber Education Center, targeting students

both in and out of the school. Hufs is also offering cyber lectures in 12 major subjects and liberal arts through the Multimedia Center.

Cyber lectures have many advantages when compared with off-line traditional lectures. They can overcome limits of time and space. They can also change education from being teacher centered to being students centered. For students, it is possible to study at home through cyber lectures. This helps students take lectures at their convenience. Moreover, as it removes spatial obstacles, exchanges of credits among universities becomes easier to facilitate. For the public, they can take lectures at home or at the office. This helps in the promotion of lifelong education in the community.

Besides, students can get various data and exchange opinions among themselves and discuss easily about cyber lectures. In this way the acquisition of knowledge becomes an active thing.

**II. Emerging problems**

"I usually take cyber lectures by using modem at home. The computer, however,

often crashes when I log on to the cyber lecture site." said Lee Byung-hee, a junior of Yonsei University. This kind of problem is common because most of internet users connect to the network by using a modem to access the telephone lines.

According to a professor who conducts cyber lectures, many students frequently comment that the reports that they submit disappear due to a system error. "In my position, I cannot check whether every student submits the report or not," he said.

In addition to such a problem, there is also a problem that students cannot get high quality of education due to poor equipment, lack of technical expertise or poor quality systems. For example, though a professor prepares lecture notes with audio and visual effects, students cannot receive the input owing perhaps to the poor condition of the network. So, most of present lectures have been progressing as follows. The professor up-loads the lecture notes as a file.

He also receives students' assignments on-line and when the class has an examination most students need to be present in the examination room. Though some on-line tests, this is not preferred because it is difficult to guarantee each student's identity. A cyber lecture professor said that he attributed many drops outs to the technological problems that students experience.

**III. Proceeding ways**

Operating cyber lectures is still in the early stages while having the potential for massive growth. To reveal the full advantages that cyber lectures offers, the problems from several aspects should be solved.

First, technical problems is the preferential issue to be solved. Each university should develop an easy to access system for operating cyber lectures to make them convenient and stress free. If universities do not have technical ability, they can employ private computer companies. Because this technology is in the early stage of

development many universities operate alone.

Also, the network should be improved to super-speed to supply lectures with audio or visual effects efficiently. At Sookmyung Women's University, they set up a local area network(LAN) within the campus. So, many students are able to take cyber lectures more comfortably on campus. Many other nationwide universities are preparing to install LAN.

Second, developing teaching material of good quality is another solution. To substitute parts of the off-line education, the cyber lecture should obtain quite successful effects of education. In the United States, Syracuse University receives about 45,000 dollars for developing its high quality educational contents. The University is popular among students.

Professors said, however, that it is hard to do without financial support because developing contents costs much money. Therefore, the Korean government should increase financial to develop and implement better delivery.

Above all, cyber lecture should be developed considering the students first. With various subjects, university should set the standard of the lecture to students' ability. They can survey student's opinions before selecting subjects. It is also important to put a preliminary period before starting cyber lectures, where orientation for students can be arranged.

Cyber lectures are ultimately for students who take them. If universities make an effort to make better cyber lectures for students using some of the preceding suggestions, the consumer of education will experience the epochal way of teaching with high quality.

By Kam Eun-jin  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Understanding Anti-ASEM

A conference for understanding the purpose of opposing Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) was held at Korea University on September 27. Over 500 students and others interested in this issue filled the auditorium. Two invited speakers, came up in to the front to share their thoughts on anti-ASEM and its Neo-liberalism effects.

The first speaker was Lee Chang-geun, member of the International Solidarity Information Center and also one of the Koreans to participate in the protest for opposing Neo-liberalism in Seattle. His speech stood strongly for the main theme of this conference on why we should oppose to "ASEM 2000".

As ASEM is an economical conference concerning world trade and financial investment aiming at a better cooperation among the countries in Asia and Europe, it is doing the most to achieve such effects. Ridding all regional regulations on trade is

the way to make that happen. This conduct benefits the so-called rich countries while the workers in poorer countries have to suffer from job losses. ASEM is pursuing "globalization" that is only profiting the European nations or the developed countries.

The other speaker was Park Ha-soon, manager of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU). His speech consisted of the protest on anti-capitalism in Seattle and Washington, and the importance in Laborer Unions. "Some people don't understand that agendas from ASEM can cause serious problems," stated Park. "Just because US isn't part of it, doesn't mean that it will help us to survive in the unjustified policy of capitalism."

"ASEM 2000" is scheduled to be held in Samsung-dong, Seoul, on October 20. most of the passer-bys are congratulating the fact that such world-wide event is held in Korea.

## Place of Proactive Youth

Under the slogan of "Youth, Culture and Encounter," the International Youth Camp was held in Kyongju for 5 days from last September 25. The Youth Unit of Korean National Commission for Unesco took a role as the Secretariat for the Camp.

The preparatory committee invited the young people from around the globe to the World Cultural Heritage City. It was held to promote better understanding and respect between cultures among young people and to develop the sense of solidarity to design their future together to facilitate wide participation. As the main proactive members, it is required young people to maintain a sustained interest in international cultural heritage by means of active information exchange through this kind of international gathering.

Participants were divided into eight groups according to their personal interests in the specialized fields on Korean Culture.

Everyone had an opportunity to research and interact with Korean Traditional Culture in Kyongju. They also came together the case studies about activities in their own countries concerning the following subjects: Understanding and the Inheritance of Traditional Culture, Preservation of Cultural Heritages and its Environment, Popularization and Magnification of Native Culture, Bridging the Inter-cultural Gap and Co-existence.

The main purpose of this program was to help participants better understand the culture, custom and history of Korea, and to learn about Korea by surveying historical sites in Kyongju.

This program provided a place for participating youths to introduce their country to their fellow participants. Young hearts in the camp were able to see firsthand the diverse cultures of the world all gathered in a single place.

Move 2000 Equaline

## Hotline for Female Contract Workers on Toll

"I worked part-time as an interpreter and I wasn't paid as promised. The company concerned still owes me 120,000won. It's not a great amount of money but the problem is that the company thinks that way too and keeps on delaying the pay! What can I do in this situation without causing further trouble and possibly receive my money?"

"It doesn't matter whether your job was an irregular one or not. You have the rights to get angry and for the money. It is obvious that your bosses are trying to make you give up the money. Frankly, this happens to temporarily-employed people all the time. You have to strongly defend yourself. Go visit the local ministry of labor, and claim a written petition. Contact us again, if you need help on legal papers."

This conversation was held between a caller, irregularly-employed, asking for help to a counselor from Equaline. It is a

hotline service provided by Korean Women Workers Association United(KWWAU). The hotline itself was installed in 1987. But as it was recognized by more people, and the need of well-organized system was called. As a result, with KWWAU as the headquarter, various women's organizations participated in systemizing the service.

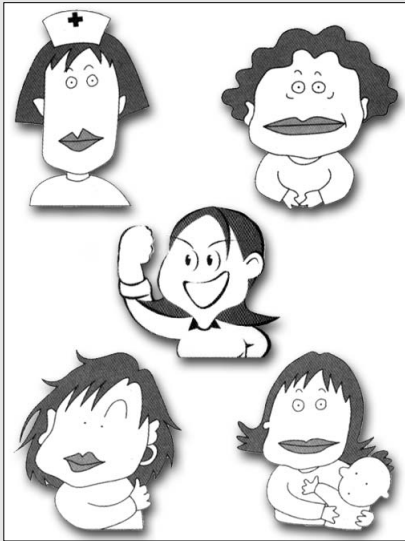
Equaline was officially started off in 1995 with 8 branches spread out all around the country; Seoul, Incheon, Masan, Kwangju, Pusan, Chonju, Ansan, Puchon. It tries to listen to the hardships women are going through at their work places. Not only advices are given, but also substantial assistances, such as the personal legal works and planned rallies are also handled until consulted women are safe on their feet again. The counseling include any harrassment concerning employment, wrongfully-treated, and the rights to join a

labor union.

"When Equaline was first opened, not many people gave us calls. They were rather afraid to stand up for themselves," said Son Young-ju, managing director of Seoul Women Workers Association United and also one of the counselors at Equaline. "These days we get more calls from younger women with unstable jobs. This is a good sign that people are finally brave enough to seek for their rights."

Equaline is urging the women to speak up. Problems at work caused by unsuitable reasons such as sexuality and unjustified authority should be heard, not kept to herself.

**Equaline:** 02-853-8354 (for counseling)  
02-867-8668 (for information)  
**Homepage:** www.equaline.or.kr  
**E-mail:** swwa@jinbo.net



By Lee Min-a  
Reporter of National Section



Foreign GSC series ... ② Canada

# Students Possess Intensive Power On Wide Social Recognition

**I. Center of student autonomy**  
Canada has well developed a local autonomy system. Canadians have already arranged a stable self-government in each state. Their deeply ingrained grassroots democracy is also realized on university campuses. Student centered school operations guarantees positive participation of collegians involving a wide range of issues. University administration in Canada is remarkably faithful to the principles of “by the student, of the student, for the student.”  
General Student Councils (GSC) in Canadian universities is the principal axis of a well-organized student autonomy system. They vigorously carry out their work with the school authorities and the state government as their main partners.  
The principal activities of Canadian GSC are usually focused on educational issues and student welfare. Student councils play a large part in administration, especially education finance, the most sensitive item. Student representatives are also very influential participants in policy-making in higher education. Canadian GSC also concentrates their efforts on improving general student welfare. Different from the situation of Korea, overall welfare system for university student is not the secondly considered issue in Canada. Student welfare is not considered to be part of the administration responsibility but rather it is seen as a community issue.

**II. Concentrative capabilities**  
As leading figures of student autonomy, student councils have a loud voice in the matter of overall university affairs. They have power to steer the school and make plans for university education. If the states government announces news like a reduction of subsidies for universities, the voice and action of students becomes louder and more powerful.  
Being in the forefront of educational issues, GSC’s demonstrates their power. Sometimes, the members of GSC even consult with the prime minister to communicate their ideas to the central government. Canada has a culture where the individual is free to express himself or herself as well as share ideas with people in authority; this along with united power of

university students makes such discussion possible.  
Student Action Day in November is the annual event showing the power of student council in Canada. On that day, students hold large street rallies. Under the common slogans of collegians, they march to the office building of each state government and express their demands. Given this opportunity, collegians in Canada intensively assert their joint demands and strengthen the solidarity throughout the country.  
Like this, Canadian university students are firmly banded together around GSC for protecting and expanding their own rights. The model case can be found at McGill University at Montreal, Quebec. In 1997, students at McGill University demanded a 90% discount or free treatment in every hospital and pharmacy of the state Quebec. Through the negotiations with the state government, the student council attained the request successfully at last. Beginning with this step, guaranteed medical care for university students became a nationwide issue.  
**III. Systematic participation**  
A high voting rate is a notable feature of the Canadian GSC elections mainly held in March. The election is usually held amid great interest and concern from students. About 70% of students exercise their right and many collegians actively join the election campaign. The school authorities consider the candidates and professors are also very cooperative in the lecture room canvassing for suitable representatives. During the election season of Canadian universities, the campus is filled with campaign posters and enthusiastic performances of electioneers.  
The make-up of GSC in Canada is different from that of Korea. The Canadian GSC usually consists of one president and several vice presidents. As a leader of the students, the president manages the general affairs of GSC as do presidents of student councils in other countries. The prominent characteristic of Canadian student council is the role of the vice presidents. More than two vice presidents take charge with their own areas of GSC such as external co-operation,



Planning their next move on the campus issue, members of General Student Council sitting on the stairs in front of the library building.

academic & cultural affairs, and public relations. They form the executives and promoting their undertakings.  
**IV. Check and balance**  
GSC of Canadian universities has authorized power and a substantial driving force. It is entirely up to the student council to administer the student hall, the center of student autonomy. Besides, GSC has a right to select and distribute the part-time jobs to students, which help to support their personal finances. Actually, they are playing an important role as one of the administrative organizations in the school.  
The way of GSC operation is also distinctive. GSC in Canada usually takes part in the social movements through supporting areas while they concentrate their efforts on the matters of education and student welfare. There are various clubs of human rights, environment, female and even radical political groups in Canadian universities. It is the other significant function of GSC to support these clubs and offer assistance to them.  
Since the student council has such wide power, it is indispensable to establish a body tasked with GSC supervision. To monitor the overall activities of GSC, Canadian universities set up an organization made up

with some student representatives through direct election. They regularly watch the workings of GSC and financial affairs.  
**V. Social foundation**  
High grade is not the most important condition required by society from university graduates in Canada. Another dimension is the degree of social participation during the college years. This also means that students from GSC have an advantage when seeking employment. Taking part in the student movement is a socially-welcomed career.  
This nationwide recognition stimulates the student councils to effectively carry out the collegians’ powerful actions. Wide acceptance from the people in general provides university students with firm foundations. Thus, the universal spirit of participation is the decisive reason behind influential student movement in Canadian society.

By Koo Sung-chan  
Editor of National Section

## REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

### Keep off World Oil Crisis

Last August 30th, France started an oil price protest. All European countries have been under an emergency orders caused by a jump in crude oil prices. Dissatisfied workers organize demonstrations daily. Some living necessities have run out and schools went on strike for an indefinite period. The governments from various countries had to take painful measures for preparation for further problems. World oil prices are hitting record highs for the decade and threatening automotive, aviation, petroleum chemical, and textile industries. And the situation growing more serious until now.  
An English worker blocked the road and about 9000 petrol stations closed their doors. The National Hospital System ordered surgical operations to be cancelled except for emergencies. In Norway and Spain, truck drivers prepared to demonstrate. Belgium’s workers blocked the entrance to the oil-refining factory. In Poland, fishermen, farmers and taxi drivers gave full vent to their anger. Each nation is racking its brains over how to survive another era of high oil prices following the first in early 1970s, which has been dubbed the “First Oil Shock.”  
The Premiers of both England and Germany appeared on TV. They came forward to personally settle this situation. Nonetheless, the problem will not be solved easily. Premiers do not accept the reduction of oil prices, which is the core demand of these demonstrations. They are facing it positively.  
In a way, inflation resulting from the jump in crude oil prices threatens the European and Asian economic markets. These worries are increasing day by day. The price of petrol in Europe will go up to 2%. This exceeds the permitted limit by inflation allowance. The Asian economy received a crushing blow from the oil crisis. Some of the specialists are warning that the “Oil crisis may collapse Asia again.”  
As far as energy consumption is concerned, Korea is one of the biggest consumers in the world. The Korean economy may face an even more serious situation by the recession resulting from the high oil price. The government and the industrial sector should come up with measures to overcome the emerging crisis. Korea is not a major producer of crude oil. With oil prices rising, important export items losing competitive power, fears are rising in the minds of Korean people that there might be another crisis in the making, less than three years after the November, 1997 financial crisis. Without a drop of oil production and with oil produced by Koreans in overseas oil fields accounting for only 1.7% of total consumption, how can Korea cope with this coming crisis?  
When Korea experienced its recent recession, the nation enthusiastically reduced expenses. This time, the oil shock is shaking Korean economy. A sudden rise in the price of oil is inevitable, but the government just leaves out the energy consumption in industrial structure. The government is often at the end of its resources. This is our responsibility.  
An array of European small cares gives many lessons to us. Our government pretended not to realize this matter. The oil crisis is clearly apparent depending on policy application. It acts like an earthquake. When a quake happens its effects can be felt in several countries. But each country’s ability to cope and adapt is different. A prearranged plan, an emergency drill, for after the event will make a huge difference. The same plans are needed for this oil crisis.  
Even though the government is trying hard to find a solution, it cannot take any measures. In every oil crisis, the government presented many energy measures and campaigns directed in restructuring energy consuming industries and facilities, enhancing energy efficiency, developing overseas oil fields and nationwide campaigning for energy saving.  
However, those proved to be little more than a formality and were patchwork. Energy policy should be continuously executed on a mid to long-term basis. Advanced countries, which learned their lesson from the first and second oil shocks, do not look for a way out each time when they face an oil crisis, unlike us.

Kim Yun-jung  
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Global Sketch The October Festival in Munich

## Festival with Beer Portraying Cultural Tradition

After an impressive parade of large horse drawn carriages driven by folks dressed in their original costumes representing the brewers and beer tent landlords, the mayor of Munich hammers the bent bronze spout with a wooden hammer into the first keg of beer and with the famous words: “O’ZAPFT IS” (it’s been tapped) he gives the Oktoberfest the official go ahead.  
The Munich Oktoberfest - known by the locals as the “Wiesn” - is the biggest public festival in the world and will be held this year for the 167th time from September 16th till October 3rd. Each year, the Oktoberfest is attended by around 6-7 million visitors, who approximately drink 5 million liters of beer, eat 700,000 fried chicken, consume over 400,000 pork sausages, 200,000 fishes, 80 cows and 60 deer - mostly in the “beer tents” put up by the traditional Munich breweries.  
It all began when Crown Prince Ludwig, later to become King Ludwig I, was married

to Princess Therese of Saxony-Hildburghausen on 12th October 1810. The citizens of Munich were invited to celebrate the happy royal event held on the fields in front of the city gates. The fields have been named Theresienwiese (“Theresa’s fields”) in honor of the Crown Princess ever since, although the locals have abbreviated the name simply to the “Wies’n” (Wiese means meadow).  
Originally the wedding party was meant to be just a simple horse race event but the Bavarian character quickly took over and it became a happy gathering of cheerful beer drinkers. The horse races in the presence of the Royal Family marked the close of the event that was celebrated as a festival for the whole of Bavaria.  
The decision to repeat the horse races in the subsequent year gave rise to the tradition of the Oktoberfest. In 1811 an added feature to the horse races was the first Agricultural Show, designed to boost Bavarian

agriculture. The horse races, which were the oldest and - at one time - the most popular event of the festival are no longer held today. But the Agricultural Show is still held every three years during the Oktoberfest on the southern part of the festival grounds.  
In the first few decades the choice of amusements was sparse. The first carousel and two swings were set up in 1818. Visitors were able to quench their thirst at small beer stands, which grew rapidly in number. In 1896 the first beer tents and halls set up by enterprising landlords with the backing of the breweries replaced the beer stands. The Oktoberfest celebrates its 185th birthday this year; only wars and cholera epidemics briefly interrupted the regular yearly beer celebration a few times.  
At the foot of the Bavaria statue, the huge Oktoberfest grounds also provide carousels, roller coasters and all the spectacular fun of the fair for the enjoyment and excitement of visitors of all ages. The festivities are

accompanied by a program of events, including the Grand Entry of the Oktoberfest Landlords and Breweries, the Costume and Riflemen’s Procession, and a concert involving all the brass bands represented at Wies’n.  
Fourteen local breweries are the hosts and contractors of the beer halls. The Oktoberfest beer is a stronger (“bock”) beer brewed specially for that occasion. Most impressive though is the stamina of all the people that serve the thirsty and hungry crowds.  
Waitresses that could easily knock out any female body builder have to fight off sometimes-overanxious customers and doze their way through howling and swaying crowds fully loaded with at least 5 Ma in each hand.  
These often well-endowed ladies will not hesitate using all their attributes to help balance the 40 to 60 pounds of foaming brew through the long and treacherous files.  
The famous Oktoberfest with thousands of visitors from all over the world has an enormous influence on the economy of Munich and the surrounding area. Approximately 1.4 Billions Deutsch Mark(DM) during the 16 days are spent 450 Mio DM on the festival grounds for food, drinks and entertainment, 380 Mio DM for shopping in and around Munich, public transport and restaurants as well as about 560 Mio Mark for hotel accommodation. About 12,000 people are employed to enable the worlds largest and most popular festival.



- Technical facts
- Area: 103.79 acres (0.42 km )
- Seats in the festival halls: ca. 94.000
- Expenditure of electricity: 2.3 Mio. KWh (as much as a four person family will need in 52 years and 4 months)
- Expenditure of gas: about 205.655 m
- Expenditure of water: about 80.505 m (27 % of Munich’s daily need)
- Waste: 511 t
- Toilettes: about 1,440 and 17 for disabled persons
- Telephone: 83, also for international credit cards

Kneider Hans Alexander  
The writer is a professor of German Dept.

## Unite for Global Justice

“We do not support the initiation of any form of infringement against people and property. At the same time we support citizens’ democratic rights to demonstrate. We oppose any measures taken by any authorities to prevent people from exercising this right.”  
Last September 26, tens of thousands of concerned citizens such as union members, teachers, activists, academics, small business owners, families, pro-democracy groups, church groups were made their way to Prague. To impress upon the IMF and the World Bank, they cannot turn their backs on the problems of borrowing nations once the bucks have been distributed. They are part of the problem, and also the very power who resolve it through finding an alternative of possible economic globalization. People from many countries showed their firm solidarity against the two economic “Big Brothers.”  
Twenty-thousand world bankers, economists and financiers were came together in Prague for the 55th Annual Summit of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. This prestigious meeting of the economic elite, the first of its kind in Central and Eastern Europe, will continue to conduct business as usual until thousands of international protesters fill the streets of Prague to give them a reality check.  
The IMF itself has said that “In recent decades, nearly one-fifth of the world population have regressed in relative and sometimes even absolute terms.” This is


arguably one of the greatest economic failures.  
They refuse, however, to see their current lending policies to poverty-ridden countries as part of the problem. In 54 percent of countries borrowing funds from the World Bank, the people experienced stagnating per capita income, rising poverty, declining life expectancy, or a combination of all of the above. Yet the World Bank continues to push export economies and international competitiveness, while sucking money away from social services or else, no loan. Rather than working to reduce poverty, as both pledge to do3, these institutions are contributing to it, in the name of the free-market economy.




► Representative Groups participating Anti-Globalization  
Korean People’s Action Against Investment Treaties: <http://antiwto.jinbo.net>  
Network for Economic Justice, “50 Years Is Enough”: <http://www.50years.org>  
International Organization of the Progressive Labor Party: <http://www.plp.org>  
Global Policy Forum against Economic Globalization: [www.globalpolicy.org](http://www.globalpolicy.org)  
International Advocates for Healthy Freedom: <http://www.iahf.com>



# Establishment of New Dimensions of Security





**Park Kyung-ryul**  
*Seoul National Univ.*  
*(Applied Biology and Chemistry-98)*

**The Republic of Korea**

According to the tide of this times, after Cold War, it is most important job to establish the new dimensions of security for peace and coexistence of human. As a member of UN, Korea will carry out the leading work in international cooperation. Unfortunately a conspicuous exception to the tide of the times was the Korean peninsula, where has remained frozen in an icy time warp of confrontational structure of the Cold War era. But after the South-North Summit, two Korea begin melting away the ice and become reconciled. Republic of Korea desire to free the Kirean peninsula from thee final legacy of the Cold War and take its rightful place in the great march of history toward the new era.







**Jung Da-hyang**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(German-98)*

**The Federal Republic of Germany**

The old meaning of military of security has been slowly changing since the Cold War. This is because the new security system started forming its' place. The new security system is in the circle of important threats like the economical and environmental security. Germany's aim is to build a peaceful policy in Europe. For example, involving the environment, Germany is taking one of the major part in the EU. Now that Germany has been united, the importance of military has decreased. Therefore, along with helping the developing countries in finance and in skill, Germany is working on taking a step towards World Peace.





**Noh Kyung-won**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(Romania-95)*

**Romania**

The focus has been in the security of military but is now changing to the security of the human beings. Also the old military alliance has enlarged its range to social and cultural alliance. Under the theme "Establishment of the New Dimensions of Security for Peace and Coexistence of Human Race" there were various debates which guided to a outcome. Along with it, the collaboration between the nations are becominig emphasized. World peace and security is the best inheritance we can leave for our offsprings. Therefore in front of everyone, Romania will do its best towards settling World peace and security.




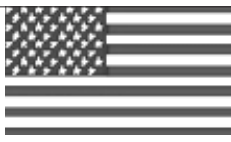


**Shim Jeong-seok**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(Spanish-96)*

**The United Mexican States**

The world has come into a new millenium where togetherness is key word in solving all the problems, putting the past behind us. The new security system is for the world's future and the continuable development should be placed in the middle. In the same sense, the coherence between the International organizations and countries have significant meaning. The tension between the developing and developed countries must mitigate in order to have the prosperity at the same time. Mexico will continuously work to wards the good.





**Lee Youn-seok**  
*University of Seoul(Mathmatics-95)*

**The United States of America**

The new world arrangement has been suffering under the fluxional situation after the end of cold war. And the world society devote our attention to Food, Environment and Human security. First, U. S. A believe the usefulness and efficiency of every assistance to be the most important standard regardless of its style is. Second concerning technical aids U. S. A are convinced that each countries unsparing investment on it would be important to solve many problems. Third, U. S. A expect many country's swift counter measure on emerging security problems concerned with Environment & Human rights especially. Finally, U. S. A look foward to establishment of new security system by the UN's endeavor.







**Lee Jung-ah**  
*Soonchunhyang Univ.(Law-00)*

**The United Kingdom**

The important fact is that security itself is hardly restricted in military field. The one nations's boundary no longer exists not only under military security but also under the environment, human race as a whole has to recognize the world as "global village" and should seriously fight for the global warning together. Therefore, the United Kingdom will persistently and actively participate with other nations as well as European Union. Also, to be in more practical and stable status, what we need is cooperation in terms of whole world more than individual nation's effort. Therefore, the United Kingdom will strive ever more to keep in pace with the other nations.







**Ku Young-jin**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(Iran-98)*

**The Islamic Republic of Iran**

After the Cold War, it was not only war or nuclear weapons that threatened the security of mankind. Because worldwide problems including food, the environment, human rights and so on increased, we had more to worry about. These are the problems that each country is not able to solve alone. It requires cooperation among nations. So, people in the world are feeling the necessity of international cooperation keenly. At this time, individuals, civil groups, nations and the UN should make efforts on behalf of the security of mankind. The Islamic Republic of Iran will make efforts for the true peace and security of the world, based on Islamic dogma and lesson.





**Park Yong-hyun**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(Hindi-95)*

**The Republic of India**

The Republic of India has the seventh largest territory and the second largest population in the world. Such a gigantic country, India is occupying a high position in the international state for the world peace. The world has changed rapidly and a previous traditional concept of the security is in the face of change as many factor comes up. Each nations in the world should break away from a blind competition and cooperate for the purpose of love for mankind, This is needed to solve the worldwide problems like a food, an environment and human rights. As the most biggest democratic republic, India will assist U. N. to fulfill its function at their best. Ultimately, India will make an endeavor to realize fair and equal relations among nations.




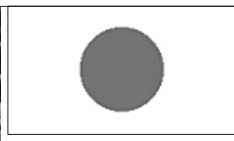


**Sung In-kyu**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(Malay-Indonesian-95)*

**The Republic of Indonesia**

People in the world do not conflict by an ideology. Rather, they cope with the thing that menace all human's peace and coexistence together. Greeting the millenium age, the international cooperation should be strengthen centering upon U. N. amid the situation that nationwide problems concerning food, environment and human rights emerge. Also, each nation's policy keep pace with this. After the Cold War, each nations have conflicted economically to gain the finite wealth and it resulted in producing friction among advanced nations and developing countries. Through this, we should establish a new security system. So, Indonesia will be enhance economic cooperation among nations.







**Ko Woo-kyung**  
*Sungshin Women's Univ.(Japan-98)*

**Japan**

Since the founding of the nation, problems concerning 'security' are one of the most controversial issues for human beings. The importance of that problem takes a vast change up to the period. As for that, Japan has adopted a few security policies. The basis of these policies is to foster autonomy in terms of defense, cooperation between friendly nations, and the strengthen of the social assistance system. In addition to that, it also makes suggests that nations should participate in the solidarity activities, including "anti nuclear civilian power" or solutions to environmental, refugee, population and food problems. We should open the millenium with greater cooperation between nations.





**Maeng Joo-yol**  
*Yonsei Univ.(Electronic Engineering-94)*

**The People's Republic of China**

China is adopting policies for the protection of human rights as an Asian value and a policy of birth control for food security, and combining economy progress with environmental preservation in compliance with the contemporary world trend. The Chinese government ensures that such policies can play an important role in world peace as well as local security. China supports the fact that no country should interfere in the domestic matters of another country, in line with the philosophy of self-subsistence, autonomy and coexistence in terms of peace. China is strongly opposed to any kind of infringement on national sovereignty. China promises to make more of an effort to achieve world peace and prosperity.







**Woo Hyun-kyong**  
*Duksung Women's Univ.(Spanish-96)*

**The Republic of Chile**

After the Cold War, many issues of worldwide importance, including the spread of disputes, the plight of refugees, the environment and human rights, have come up. It is very urgent to settle these problems and therefore the role of the United Nations is even more vital now than ever. The Republic of Chile recognizes that worldwide cooperation should hold precedence over the national interest. The Republic of Chile is one of the remarkable developing countries of Latin America, and has been an economic and social model up till now. It will continually do its best in cooperating with government, social facilities, NGOs and finally the United Nations.





**Park Ji-won**  
*Chung-Ang Univ.(English-97)*

**The Republic of Kenya**

We are encountering the challenges on 'the establishment of the new dimensions of security for peace and co-existence of the human race'. It means, the concept of security should be interpreted in a wider sense of the economy, society, and environment beyond the narrow sense of military affairs. Besides, 'Food, Environment, and Human Security' are the most important issues in a current situation all around the world, especially in African Continent, including Kenya. In our nation, serious droughts have resulted in the scarcity of food. Therefore, we are in great need of food aid. In addition, the United Nations Environment Program(UNEP) in Nairobi requires adequate and predictable financial resources.





**Kim Jae-young**  
*Hanguk Univ. of Foreign Studies(English-99)*

**Australia**

We need to root out the egoism of each country. What we need now is not the egoism but altruism and coexistence. We Australia have been putting all-out efforts in many ways to beget the true national securities which ensure all human-beings happiness as a member state of United Nations. When it comes to the environment, we, in particular, show our sincere considerations for protecting our environment as we honorably hold the respected the 27th Sydney Olympics. Now Australia assures you of our painstaking efforts along with the United Nations, heading for 'New Security' to keep our peace and coexistence.

## Trace Bearing Academic Fruits

The Model United Nation (MUN) is based on the ideas of U. N. These ideas are freedom, equality, and charity for international peace and human security. MUN is originally a scholarly event organized by a society of the Department of Diplomacy and Political Science. Then, MUN was separated from the department by the school authorities and it now enjoys special status. The separation occurred because it was considered as an event that can show HUFs special abilities. These unique abilities originate in the many departments of foreign languages.

Then, MUN held the first Model United Nations General Assembly under the agenda of "The Armament Reduction of U. N." in 1959. Since then it has been held every year, based on the fundamental ideology of U. N. However, it was discontinued for a while because of the disapproval of a demonstration due to 4. 19 and 5. 16 from 1960 to 1962, martial law and the Garrison Decree from 1971 to 1972, an emergency measure and school problems from 1984 to 1988. Nevertheless, it was renewed with much effort and the 24th MUN General Assembly was held this year.

On the basis of this long history, MUN has a firm root in a traditional and a standard academic event. It is raising its position with confidence that it represents a pure academic event in all universities in Korea.

The purpose of MUN is divided into two. MUN intends to realize true campus life. It encourages students to recognize the world and challenge to the unknown world. This is necessary to be a thoughtful intellectual and offers students the opportunity by cultivating an international perspective. By doing this, students can live more valuable and

significant campus lives.

Also, MUN aims at contributing to true globalization. The MUN is a pure academic event. Through this, the MUN shows students the concept of true globalization of Korea. It tries to penetrate into an advanced nation in the 21st century by study and knowledge in almost every field, including politics, economy, society and culture of each nation of the world.

MUN General Assembly is organized by a preparatory committee, a representative committee, an academic advisor and interpreter. The preparatory committee consists of HUFs students. They collect information for research and discussion according to the agenda which is determined every year. The representative committee consists of the students from various universities who are fluent in a certain specific language. They hold several seminars during the preliminary period and write a keynote address which presents each nation's standpoint and policy, based on the knowledge gained from research. In the MUN General Assembly, a delegate who is representative of each nation presents its keynote address and leads discussion in each nation's language. Simultaneously interpretation occurs.

With the effort as above, MUN has been held until now. MUN is an event which any university students with a certain qualifications can participate in. The MUN is a students' pure academic event without political feature involved, so every student can participate apart from any ideology or politics. It gives a new viewpoint of internationalization and globalization to students. It will help university students to experience a true academic event.

- The 1st 1959 The Armament Reduction of U.N.
- The 2nd 1963 The Entry of Red China into the U.N.
- The 3rd 1964 The Entry of Korea into the U.N.
- The 4th 1965 The International Dispute of Cassimir
- The 5th 1966 Unification of South and North Korea
- The 6th 1967 The International Dispute of Middle-East Asia
- The 7th 1968 The Czechoslovakia Problem
- The 8th 1969 The Vietnam War
- The 9th 1970 The Middle-East Asia Problem
- The 10th 1973 The Simultaneous Entry of Both South and North Korea into the U.N.
- The 11th 1982 International Terrorism
- The 12th 1983 Non-Proliferation of Nucleus and its Peaceful Use
- The 13th 1989 Nuclear Weapon Disarmament and World Peace
- The 14th 1990 Environment Disruption&Human Crisis
- The 15th 1991 The New International Order and Regional Integration
- The 16th 1992 South-North Cooperation for Global Environment Preservation
- The 17th 1993 The Role of U.N. & Peace Function
- The 18th 1994 The Beginning of WTO & the Advance NEO
- The 19th 1995 Human Security and the Establishment of the Justice in the International Society
- The 20th 1996 The Rearrangement of Order in Asia-Pacific Region
- The 21st 1996 Emerging Regional Blocs in the 21st Century and Changing the Role of the U.N.
- The 22nd 1998 Establishment of New Maritime Order for Sustainable Development
- The 23rd 1999 The Phase and the Role of NGOs for Construction of the 21st Century Civil Society

By Kam Eun-jin  
Reporter of Culture Section

Interview with Park Pil-hun, chairman of preparatory committee for Model U.N.

## “Let’s Make Model U.N. Together”



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

**R**eporter: Could you say something about the members who make up the Model United Nations?

**Park Pil-hun:** The Model is composed of a preparatory committee, a representative committee, an academic advisor and interpreter. The preparatory committee consists of students of HUFs and is subdivided into seven departments, a chairman, a manager, a planning dept., an academic affairs dept., a public relations dept., and an editorial dept.

The students from various universities who are fluent in a certain specific foreign language constitute the representative committee. And professors related to each field help in the preparation of the MUN General Assembly.

The composition of MUN is based on the U.N., and seeks resolutions on international problems.

**R :** What kind of work is the preparatory committee responsible for?

**P :** Once in a small brochure, we described ourselves as “the youth who put a year’s work into only one day”.

In short, in March we select the agenda for that year and then collect materials for in-depth study and discussion. In May, we choose the representative committee. The representative has to prepare for a keynote address which presents each nation’s standpoint and policy based on the knowledge accumulated in a series of seminars. In addition, work related to public relations is very important.

If I were to compare the MUN General Assembly Meeting to a movie, the preparatory committee would be the producer and by analogy the representatives would be the actors.

**R :** Explain the process of choosing the year’s agenda, please.

**P :** Choosing the agenda is the most important part organizing the MUN Assembly Meeting, therefore we spend considerable time on that. When the one-day event is over, we begin selecting topics for the following year. In taking on this work, we take additional credit for an unexplored field of research. Of course, it should be an important international issue though. For instance, last year’s agenda was, “The role of NGO’s in the construction of the 21st century Civil Society” and that was not a dominant issue those days. This year’s agenda is much the same.

**R :** Is there any reason why you chose

the agenda “The Establishment of New Dimensions of Security for the Peace and Coexistence of the Human Race”?

**P :** When we hear the word “dimension”, the relation between the North and South is the first thing that comes to mind. Probably it is because of the specific situation we face with ‘the partition of the Korean Peninsula’. However, considering the situation of the whole world, it can also cover problems concerned with environment, human rights or food. The notion of our own “dimension” can be understood in a broad sense through this MUN General Assembly Meeting.

**R :** Tell us what distinguishes the 2000 MUN from previous ones and comment on it, please.

**P :** I’ve always thought the MUN is one of the most HUFs-style festivals. As for this year, the universities that have not had a particularly close relationship with us formerly have now decided to join in on the event now. Seoul National University and Yonsei University are among the universities participating. This time we are using the Internet for public relations. We accept applications through the MUN site (www.modelun.hufs.ac.kr) and on D-day, we set up computers to monitor the conference in Ae-kyung Hall. I want to all the students to participate in the meeting and to hold the MUN General Assembly Meeting together.

By Hong Joo-hee  
Associate Editor of Culture & TC Section



Focusing Noam Chomsky in a different perspective

# Muckraker in Action

### I. Most influential linguist

Professor Chomsky widely known as the founder of modern linguistics or the most influential linguist of the 20th century has written over one thousand essays and over 80 books. He has shed a whole new light on the area of linguistics. At first, people did not agree with his words, but the story soon changed. ‘Generative Grammar; Its basis’, ‘Development and Prospects’, ‘Language and Thought’, ‘Naturism and Dualism in the Study of Language and Mind’ are but a few of his famous works. In broad terms, he has written on how language is mastered and how we acquire this learnt knowledge. He is now focusing on the generated characteristics of human language, and like the other linguists, he has also taken an interest in the way animals learn language.

### II. His background

Noam Chomsky was born on the 7th of December 1928 as the second generation of a Jewish immigrant family in Russia. Under the care of his parents, who were both Hebrew linguists, from an early age he gained the basic attitude one had to adopt in linguistics research. By studying in a progressive school, he acquired a liberal mind, a mind that helped him to develop into what he has now become. At the age of 13, he took a train to New York where his aunt was. In New York, he gained access to a great number of books on and by Freud, Marx, Stalin, Trotsky Orwell and whenever he had time, he still read a wide range of books. At the age of 20, he presented his first essay on the modern morphophonemic of Hebrew and married Carol Shatz who later on also became a linguist. It is only in 1947 that Noam decided to major in linguistics, which was only one of his areas of interest. In 1951, he started concentrating only on his research work at Harvard. It is in 1957 he became a professor at MIT. Throughout the years, he has been awarded many prizes such as the Kyoto Award in 1988, which is like a Nobel Prize in Japan.

### III. Activity in politics & the press

Although he was a linguist, he did not stop studying about other areas such as politics. He wrote books like “Year 501, the Conquest Continues” which was praised as

the textbook of modern politics in the imperialists perspective. Not only that, Chomsky gave lectures at MIT on intellectuals and social reform and participated in public debates.

He keeps his eyes open at all times and scrutinized the government and started being referred to as the government watchdog. Later on, he became known as the “Muckraker”, which has the meaning of a person exposing the falsehood. For these reasons and more, his name was put down on President Nixon’s list of political competitors. He revealed the nature of oppression, torture, and mass concentration camps we believed did not exist in modern society.

He always emphasized freedom of speech. But he sees how citizens have been made to believe what the press tells them. It is like a football game. Even if there is no real reason for cheering for a particular team, without thinking we feel compelled to cheer through the sheer power of mass psychology. In 1966, he made a contribution to the New York Times on the responsibility of the intellectual. “The intellectual must show the world, the falsehood of the government and grasp the justification and motivation for their act of criticism.” he said. Chomsky contributed a great number of articles, but failed in publishing most of them at that time. Once there was an incident of a French professor who pleaded guilty and was deprived of his professorship because he believed the Nazi gas chamber or Holocaust did not exist. For this, Chomsky wrote a memorandum and a petition for freedom of speech.

At first, he only made comments on student movements but thought he wasn’t doing all that he could, so he took part in anti-Vietnam War protests. In 1967, he was arrested for being part of a demonstration in front of the Pentagon in Washington. Being involved in these movements, he was not among the left wing leaders as most of the intellectuals were, but took part in the whole of the movement, fighting with the mass. Even though he did not become a member of any of these social movements, he never lost contact with them. He believed that the combatants made our society what it is today. In other words, he believes the struggle contributed to a society free from



slavery and with freedom of the press.

### IV. Living intellect

Most people would have taken the easy path, but he took the rough road instead and at the age of 72 is still going. While working to find a better way of understanding the human mind and brain by linguistics, he has been taking the lead in the fight against despotic and repressive societies. He spends 20 hours a week, just answering letters from people just asking for his advice or thoughts. His interest in politics, the press and social movements have not had any ill effects on his research in linguistics.

In every respect, he has worked hard and did not forget to separate his knowledge of linguistics and politics when teaching. For example, when he was arrested for becoming involved in social movements, he found himself worrying about missing his class on Monday. He thinks as a professor, he should do his best in making the students curious about various subjects. He believes that if you take an interest in any part of the world, there is nothing you cannot understand. Also this continuing interest will make the world a good society which is his idea of an ideal society.

By Kim Na-hyun  
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

## TIME & TIDE

# Alienated People Behind Discussions

As one of the impressive achievements in the relationship of the two Koreas after the South-North summit in August, the 63 long-term prisoners were sent to North Korea via Panmunjom on September 2. The President of South Korea, Kim Dae-jung, was extremely satisfied with the return, concluding that it made South Korea look remarkable on the field of human rights.

However, this action of the South Korea’s government raises the question as a hot issue. It may be caused by the fact that as the expectations of separated families increase, their requirements increase in proportion. Nevertheless, espionage agents to North still remained unresolved problem as victims of the divided peninsula. They are the ones really suffering from the aftereffects of the Korea War.

Unfortunately, the victims are not raising their voices at all, even though most of long-term prosecuted victims sent to the North is the espionage agents to South. Their pitiable living conditions have even been broadcast on MBC.

The chairman of fellow soldiers committee, Park Bu-seo, spoke frankly without reserve on TV. He served again in the army because he was treated as a shirker of military service or a fugitive even though he had sacrificed his life for his country. No matter how much he petitioned the authority, feeling some chagrin at this ill treatment, all that was said was that he was fit for military service. At present, the survivors of the Korean War are only 20 out of 5000 and they desire to restore their honorable position. The reason why they are lighted on TV is the petitioned the Constitution of them.

It seems paradoxical that President Kim has raised the human rights issue concerning the return of the long-term prisoners. Yet, the remaining victim, espionage agents to North cannot be accounted for at all, it appears. They are treated as fugitive rather than being got any honorable position in the society.

The book, the history of human rights written by Sgihara Yasoh, describes the concept of political and economic support for human rights at each level of society in each era. The author writes the story based on that the human history in modern era and the present age is able to equal the history of fighting for the establish of democracy and the human rights. At the same time, he suggests ways of resolving the question by focusing on the fundamental human rights of people in general. The current situation in Japan is then scrutinized.

Even if the technology is developed in pace with the changes of a society, country and the world, the spirit of peace, human rights, and democracy must still be protected. However, the clauses secured in the constitutional law are not even adapted to a real political society although freedom of mental activity and also personal liberty are mentioned on the constitutional law openly. The politics and economy holding up the human rights ar each classes.

It is the fact that everyone has certain fundamental human rights as his birthright. He insisted that the democratic division of power must be established through peace and equality above all. Although It is only natural that the government’s priority cannot be to care for the citizen’s welfare and other problems in the Cold War Era. However, the abovementioned remedies still remain. This fact cannot be ignored and must not be. One who fought for mother country Korea deserves to be fully rewarded for their sacrifice to war-bereaved families.

By Song Hye-min  
Associate Editor of News Section

# Unfortunately, Some Owls Do Give a Hoot About Their Students



Having taught English to students from Japan, Italy, France and Israel, it is apparent to me that each class has its own distinct personality. This personality is not just defined by the national group being taught, but by the unique personalities composing each class.

Nowhere is this more apparent to me than Korea. Having taught students in Korea ranging in age from eight to forty years of age, I have had to cater my lessons to a host of different levels. As any language teacher will tell you, this is not easy.

A language teacher is like a musician. Just as a musician must change his tune, when the audience is not responding to his repertoire, so the teacher must adjust each lesson to the level and interests of his students. The teacher, like a musician, must play to his audience. Just as a musician might receive a request from a member of the audience, so a teacher might receive a special request from a student, who on behalf of the other students, wishes to hear a new tune. The teacher will then try to accommodate his students.

It is customary in Korea for the teacher to give an introductory talk on the first day, in which he introduces the syllabus, the course book, the grading system, etc. The teacher then proceeds to introduce himself by revealing his background, qualifications and perhaps a personal anecdote or two.

Many teachers in Korea also like to find out about their students, asking them to introduce themselves by discussing their majors, hobbies and pastimes, etc. This gives the teacher a barometer of the students’ levels and abilities and a sense of who they actually are. The teacher can then make certain adjustments to ensure he is not aiming too high or too low.

My approach is somewhat different. I am a shy person by nature and consequently find it difficult to engage with people on first meeting. I usually try to reach my students with a light and entertaining opening lesson. By walking around the room and listening to their conversations, I am able to determine the overall level of the students in a particular class and adjust my lesson plans accordingly.

This has become increasingly challenging this semester as I find myself teaching in four different departments. I can tell you that it’s no mean challenge to go directly from a sophomore class in Practical English to a Graduate School class in Advanced English or from a class in Philosophy to one in British Commonwealth Studies.

Keeping this many balls in the air requires the skill of a circus performer. With any luck, experience will teach me how to make the transition from the tightrope I am now walking to performing summersaults on the trapeze.

Most Westerners view Korea as a former agrarian society with a communal and collective mindset. If this is so, why do so many Koreans display such unique personalities? And furthermore, why does each class on campus have its own distinct personality? Could it be that foreigners, who have this perception, have misjudged Korea? I would say unequivocally that indeed they have. When I think of all the countries to which Providence could have sent me, I thank God I ended up in Korea.

Like me, Koreans are an emotional people, who hold firmly and often obstinately to their beliefs. My Korean students and I certainly have that much in common.

Knowing that every student on campus has his or her own unique set of beliefs, I try to respect those beliefs and try not to tread on the territory they have marked. “I’m a Christian” or “I’m a Buddhist” is not met with disdain, but solemn respect. My views on religion tend to be quite “catholic”. What I mean by “catholic” is what I believe is the

## BULLETIN

October

4th  
South Asian Research Center  
“Myth and Religion of India”  
Visual and Audio Education  
Center Room 203

5th  
EU, Japan, China, East Asian  
Research Center  
“The Direction and Development of  
the ASEM”  
Ackyung Hall

13th  
Business Administration.  
“Imun Republic Moot State  
Council Meeting”  
Gradute School Small Theater

28 ~ 11/18  
National Association of Campus  
English Press  
Autumn University Press Program  
12 Course  
Imun Campus

### The World Folk Festival of Arts, Science, And Culture

· 21GSC  
· Preparatory Committee for the  
World Folk Festicvsl of Arts,  
Science, and Culture

2-3 th  
Pungmul Food Festival  
Korea National Open University &  
Daehakno

3-5 th  
World Film Festival  
Jungdong Arts & Culture Center

6-7th  
Folk Festival  
Yoido, KBS Hall / 3pm & 7pm

10-12th  
Wangsan Academic Festival  
Wangsan Campus

13th  
Closing Ceremony  
Wangsan Campus

## S · E · M · I · N · A · R

# Working Together as One in Literature

Starting on 26th of September, the Seoul International Forum for Literature was held in the Convention Center and the Conference Hall of the Sejong Cultural Center. With the main theme “Writing Across Boundaries: Literature in the Multicultural World,” the forum was conducted over 3 days.

Out of the main theme, the specific topics are divided into 9 subthemes, such as “Literature in a Globalizing World,” “Nature, Poetry and the East Asian Tradition,” and “The Writer and the Problems of Writing.” The forum was organized by the Daesan Foundation and supported by the Ministry of Culture & Tourism. Every session of the forum was translated in the three languages; Korean, English and French. After the forum, a booklet of the essays will be published.

The preparatory committee at first started organising the forum in 1997 for it to be held in 1998, but because of the financial crisis, the forum had been adjourned for 2 years.

The head of the preparatory committee said that this forum, debating on globalization of literature, is very meaningful as it will help to solve the problems all the nations are suffering from. The reality is that in literature, the writer should convey it’s roots to their national identities. But the issue of globalization is current.

The lectures included 19 worldwide famous participants from 10 countries. To introduce a few, the winner of the Nobel prize in 1985 Wole Soyinka, Korean-American literary critic Elaine H. Kim, French socialist Pierre Bourdieu, literary critic Wang Hui representing China and rising poet Anthony Steven from Australia. Besides, the 42 Korean participates such as professor Kang Nae-hee, poet Ko Un, novelist Hwang Suk-young and writer Kim Young-hyun joined the forum.



Pierre Bourdieu, the first from the left, is expressing his opinions in the forum on September 26.

The Seoul International Forum for Literature is becoming known as the starting point for making world literature various and affluent. This is a very rare forum where the community members and the world famous writers can come together as one. There were debates on all the issues like language, culture, nation and things that get in the way in the process of writing in a rapidly changing environment.

During the forum, Pierre Bourdieu expressed his thoughts on the problems involving freedom. The nation unilaterally decides on policies considering the commercial and economical sides without input from the literates. In order to regain the freedom of literary people, the critics, writers and all the other artists must come together to contribute. Hwang Suk-young mentioned the role of Korea in the East Asian Alliance.

Korea is actually a polluted area where historical issues of the world are all

dumped. In all Eastern Asia like China, Japan, Vietnam and the Philippines, the characteristics of Asia has been overshadowed by westernization. Therefore, in solving Korean issues can be the process of solving the East Asian Issues.

After the forum, seminars and debates are scheduled with the lecturers. The participants of the forums are going to visit universities and present lectures to do with university life and interviews with the press. In the case of HUFs, Kojin Karatani has made a lecture on “Language and Nation”. The Seoul International Forum for Literature can be reviewed through the internet homepage of Daesan Foundation.

By Kim Na-hyun  
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

•  
Timothy Watson  
The writer is a professor of  
College of English



Reflecting Students-Minjung Solidarity Activities

Not with Words but Action

I. Features of Korean college students in society

College students assumed a specific role in society in the past. As Korean history shows us, students were the main group opposing the more conservative values of society. They were the symbol of resistance and *Minjung* had expectations of them, not without reason.

The 1980s clearly was a period of arrested development in terms of human rights and political and economic freedom. The student movement, usually known for its political and radical activism, is showing signs of changing its stance toward more moderate tendencies. The university culture that led the way in terms of new ideology was once evaluated as an alternative value against the governing culture that is commercial and selfish. In the 90s, the situation takes a sudden turn. More recently, many students see past *Minjung* culture as somewhat outdated in that emerged from traditions now regarded as fossils.

The university campus of today is not the trendsetter spawning new ideologies anymore. With its change into one of the main consumers, students are also deeply imbedded in popular culture. Students tend to be more diversified and individualized. The trend that students are indifferent to social issues and obsessed with grades and credits can be understood in this context.

II. New vantage point of university culture

Many people raise the question of whether there remains a “university culture” today. They point out that the university culture of today is a mere reflection of the status quo. However, university culture cannot remain static; on the contrary it has to evolve. With so many changes having taken place, we need to approach to *Minjung* culture from a different standpoint. Rather than addressing issues in big rallies and demonstrations, the movement can address problems in people’s daily lives, issues that are no less worthy of consideration. The *Minjung* solidarity movement needs a more human face. The *Minjung* solidarity activities could be even more meaningful in this sense.

III. Students-Minjung Solidarity Activities : Nongwhal, Giwhal, Binwhal

The words that refer to activities associated with *Minjung* have “*whal*” (which means “live” and “breath”) at the end. It might have something to do with the concept “solidarity”. Solidarity has the basic connotation of breathing life on certain aspects of *Minjung*’s life. *Nongwhal* (Students-Farmers Solidarity Activity), *Giwhal* (Solidarity Activity in the Military Campsite Town), and *Binwhal* (Students-



Women Student Council

A college students is teaching children in military campsite town.

Needy People Solidarity Activity), these are the representative examples of this movement.

1. Nongwhal (Students-Farmers Solidarity Activity)

*Nongwhal* has its origin in Gabsan slash and burn farmers’ struggle in 1928. In the struggle against Japanese landowners’ exploitation, students worked with farmers in the day and discussed the strategies for struggle at night. The basic contents and form of *Nongwhal* today come from this. In the 1930s, the voluntary services like “Bnardo” (which means “Getting into *Minjung*!”) had the limitation of being only a “social service”. From the 1960s to the early 70s, the activity started featuring some systematic and collective aspects. However students still had little understanding of the fundamental problems associated with farming and the basic solutions to those problems.

Since the middle of the 70s, the real meaning of *Nonwhal* was restored. At this time, students set up a long-term plan with two goals. Supporting the farmers’ activities and gaining the *Minjung* spirit from this were the keynotes. After the June Struggle in 1987, student demonstrations in rural areas have remained commonplace to this day.

2. Giwhal (Solidarity Activity in Military Campsite Town)

*Giwhal* is a solidarity activity involving women and their children in military campsite towns. While working in this town, students became more aware of the overall problems in Korean society. First of all, military campsite towns are themselves a by-product of some specific situations in Korea. Concerning this area many controversial

issues are entangled, including the relationship between Korea and the United States and the problems of mixed blood and prostitution.

The *Giwhal* started in 1990 through the efforts of a few people from “My Sister’s Place” (*Durebang*: a social welfare facility in Uijungbu). Ewha Woman’s University and Hanshin University students took the first meaningful step. At the second event, staged in 1991, Seoul & Suwon General Women Student Council prepared *Giwhal* systematically. It settled down as one of the most important women students’ activities by this time.

After the murder of Yoon Geum-i by US forces Korea in 1993, people began to have growing concerns over the women in military campsite towns. The fourth *Giwhal* broadened its range into the general prostitution area of the military campsite town. The sixth *Giwhal* in 1995 reduced the area of its activities considerably. But with more diverse programs it continually attracted public opinion. “My Sister’s Place” was held in the bid to revise Status Of Forces Agreement(SOFA) since 1996. They also have investigated the actual situation of crimes committed by US forces in Korea. Based on its own history, *Giwhal* is undertaking a more active role in society.

3. Binwhal(Students-Needy People Solidarity Activity)

*Binwhal* has a somewhat different character compared to the two student solidarity activities mentioned above. While the abovementioned are concrete activities considered part of *Minjung*’s daily life, *Binwhal* is a kind of political activity centered on struggle.

The history of *Binwhal* is one of struggling

on behalf of the needy. The “needy” here refers to people who have lost their homes due to the clearing of slums. In Korea, the needy first appeared in large towns in the 60s, owing to the rural exodus and simultaneous population growth in the urban centers.

*Binwhal* started as a result of the government’s initiative to remove the illegally built shacks under the name of urban development. Armed pressure by the gangsters contracted by the government was widespread in the 70’s and 80s’ struggle. Though the needy had little understanding of the big issues and were only concerned with their own personal interests in the early stages, they began to raise questions about capital and the abuses of national authorities. The Labor Struggle in 1987 served as momentum for change.

While militant protests were suppressed in past struggles, from the mid-90s ideological pressure was added. The baptism of capital ideology through all available media made the struggle fall into confusion. However, with the birth of “National Association of the Withdrawed” in 1994, they scale of their struggle widened.

IV. Getting to the heart of things concerning Minjung

Three activities have their own separate meaning. *Nongwhal* practically helps a lot in rural communities. *Giwhal* makes students reflect on the specific situation in military campsite towns. And students see the relationship between capitals and labors through *Binwhal*. Basically these are all “solidarity” activities not just a “social service”. Sharing the life of *Minjung*, university students recently became more aware of the various social issues. A deeper understanding of society turned them into the very essence of “university” students.

To invest these activities with life, mass student support is a must. There is a tendency for only committed students to be involved every time and others seem to have very little understanding or interest in solidarity movements. However, no one person or thing is perfect. If these activities can induce following series process (many students’ interest-participation-and deep thought), it definitely leads to a new paradigm concerning university culture, which has a direct bearing on *Minjung* culture. Next time you are asked to join in the solidarity activity, why don’t you think twice before saying no? Only by actions not words can these activities bear fruit.

By Hong Joo-hee

Associate Editor of Culture & TC Section

Reviewing “2000 Seoul International Queer Film & Video Festival”

Meet Queers in and out of Screen

I. Changing view of homosexual love

We generally think that love exists between a man and a woman. Such a love is common in our society. But just think of love existing between same sexes. This is known as “homosexual love”. For the general population, this is perceived as very strange and incomprehensible.

Until the nineteenth century, homosexual love was regarded as a crime or illness. It was treated with disdain and subjected to tremendous pressure.

For example, in England some homosexuals were sentenced to death until 1861. Some therapists tried to change homosexual’s sexual taste because they believed that homosexual was a mental disorder. With the arrival of the 20th century, however, people came to see homosexual love in a new light after Stonewall (struggle for the homosexual’s human rights) in New York.

In Korea, which held Confucian ideas rather strongly, homosexual love could not be discussed openly. Then, the movie “Happy Together”, released in 1997, was banned despite being rated very highly at the Cannes Film Festival. The first Seoul International Queer Film & Video Festival was stopped from the moment the curtain went up.

Nowadays, recognition for homosexuals is growing in this country. In 1998, the Seoul International Queer Film & Video Festival was held and was a huge success. Finally, it raised the curtain for the second time this year. It was held in Seoul *Artsonje* center and *Namsan* Animation center starting from September. 1 until September. 10.

II. Great film festival with queers

The catch phrase of the 2000 Seoul International Queer Film & Video Festival was, “Your own century, your own pleasure”. The phrase implies that a newer, more permissive era has arrived without the sexual phobias of the past. Unlike the first festival, the timetable of events has seen improvements. People can view films at both theaters at convenient times.

Also, there were various side events encouraging people’s participation. Except the permanent program of this film festival, “New Currents in Queer Cinema: 1. Homo Boys Go to the Theater” and 2. Dyke Girls Go to the Theater,” which shows movies about lesbians and gays in later years, many diverse special programs were on offer. The Argus covered one representative movie and one special program in reviewing this festival.

The festival opened with Christopher Doyle’s debut movie, “Away with Words”. Christopher Doyle is a former movie director and primarily worked with Wong Kar-wai, a film director. In the movie, “Away with words,” focuses on the lives of three people with the action centered at the “DIVE BAR”, a gay bar in Hong Kong. Asano and Kevin and Suji have lived together since they met at the “DIVE BAR”. Since Asano’s childhood in Okinawa Asano has had a mnemonic stic memory; words have such tactile shapes and tastes and colors that he can’t forget a single word he hears. Each conversation forms like a street. The streets form endless city blocks in his mind. So many that by his early twenties he’s in “gridlock” and “overload”. Kevin

mismanages the “DIVE BAR”, named after the way he starts or finishes his day. He is as flamboyant as he is horny. This film is the book of what Asano couldn’t forget. The film is a journey down the Japanese roads of Asano’s mind. The film is a rollick through the streets of Kevin’s Hong Kong by night.

The cinematography is similar with that of “Fallen Angels” or “Chungking Express,” and its scenes, which are expressed roughly, were edited at different speeds. Its themes were expressed rather dryly and abstractly. Consequently, this movie is not easily understood by the audience. It is just the world as the director sees it. “This movie was similar to “Happy Together”. The story was much the same as with existing queer movies,” said a female member of the audience. “In the average queer movie, there is an ambiguous element. It is the same with this movie,” a female member of the audience suggested.

As one of many special programs, several “interviews with the director” were on offer. Among them, there was a talk with Sarah Tearsley and Akikiyo Hayashi, the organizers of the Tokyo International Lesbian & Gay Film Festival, and Hisaya Murabayashi, the director of “Being Here With You”, which is one of the works from the “Japanese Queer Video Show” after showing “Japanese Queer Video Show”.

In the opening part of the program, there were many questions about the background and planning of the films. When an audience member asked the question, “Why were there so many stories about the gay’s parents in this work?” the director had some difficulty responding. “The question is too

difficult...The question never occurred to me before this question. I think it may be because his parents made him and who can understand him better than his parents,” he said a little later. As time passed, several members of the audience stood up and directed questions at the organizers and the director. Such audience participation made the mood active.

III. Function as a bridge

Nowadays it seems that understanding toward homosexual love is better than ever. But homosexuals still encounter many obstacles that they still have to overcome. For example, even on the Internet, they are in a crisis. The government authorities would close sites related to homosexuality. Though they are in the difficult situation, they held this queer film festival and wish to broaden people’s recognition about homosexual love.

“The movie was so interesting to me. I was able to understand homosexuals through touches of humanity,” said Lee Ji-eun, a university student who saw the movie, “Being Here with you”. Far from alienating people from what has traditionally been a taboo subject in Korea, the films seemed to enlighten many. The enthusiastic response is an encouraging sign. If anything, the festival built a bridge of understanding between heterosexuals and homosexuals.

By Kam Eun-jin

Reporter of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Two Sides to “Us”

In the subway, we often hear the announcement, “This station is Oksu, Oksu. The door is to the left.” Sometimes an additional message is added. “Our station is doing our best to make the passengers comfortable. Thank you.” Of course it’s in Korean. When it is translated to English, “our” sounds a bit strange. They frequent use of “we” or “our” is one of the most interesting habits of Korean people.

When speaking those words, we don’t pay much attention to the meaning within. In this respect, we need to pay more attention to the question of what “we” exactly refers to. The world famous violinist Sarah Chang and the architect Baek Nam-joon were ranked among the highest in terms of people of whom Koreans can be proud. As for the world famous Koreans abroad like them, people don’t mind including them in the “our” category, while the attitude towards adopted children is quite different.

After the release of the movie, “Susan Brink’s Arirang”(1991), Koreans began to pay more attention to the problem of adoption. It did not overcome the feeling of compassion however. Nowadays, the situation is no better than in the past. The adopted children who came to Korea in search of their real parents are giving the performances asking their true identity. Through these activities, they would expect some hopeful response. The way in which the press and politicians sponsored them reflects “our” mode of thinking like “we should take care of those poor people as best we can.”

What exactly are people referring to when they use the word “we”? As we see from the above examples, it changes according to the context it is used. “We” is usually used to show the emotional bond between Korean people. And we scarcely have raised an objection to it.

A few things offer some frame of reference in considering this problem. First of all, the base of this sense lies in the Confucian tradition concerning filial love. As is well known, Confucianism was the governing ideology that regulated Korean society. Under this system there were basically different value systems for men and women, the old and young, and *yangban* (the aristocratic class in the *Chosun* era) and *sangnom* (a man of low birth). The purity of the blood that is derived from this gives the “right” moral stance to those “ours” that are pure and clean, and forces them to comply to it. The exclusive sense of the word “we” comes from this context.

Also the modernization project between the period of 1961 and 1987 gives us another important clue. The modernization of Korea was a development-based policy. Park Jung-hee, who was the President at the time, is famous for his development and dictatorship policy. One way of achieving his aims was to emphasize the establishment of the same national identity as “Korean”. The *Saemaoul* Activity, which made people feel a sense of duty toward the restoration of the nation, is a representative example of this. The previous example of Sarah Chang and adopted children can also be understood in this context. When carefully considering the example, we easily notice that it is concerned with the issue of “rank”. In other words, we include something in “our” category only if it helps us and allows us to rise to a higher position. Considering the fact that during the period of modernization in Korea, the most important thing was the result, it led to the solution of the case.

“We” is a good word originally. It includes the third one except I. However the meaning of “we” in our daily life does not always refer to that. It is inclined to have a self-centered connotation and makes the consciousness closed. Next time it is worth considering what we really mean when we say “we”.

By Hong Joo-hee

Associate Editor of Culture & TC Section



CHAFS  
CHAT + HUFs

Jung Su-nam / Cartoonist of The Argus



“Have You ever Seen the movie JSA?”



“Sure”



“I always go there”



“I’ve never seen the Nonsmoking Sign on campus”