

First Issue Published Vol. XXXXVII No. 362 한국외국어대학교 July 1, 1954

HANKUK UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN STUDIES

NOVEMBER 1, 2001



Still hot about new trustees

iscussions about the formation of a new board of trustees are heating up these days, as the term of government-appointed trustees expire at the end of this year. So, October 12 and October 15, the Association of professors who are currently teaching at HUFS (AWAT) and HUFS Union of Administrative Workers (HUAW) respectably announced their position on the issues at hand.

On October 11, Imun GSC visited the ministry of Education to present its case concerning the issues of the board of trustees and the General feelings of HUFSans. And for the past two weeks the Wangsan GSC has conducted a one-person demonstration, signature campaign. The AWAT convened an emergency meeting and then announced its position concerning the selection of new trustees. After three hours of discussion, the thirty six members of AWAT issued the resolution saying that for the sake of true progress for HUFS, the government-appointed system must be replaced by a private trustees system.

They claimed that the consulting body including faculty, students and administration workers should be formed to do so. They also reject the old corrupt board of trustees.

Professors Jang Bung-ik of the Dutch department, who is AWAT secretary general, said "In this consultation body we must be able to discuss issues freely and openly, including issues related to a specific individual, Kim Jong-guk, head of construction department. However, Imun GSC chairman, Lee Seung-joo

welcome professor Jang's remark because of the most important issues is one that concerns the Kim Clan. On October 14, after a general meeting, the HUFS Union of Administrative Workers announced

their view on the home page billboard. HUAW also agrees that the HUFS should restore the private trustees system. One of the claims by HUAW is that excluding the Kim Clan's participation in the board of trustees is contrary to the private school law and therefore the opportunity must be open to everybody.

Thus, HUAW, position sharply differs from those of Faculty Council, Imun and Wangsan GSC.

The Wangsnan GSC was also actively involved in discussion related to the selection of new trustees on October 11. Earlier the GSC representative gathered at the open theater chanting the slogan "We oppose the comeback of the old trustees and HUFS academic affair must be managed democratically."

Over two hundred students jointed visiting of the Ministry of Education. Lee president of Imun GSC and Kim Dong-won, vice president Imun Graduated General Student Council talked over this matter with the Ministery of Education official, Song Gi-min, who take charge of university finance and juridical foundation. The rest attendants made propaganda publicly about new trustees of foundation in HUFS in front of Education.

Wangsan GSC held signaturecollecting drive against return of old



A student is holding one-man strike with a picket saying, "No absurd foundation".

during from October 15 to 27 in front of each building. The number of participants was recorded 3527 in total. The list and additional comments have been displaying in front of Student Hall. Also, the

holding one-man strike in turn with a picket saying. "No to old foundation" between Student Hall and Welfare Building.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

Regulations for elections announced

G eneral Representative Meeting (GRM) was held at Social Science Building at Imun campus on October 18. This representative meeting convened with the attendance of 80 representatives out of 146.

Firstly, detailed regulations for enforcing election, report items, statements of accounts of GSC and self-government organizations were brought up at the meeting. Next, the debate items included the struggle of educational right in the latter half of the year is the gist, the resolution items for gaining democratic university were also brought up.

Debate items were proceeded into four parts. Lee Seung-joo (DP-97),

Continuous campaign for new foundation

he Expanded Management **I** Committee was held on 10th of October, in the Engineering College, Wangsan Campus.

The most important item of the meeting was the later direction of the struggle on foundation of HUFS. Each participants discussed other 32 matters which are closely connected to HUFSans, such as setting up springs on the doors of shower rooms and reading rooms in the library. Also the members solved out problems on the farmer-student solidarity

president of Imun GSC explained the flow of the struggle of educational right up to now to the participants briefly and pointed out that the foundation was just a serious obstacle in making our university grow. Also he emphasized the necessity of publicizing the nature of the foundation and mentioned that the struggle in the latter half would be focused on here.

It was followed by the evaluation of statements of accounts of GSC and each self-government organization. The participants mainly pointed out lax budgetary management practicals of each group. Regarding this matter, the persons concerned promised that they would resolve the doubts

through proving detailed breakdown of expenses to the public afterwards.

The GRM also presented debates on detailed regulations for enforcing election. The detailed regulations composed of 45 Articles were examined by the participants carefully. Soon all of them agreed to the detailed regulations confirming that the proposed regulations had no particular problems. The detailed regulations would be in effect from the coming election.

Finally, all of the participants confirmed their resolution reading the written resolution for victory in the fight struggle against old foundation.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Fruit of tuition struggle, Minju scholarship awarded



A student is observing a wallpaper about Minju scholarship.

 M^{inju} scholarship, the won for each scholarship receipient. Scholarship for students' The application deadline is Octob The application deadline is October welfare, is going to be awarded to 29, and applicants are required to some students at each department. submit necessary papers such as a This scholarship is the fruit of the written application of Minju scholarship, a certificate of payment effort in the fight against the tuition fee struggle. At that time, Imun GSC of local taxes levied on their parents, received the promise that school an applicant form. The scholarship, in principle, is open to all students, but authorities would pay back 2 percent out of tuition fees which had been the priority will be given to students raised by 7 percent. who are badly offl. The total *Minju* scholarship fund The selection of the receipients will comes to 360 million won, which is be finished by president of each distributed to the students in department, president of Imun GSC, proportion to the number of persons etc. by October 30. of each department. Office of Student

Teachers fire up education-related disputes for 36 hours

T eachers and students of national universities of education expressed their exasperation toward the Education Ministry for its neoliberal education policies. Their rebellious actions were translated into rallies at the Yeouido Park on October 27. About 15,000 members of the Korean Teachers and Educational Workers' Union (KTEWU) and 10,000 students at teacher's colleges converged together at the mass rally as early as 9 in the morning. Teachers from provinces came to Seoul one day before the main rally for an overnight struggle. "I stayed up all night yesterday with fellow teachers to protest the greater burden being imposed by the government on parents and the deteriorating quality of education," said Kim Young-kook, general manager of KTU Card at the KTEWU Welfare Department and also



15.000 members of KTEWU continue their rally in the moming of Oct. 27 at the Yeouido Park.

a teacher at a girls junior high school in western Seoul. "We are not afraid of risking disciplinary measures for participating in this rally. Our actions

are all for our students and the future of education in Korea." The unionized teachers opposed the payment of teachers' bonuses based

First festival approaching Eastern Europe culture

T he first *Donggumingeon* is being held on Wangsan campus from October 29 to November 7. Donggumingeon is the College of Eastern Europe Studies students' festival for learning more on the folkcustom civilization and the regional facts of eastern Europe. The festival is held biannually, usually in the odd numbered years, to avoid the time that World Folk Festival of Arts, Sciemce & Cu Hure is held, which is also held every other year.

The eastern Europe include Russia, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Czecho, Hungary, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. And the students who major in these languages prepare Donggumingeon.

"Nowadays, the activities of each student societies for learning academical facts and the folk-customs on eastern Europe are not active enough," said a concerned member of the student council of the College of Eastern Europe Studies. "So we decided to have a festival of our own to bring enthusiasm on students to

study more on their majors." The festival is likely to be specialized, various in programs, because its purpose was to converge different countries' customs into one spot, However, it is gaining criticism from the students that it does not have

much distinction compared to WFFASC.

"But the festival will be prepared with various programs and it will be different from the other festivals," remarked the person concerned who was preparing the festival. On October 30, famous movies

from each nation will be shown through a film festival from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. in Room No. 206 Language and Literature Building. A chance for tasting traditional food of 6 nations in eastern Europe is in schedule near Student Hall on October 5 and 6. The folk-customs performance is going to be performed in open theater from 6 to 7 in the evening.

on job performance, plans to create elite private schools and appointing secondary school teachers to elementary schools.

Teachers and students divided themselves into several groups in the afternoon and held smaller rallies in different parts of Seoul. They handed out leaflets, filled with their demands on education, to passing citizens. The demonstrators came back to Yeouido Park later in the day to hold another big rally called the second People's Action Day.

"The ministry must discard its neoliberal education policy that abets the commercialization of education, and instead work on strengthening public education," said KTEWU leader Lee Soo-ho during his address.

Protests against the education policies are likely to continue through out November also.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Women's rights appealed with events

The 2001 cultural festival for women was held in Wangsan campus from October 30 to 31.

The name of this festival was "The Cooperative View" and the motto was we are going to see the world not from the view of man or woman but from the view of ours.

An invitation performance opened the festival at Student Hall at 4 p.m on October 30. This was performed by Oreum, an art theater group that actively addresses the issues of women laborers of Korean societies. This art theater group is famous for pieces of works about woman problems. The group showed the participants stories in the form of

activity, and the confirmation "Wangsan Sports Competition".

It was pretty obvious that the continuous campaign on antifoundation would probably shrivel than before because the mid-term exams were coming soon and therefore, many HUFSans are less likely to join with the strife. So the members of the Expanded Management Committee agreed to promote campaign of writing "Antiformer-foundation" at the end of answer sheets.

Another important part of the meeting was the special record of resolutions on the revenge attack of the U.S. and the participation on the Maehyangri Cultural Festival which was to be opened on 13th of October. When the exams are over more active work on the strife on the former-foundation will be held in both campuses.

By Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus

songs, which broke the existing conventions of the play.

The play emphasized the will of women themselves to solve the problems concerning women. That is, most women laborers are in unfavorable conditions in many ways. So it showed to the audience hard dances and vigorous songs and that would settle this problems.

The film festival was arranged in Welfare Building for October 31. The film festival was divided into two presentations. The films shown are prize winners of International Women Film Festival and those films were expected to attract students' attention.

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Active communication, but few students' participation

The fall Farmer-Students Solidarity Activity has taken place in Ichon, Kyonggido. from October 26 to 28 for 3 days.

Affairs is going to pay 800 thousand

30 students of Wangsan campus participated in this activity tying up sheaves of rice and moved them to help the farmers. They also worked with red pepper field, cleaning up the land after the pepper harvest was over, and visited green houses to help strawberries to grow better and dug up seeds of taro. This activity was significant not

only because students helped farmers with agricutral works but it was a time for students to understand more of hardship that farmers go through. The farmers of Ichon approached the students first and shared his stories on the actual lives of being a Korean farmer. They referred to debts that farmers are in and the agricultural policies based on neo-liberalism which included opening the national market to the foreign countries.

"There are lots of problems in the countryside. A need for solidarity of students and farmers and laborers is a must," said a man who is a member

of Farmers Association. He also added the difficulties in arranging trade among other countries and the life of farmers in Ichon.

This activity had many limits, because the Solidarity Activity and the period for midterm exam overlapped, many students couldn't participate in the fall program. Another difficulty in gathering students to participate in this activity was the lack of publicization that such event was taking place. The head of an organization that promoted the solidarity activity had been changed to another person only a few days before the departure. So the systematic arrangement and systematization for the activity had only 3 days to prepare.

Yoo Ja-hun, the new head of the group that promoted this fall's solidarity activity, said,°∞we lacked of time for studying on agricultural policies but I think the sincere conversation between students and farmers is more important since the students got to listen directly from the farmers' point of views.

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus

OPINION

PAGE 2

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the

highest standard of campus journalism and academic excellence.

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Editorial

Desirable balance between left and right

embers of Ruling Millenium Democratic Party (MDP) frowned with concern M embers of Ruling Millenum Democrate Fact, (inter, inter, Assembly seats vacated by the Supreme court's recent ruling that found last year's general elections.

It is expected to weaken the leadership of President Kim as the main the wrong doings opposition Grand National Party (GNP) increased their seats in the 273-member National Assembly to 136. This outcome for the three elections would have a major impact on the way politics takes shape of next year's local elections and president poll, waged all-out campaigning.

When it comes to the reason why mistrust of the government grew, the economic slowdown can be the most serious problem to people and empty reform plans, specific fraction powers through personal connections may also follow. Although President Kim and the ruling party members have made efforts to carry out some policies for welfare development, they have not been well delivered to the common civilians in the middle class in our society.

However, this is not an overnight development. It is not too much to say that they, the opposition party members, made good use of some present situations appealing to public insisting a judgment on difficult situation of the country and suspicious absurdities of rival group members and also the fact people easily forget the things even in the near past. Their winning is recognized even among themselves as a result of their rival group is losing the public tryst, rather than as a result of obtaining public confidence through their good job.

They criticize strongly that the government has not been on the right way to real reform and clean administration as if they had never committed any unjust behavior and had no suspicion of absurdity. The president of the opposition party, Lee Hoi-chang seems not to remember his absurd behavior that he pressed the officials of the Office of National Tax Administration for getting some personal election campaign fund, which however, was passed without any sincere apology to people, anyway. It is no doubt that how they deal with the evaluation on their own absurdities is no less than one of ruling Interview with Chong Min-su, the secretary general of committee for Peace Camp

Culture is key to "unification"

 ${\bf M}$ any changes took place between North and South Korea following 6.15 inter-Korea declaration. And many dialogues and events are scheduled for October this year. Also, encouraging is inter-Korea agreement to connect the Kyongui Railway the overland journey to Kumgang Mountain and the union of separated families, and so on.

While the Kyongui Railraod gets restored held at Dora Mountain Station and DMZ, Demilitarized Zone. It will be the first ever cultural event to be held at a DMZ location, selected for October 27-29. The significance of this festival is that it will be managed by a group of NGOs, two of which colorfully are the Korean Artists of Federation and I Love Kyongui Railroad. The Committee of Peace Camp was formed to run this festival systematically and colorfully. The Argus met Chong Min-su, secretary general of Committee for Peace Camp (CPC).

Reporter: What's the motive behind "2001 Peace Camp Festival"?

Chong Min-su: Many people have been interested in DMZ and the reunification issue and they have worked hard for their goals. For example, the book "DMZ is not a Frontier" answered name Ham Kwang-bok on September 1995. Lee Joeng-hui the professor of Chung ang University gave a dance performance. The professor Ivan of Duksung Women's University held an art exhibition about DMZ.

Above mentioned, in October, there were many events related to reunification and peace as well as the DMZ. Public awareness of these events could have been great if they were held under a coordinated umbrella instead of separate groups.

From the Faculty Lounge

Peace Camp Festival is scheduled to be held in a friendly atmosphere for harmony between North and South. People interested in reunification agree that cultural exchanges could be the most effective made of inter-Korea communication. Peace festival is a product of people who

In order to complement shortcoming, the

expect cultural interchanges to become important to medium for harmony between North and South.

R: What does DMZ stand for?

C: I think the DMZ means everything. First of all, DMZ is a point of contact between North and South Korea. So it points to the partition of the Korean Peninsula that still remains broken. Civilians can't never enter the zone. Now, it is a treasure house of many beautiful living things, plants and animal.

R: What's the schedule of the festival?

C: The Peace Camp is going to have cultural festivals reflecting various branches of art. The festival will be attended by writers from other divided countries and when they arrive here, they will discuss and publish their literary works. Performing the peace concert on October 27, will be there Kyonggi orchestra accompanied by a guitarist and nine vocalists.

And a peace school for children will be open for three days. There children can see future images of an unified Korea. There will also be a lecture by Jody Willians received that Nobel Prize for peace her contribution to many campaigns to eliminate landmines worldwide. The theme of her lecture will be "Toward a Land-free World".

Also in the works are art exhibition and dances about reunification and the Kyongui Railway restoration. The Kyongui Railway

The Korean mind is conscious of the

importance of aging. Old age is regarded as a

sign of experience and wisdom and thus the

elderly deserve to be respected, in

accordance with the traditions of Korean

society. In a sense one might feel that senior

citizens are in a privileged position in which

they are largely free from the criticism and

The young are experienced to show

humility towards elders for example by

maturity and wisdom.

opposition of their juniors.



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

is already running the distance from Seoul Station to Dora Mountain Station. Peace Camp will provide variegated programs to the participants.

R: What's the significance of this festival?

C: I think that this festival will make a great contribution to reunification. If we really want to become one, we should try to develope mutual understanding. Through this festival, we will go a step closer to North Korea and North Korea will come step closer to us.

So we should realize that there are many gaps between North and South Korea, which we must overcome and live together by accepting our cultural differences. I hope and trust that the festival will be a forum where we can confirm our will of peace reunification.

R: What are the benefits of this festival? C: Many people in various fields want unity and they have worked for peace and unification. When the festival is over, the nature of peace movement will probably change. Someone has fought under the slogan of reunification merely shouting for struggle with great emphasis on action for peace instead of rhetorics.

However, I also think that a new definition will emerge through this festival, that is, a more away from reunification to unification. In other words, the two concepts of reunification and peace will be molded together into a new concept, namely, unification. If all of us gain a taste of North-South Korea thought a cultural interchange like this one. I think we will become much more sincere toward each other.

> By Lee So-jeong Reporter of News Section

 \mathbf{T} he drawing of the first day of the New Year, heralds something quite extraordinary in the lives of all Koreans. This is the day on which every Korean becomes one year older. Thus it might be called the universal birthday.

On New Year's morning a certain amount of solemnity pervades the atmosphere as the whole family gathers together around the breakfast table and shares a specially prepared dish, "Dokuc", which a kind of stew prepared with a variety of spices and slies of rice cake.

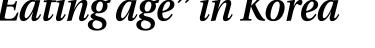
"Eating age" in Korea

What is the price of Experience? do men buy it for a song? Or wisdom for a dance in a street? *No. it is bought with other price* Of all that a man hath, his house, his in the desolate market where the farmer plows for bread in vain.

The poem emphasizes that gaining wisdom and experience requires time and participation in all the equation of age with experience and wisdom seems to be as important as it is in society in general. In the

The value of old age has been challenged and appears to be changing. This shift in ideas is unprecedented in traditional Korean society. The emerging view of old age has certain similarities with western medieval physiology in which old age is characterized by the qualities cold and moist, the season winter, and the humour phlegm.

These are the images of stagnation. Although it is a cliche, It is nonetheless true that old age is just a state of mind, not a matter of appearance. Nor do I wish to elicit sympathy from the young by reminding



party

The election did not just prove that people are in big distrust of the government but also it made the main opposition GNP seats increase by three more seats.

A possibility of power move to Mr. Lee Hoi-chang was raised around the nation as another result of the election, therefore some conservatives are to gain some power by lining up behind him. Some difficulties in strengthening the reform plans of the government are also expected and the efforts to develop relationship with North Korea may go in different directions.

As some democratic movements seen in the history, people always look forward to democratic administrations and are proud of such struggles of Korea's democratic development history. But, the problem is that there has not been an established balance between the two groups, conservatives and progressives holding each other in check.

Some progressive powers, therefore, could be one of powerful leaders of the country cooperating themselves and then checking and keeping in balance with conservatives. The question is whether the words of Mr. Lee establishing mutual cooperation with critical but essential checking rather than confrontation between the conservative and the progressive groups will be realized or not.

The poor situation of political election in Korea should be also reformed Politicians raised suspicious questions against the rival group and many a public disclosure made people in to confusion. This is not desirable for politicians as leaders of people, nor is it good for creating a good social atmosphere for president poll.

ARTICLES WANTED

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

Column	Contents	length	
Letter to the Argus	Suggestions and criticisms on the Argus and HUFS	1page typed double -spaced	
Cartoon	Criticism on current issues in and out of campus	One cut 12 x 12 (cm)	
Global sketch	Essay about a life at a foreign university	2 pages typed double -spaced	
Juke Box	Review on a music album	1page typed double -spaced	

Eating "Dokuc" is not just a delicious culinary experience. More importantly it symbolize a rite of passage for Korean people as is demonstrated at the end of meal when the whole family declares in unison, Now I have eaten one year.

But the responses of each of the three generations who are traditionally present at this special time differ. For the younger generation eating the "Dokuc" and becoming one year older is an exciting and fun experience. But for the older generation the symbolic consumption of another year can be the cause of some regret or bitterness as they are reminded of the transitory nature of life.

The phrase "eating age" may sound strange, but in fact it suggests some of the significance of aging in Korean society. "Eating age" is a metaphor not only for the passing of the year but also for the ability to digest life's experiences in order to grow in

Letter to The Argus

lowering their heads and voices. Koreans do not need signs to tell them to give up their seats for the elderly in public spaces.

In contrast to the Western idea of "women and children first" in Korea senior citizens get unquestionable priority when abandoning ship in an emergency. The social obligation for the young to respect the old traditionally takes precedence over moral judgement on elders.

The esteem in which experience is held is illustrated by the common Korean expression, "nothing can beat experience". The conceptual bond between old age, experience and wisdom is a feature common to both Korean and Western culture.

Blake reflects on the value of wisdom and experience is a recurrent theme in "The Four Zoas".

The relationship between wisdom and experience is a recurrent theme in the English literacy tradition. The nineteenth century romantic English poet William

fields of law and medicine particularly, people are understandably more comfortable procuring the help of mature aged people. Increasingly aware of the adventages age confers, younger professionals are creating a fashion for looking older by wearing goldrimmed glasses or growing moustaches and beards.

Many western friends have asked me "Why don't young Koreans grow moustaches and beards?" I simply reply, "We are not used to that." Growing facial hair was considered a privilege for older or married men, and it was thus considered impudent and vulgar for a young bachelor to follow suit.

Nobody likes to look older from some professionals. It seems that experience and maturity are measured by the appearance rather than the actuality of age. This kind of "commercial camouflage" has proved successful but its possibilities are limited.

them that the elderly provide the image of what we all will become.

Were it not for emotion and affection the cycle of our lives would be that of a plant or a planet: receding into oblivion without leaving any trace of tears, laughter, sadness or joy.

Spending time with the elderly can bring one back to the realm of human affection which is excluded from the realm of cold reason and practically. Let's reach out our helping hands to the elderly who feel left out from the emering technological age, as they reached out for us when we came into this world-alone, speechless, helpless, waiting for somebody's hand.

Lee Dong-il The writer is a professor of English Division

Govt's impotent diplomatic policy

R ussia and Japan concluded a conference to ban the third country from fishing for mackerel pikes in the waters of South Kuril Islands.

The sea at the Southern Kuril Islands is very important for fishing mackerel pikes as it occupies about 40% of the mackerel pikes that is being caught every year. And Korea depends on that sea also. So Korea is expected to be in serious problem next year.

Throughout the history, Korea and Japan didn't keep a good relationship. With the 2002 World Cup near at hand, there is a need for cooperation from both nations for a successful World Cup. But now, we are busy in criticizing Japan instead of showing effort for a compromise.

Japan is the first to blame in this case. After Koizumi Junichiro has become the Prime Minister, Japanese policies became more rigid in international relationship. In addition, Japanese politicians chose distorted

history textbooks that worsened the relationship betwen Korea and Japan.

Nonetheless, the Korean government is not doing anything about this situation. It is inevitable that the government is being neglected by the people of Korea. Even for a successful World Cup, Korea and Japan must come up with a way to work together instead of ignoring each other.

If this situation does not improve, both countries will suffer from great losses. The Kim administration and the Japanese government will have to seek for a way out of this conflict and Japan should remember that hard-lined policies will only bring about isolation in the international relationship. And Korea will have to be articulate in policies that matters the worldly interest.

Lee Jin-young (R-01)

Confronting employment battle

any students I know just in our school are spending hours and hours in the library to get themselves prepared for the vacant jobs. Studying and practicing for the interviews, and getting tidied before they present themselves to the chilling outside world. As time passes, however, the number of students wanting jobs are increasing while the jobs avaliable are decreasing. Therefore, currently this unemployment problem is growing and becoming a haunting issue to the students.

Once I heard on the radio that the unemployment rate is rocketing higher day by day. There were approximately 4 million people applying for jobs but only 6 hundred thousand places are avaliable this year. In addition to this horrible news, the media is continuously bringing out more bad news adding worries to the applicants. For example, 30% of the people looking for jobs are those who have received the master's

degree but they are also having trouble finding a suitable place or a person with a TOEIC score of more than 950 and has an average of 3.9 credit from university, even failed in passing the first examination which is the documentation. They also reported that the competitive rate in getting a job for the major enterprises have jumped enormously to 120:1.

People used to think everything would be great once you pass the university entry exam, yet this employment battle is growing and worsening just like the university entry exam. Situations are getting ugly adding stress to our lives not showing any signs of improvement. If these problems doesn't improve, what is the use in becoming leveled with those advanced countries.

Kim Na-hyun (E-00)

Special interviews with each president of HUFS, FC and both Imun and Wangsan campuses on composing new board of trustees

How to solve issue of new trustees?

 $R\,$ ecently, the debates on composing new trustees of foundation are focused on whether we should choose new trustees or extend the term of government-appointed trustees and how we judge the participation of the Kim Clan in the board of new trustees. All of HUFSans recognize that those issues are very important to HUFS, but the situation is very complicated.

Imun GSC has occupied the office of the university president since he was rumored to have intention of recommending some members of the Kim clan to the Ministry of Education as new trustees. GSC publicly oppose the Kim Clan, leading HUFSans' demonstrations. The board of trustees of Faculty Council also made their statement that they oppose the Kim Clan's participation in new trustees.

Recently, Kim Jong-guk, the president of the Kim Clan in charge of department of construction at HUFS, implicitly expressed his wish to have the Kim Clan participate in the board of new trustees while being interviewed by the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Weekly.

How can HUFSans solve this situation without big troubles? Of course, it is pivotal that government-appointed trustees should listen to the voices of the members with open mind and decide well-qualified persons as new trustees who have the will and capacity of financial investments and can present convincing development plan to HUFS.

In order to pave the way for the development of HUFS, the Argus interviewed each representative of HUFSans concerning the present situation and the problems of composing new foundation.

Sim Jae-young, president of Labor Union of HUFS was originally included in this list. However we couldn't interview him because of the situation of the organization and the urgent deadline of articles. So, we conveyed the claim of the Labor Union of HUFS with the opinion of Alumni Association of HUFS Professors on Page 1.

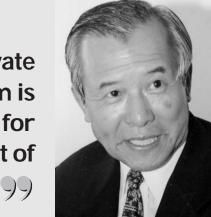
Interview with Cho Kyu-chul, HUFS president

Reporter: What do you think about people claiming that the governmentappointed trustee system is more necessary than the private system now? Cho Kyu-chul: I think that HUFS should

Teacher, oh My Teacher

66 Return to the private trustee system is necessary for development of

66



66 New trustees must have the will and competence to make this 99





return to the private system. The government-appointed trustee system is not suitable to developing HUFS anymore. I think we can make much progress when it returns to the private system.

Actually, the role of the current system is to bring about stability. Our university has already approached the stability enough. Under government-appointed trustee system, a growth is limited. So I'll do my best to have HUFS return to the private trustee system.

R: What do you think about Kim Clan participating in the new board of directors?

C: Actually, it is not an issue for me to intervene. I only gather various opinions of campus as the president. However, there are stipulations in the private school law concerning such issues. I hope this issue will be solved on this ground. Personally I also hope that the people who have contributed to the growth of our university will serve on the board of directors.

R: Please tell us what you discussed

Kim Clan had been tied to the old board of trustees 99

with the Ministry of Education authorities about this matter.

C: I said that government-appointed trustees had played an important role in stabilizing HUFS. And I added that returning to the private trustee system will be necessary for the growth of our university. Concerning this, they seemed to be concerned about diversity of opinions coming from the constituents of our university.

Interview with Song Kyung-suk, president of Faculty Council (FC)

Reporter: What is the overall opinion on new trustees discussed in your meeting?

Song Kyung-suk: As you know, we had our FC board meeting on September 24 and discussed problems concerning composing formation of a new HUFS board of directors. First of all, we talked about major issues facing us on campus. About this, many of us agreed that the number one issue is the



formation of a new board of trustees. Then we debated whether the FC board can legitimately talk about the formation of trustee. We all agreed that it can.

Continuously, we also did secret ballot to decide whether the inclusion of Kim Clan in a new HUFS board of trustee is right or wrong.

R: Therefore, does FC oppose Kim Clan entering new foundation?

S: Yes. And the majority of FC members concluded that the Kim Clan must be excluded from future board of directors. As long as HUFS belongs to not a certain clan or individual but all of HUSFans and our society, it is absurd that Kim Clan participates in new foundation.

R: How should the new HUFS board of trustees be formed?

S: First of all, new trustees should be selected through open democratic process. It is important that, once elected, they should represent the opinions of all of HUFSans. And school authorities have responsibility for creating such a condition. So we urge that the HUFS president and current trustees try to form a new board of trustees that have the will and competence to make HUFS grow.

Interview with Lee Seung-joo in Imun campus GSC

Reporter: What do you think about the Kim Clan's intention of taking part in new HUFS foundation?

Lee Seung-joo: We oppose the return of the Kim Clan. We know from the case of other 45 other universities, that the comeback of the old-trustees members will bring another round of corruption. While Park Seung-joon committed all kinds of illegalities during his tenure as HUFS foundation chairman, the Kim Clan was deeply involved in the activities of the trustees.

Therefore, the Kim clan is responsible for the wrong doings that took place during Mr.

R: Which is more desirable,

continuation of current system or appointment of new private trustees?

L: Basically, we believed that we need new trustees for the progress of HUFS. If the Kim clan becomes part of the board. however, HUFS's future will be gloomy. Therefore, we would rather keep government-appointed trustees than permit the Kim Clan to enter the new board of trustee.

R: What qualities a new HUFS foundation should have?

L: First of all, new trustee should have no tie to the Kim Clan. we also believe that the new trustee should be sensitive to the quality of education, able to make financial investments and have a close link with HUFS as alumni.

Interview with Yang Kyung-soo, the president of the Wangsan GSC

Reporter: What do you think about the Kim Clan coming back?

Yang Kyung-soo: Wangsan GSC thinks that Kim Jong-kuk represents the old board of trustees. Kim Clan had been tied to old board to directors. If he is elected, he will play the same old ball game. Kim Clan should be excluded from the new board of trustees.

R: Which do you think is better, rollback to the private trustee system or extension the current system?

Y: I think that the private trustee system is better than the current system because the private one will promote financial investments for HUFS. That system will better understand HUFS chemistry.

R: How should a new HUFS foundation be composed?

Y: Firstly, we strongly oppose the return of Kim Clan for the future of HUFS. The new board of trustees should be composed of right members, who can listen to the opinions of all HUFSans and implement them.

A new board thus formed will have to run this university democratically with less dependence on tuition fee. And the new board should set new policies to attract greater investment from outside.

By News Section

professor are no exception. This is evident on our campuses where we have no home room teacher

Park's term.

-)-)

R ecent frictions, specifically the incidents involving Seopungryon, Professor Lee, between some HUFS

Broadcasting style practices help fully to learn English



Mary Collins Professor of Division of Practical English

 ${f S}$ ome editing machines are equipped with her room that will be normally found in television and radio stations. She answered, "I have two editing machines for the Practical English Division classes and mainly produce teaching tapes for my classes and other teachers' classes."

She who has been in HUFS for five years is famous for her unique classes. They mainly consist of rip sinking pop song, making video, etc. The students should make a short movie in spoken English with a 8mm video camera for final exam.

Such her unique classes are represented for

Reporter's Note _

broadcast style communication. This style communication uses the four basic language skills-reading, writing, listening, speaking-in an integrated manner and does so at an accelerated rate. Namely, the students are able to perform these skills quickly through the style communication.

In her classes, they read the naked information and turn that into language action: interviewing, writing stories and questions, announcing, having on-air conversations and giving reports. She said, "The style of communication is important because it is quick, direct, short and well researched. If the students learn the style, they could speak and use English very efficiently without fear."

Actually, she has varied careers. There are producer, program host, reporter, writer in her careers. She said that, of course, there are many experiences that have happened over the years locally, nationally, internationally. One of her favorites was working in Canada with the CBC. And she remembered producing a live show, featuring jazz bands every week. Anyway, such her experiences must have an influence on her unique classes, broadcast style communication.

"We are surprised at her classes and

pleased with them." These are students' responses. About this, she said, "They really have not experienced doing a variety of activities such as a television show, a music video, a video project, oral exams on video tape, making audio recordings and dubbing movies in their voices in class. I show them that they can learn to have fun with practicing English through their using films, favorite songs, etc.

Of course, some are not confident at first, but I show them that there is no need for fear. It has been proved in educational research that, when language learners are relaxed and not afraid of criticism, they can learn very quickly and start to use the language.'

Her fresh thoughts are closely related to her philosophy. Workable philosophy of education for her classes are that classes should be participative. Students should have a chance to participate actively in the language learning process.

She has also been interested in Korean culture like other foreign teachers. However, she had quite uncommon motive compared with others. She became very ill. No medicine or cure seemed to work. Then, "One Chinese major from HUFS told me to

come with him to a student circle room. That is the Onnuri circle. In there, A young man gave me Su Jok Chim, needles inserted in ones body for treatment." At first, She thought that nothing would cure her. However, after a while, she woke up and was feeling really good. From then, she asked some students to teach her more about that.

Actually, she came to Korea to do research for her Ph.D in the area of developing new ways of intercultural communication by teaching using broadcast style communication. The reason she chose Korea is Korean students were always very quick to learn language and so warm-hearted. So she wanted to know what it was that Korean culture that created such intelligent, capable people.

However, when the reporter saw students' satisfaction with her classes and students' warm concerns about her, she already seemed to discover the answer.

> By Kim Jae-hyuk Associate Editor of News Section



Regretting about news on delaying DMZ Peace Festival for reunification

T hough, many misunderstanding and dissonant voice the August 15 reunification festival betrayed a silver lining for reunification, namely the DMZ Peace Village Festival.

At a proposition made by Mr. Hwang Sukyoung, a poet, literary writers from North and South Korea agreed to hold events including concerts, lectures and seminars involving writers from divided countries under the theme of the peace. Along the DMZ that symbolize separation.

The Peace Festival drew a great deal of public attention because it made the historical significance of the "Kyungye" railroad restoration project, preservation of the ecological system within the DMZ and pursuit the peace on the Korean Peninsula. Also, responsible for this postponement North Korea and United States failed to reopen dialogues and deteriorated inter Korea relations. Postponement of the Peace Festival was especially regretable because of its symbolism.

When it was announcement of that the Peace Festival world be Postponement. Many Afganistans were being killed by U.S. military retaliation, which ignified wide spread anti-American hesitated in the Islamic world. Meanwhile the anthrax scar continued in the United states amid suspicion that the BIO-terrorism was probably committed by some Islamic terrorists. Bloody vengeance also continued between Palestine and Israel. So, I asked myself, what if North and South Korean authorities held Peace village

Festival by putting their efforts together. In spite of the violence in many regional around the world. If the Peace Festival gets to be held sometime in the future, I believe it will surely arouse a great deal of interest in the reunification of two Koreas and spread a message of peace world wide at a time. When nations are gripped by fear.

> By Ha Kyung-hwan Reporter of News Section

faculty members and students are causing many HUFS constituents to frown.

The former episode which was triggered by confrontation between students right to classroom instruction and the freedom of dongari's activity, got out of hand and it almost turned into a human right issue. The issue was resolved only because professor Won publically apologized.

In fact, the problem of noise caused by the pungmulpae dongari has long been a problem pointed out by all of HUFSans. It became an open issue only because of the

lukewarm measures taken by the school authorities and misguidance by professors. The result-ing confrontation occurred due to the high-handed insulting remarks toward the student. The same is

true of the incident involving professor Lee. It happened because of a very trivial reason at first. That is, a certain student, while smoking when he was waiting for a midterm examination found the door to a classroom wide-opened and then shouted.

Without bothering to find out why he do that, the professor in the classroom bombarded him abnormal question such as "what is your major, what was your high school?" and so on. The student said sorry, but it did not help.

We have often been told that in the old days a student dared not step on his teacher's shadow. In these days, lots of reports by radio and television newsmen often tell us that the authority of teacher has gone down the drain. University

system. Actually, some students have very little respect for their professors. So both professors and students suffer from a great deal of stress without finding way out. The two incidents mentioned indicate that the problem is a lack of care and affection between faculty and students.

Most experts, watching the ongoing political fight between the ruling and opposition party, say that in this country we have no politics of cooperation, without which all will be destroyed.

This is also true of university. The loud confrontation between students and

Pandora's Box

No more

Feud

professors who make up the comembership of a university is not only ugly to look at but they also create negative effects.

In other words, should they develope the cordiality, mutually respect for relationship behave and accordingly.

In these days, the situation of our campuses does not look very pretty. Take a issue of the HUFS board of directors, for example, school authorities and GSC are pitched against each other in an unforgiving manner.

Even total cooperation may not resolve the many issues facing us today; these energy-consuming feuds will only lead to great losses for both sides. The result will be a zero-sum game. Now is time for all of HUFSans to act with collective wisdom.

> By Kim Jae-hyuk Associate Editor of News Section

NATIONAL

http://maincc.hufs.ac.kr/~theargus

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Professors are laborers

A ctivities related to labor union have hitherto been a taboo for university professors. Professors across the country, estimated at around 550 as of April this year, are getting united to form a trade union of their own. But the hitch is, although very determined, their effort does not represent all university professors. Some of them are nervous about this campaign lest they should face some sort of disciplinary action by their board superiors. Thus the idea of organizing a union is facing opposition from conservative forces. Some oppose the formation of a union because they think that it is not necessary as students are keeping a sharp eye on activities of their board of trustees. Another concern is that for professors, a union membership may be seen as a unbecoming of their social status.

Most people still wonder how a college professor can be called a laborer. Such a notion hinders the legalization of a professors union and therefore this issue at hand needs to be discussed carefully. Korean constitution states that "an employed person is a laborer" and this legitimatize the categorization of professors as laborers; after all, they are employed by the board of trustees of private universities and by the government in case of public universities. When a person is confirmed as a worker it is natural that he or she wants to fight for better working environment and such "fight" should be through a labor union, or that's what the Korean law requires of those who are leading labor union activities.

It is odd though that the Kim Dae-jung administration does not look upon professors as laborers and yet treats them as such according to policies based on neo-liberalism. It is the government's plan to apply the yearly salary contract system to university professors or have them earn money according to their performance instead of seniority. The yearly contract system is modeled after the American management approach, but lacking the rationale which may be the only merit that neo-liberal policies carry. But many cases in which this system was applied shows that the annual salary contract failed to bring about advancement of any kind for the concerned schools. Instead it became another way of subjecting professors to a more rigid set of restrictions. And it proved to be detrimental to the research-oriented atmosphere for college professors by demanding greater competition from them; it also hindered progressive-minded professors from criticizing their school authority or the government.

There are policies that embody neo-liberalism in Korea including the restructuring of employees which has invited rejection by the workers. Now the professors are taking sides with these people who are fighting to get rid of the absurd educational policies of the Kim administration. It would be only fair to guarantee professors the rights as any other workers including the unionizing if such action will help them secure their rights as workers. Although all universities already have a committee called Faculty Counsel (FC) that represents professors, it does not empower them to create a democratic administration in universities, or to enjoy academic freedom plus a secure status as scholars and workers at the same time. The FC does not have the same power for collective bargaining as labor unions do and that is why professorial unions ought to be formed.

The National Association of Professors for Democratic Society (NAPDS) have organized a "Task Force for Professors Union (TPU)" last February. And not long ago, the TPU made it clear that a professors union will be launched in November. Some voices are heard that a professors union must not be just another profit-seeking organization to secure their own social status. A professorial union would be desirable only if it acts according to original spirit of a labor union. The purpose of any labor union is to prevent job discrimination, protect professors who speak up against their board of trustees. Its purpose is also to prevent the board of directors of a university from turning into dictatorial machine and also prevent the abuse of tuition fees. Only when the rights of workers are protected can their rights as teachers be also protected.

> By Lee Min-a Editor of National Section

Interview with Huh Young-koo, acting president of KCTU

International solidarity enables workers to attain their rights

R epresentatives from the International Labour Organization (ILO) visited Korea on October 16 to take a deep look at Korea's labor-management relations.

The meeting between the ILO and Korean government was scheduled beforehand to diagnose a general look at the labor environment and to urge Korea to move quickly to legalize multiple trade unions at individual workplaces.

But the ILO representatives also met with nation's two umbrella labor groups, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) and Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU). Through their meeting the public became aware of the Broad Coalition for KCTU President Dan Byung-ho's Release which has recently formed by KCTU.

"Free Dan Committee" is a gathering of some Catholic priests, protestant ministers, and Buddhist monks, professors, lawyers and other distinguished personalities on the field of various social movements.

The committee claims that the government has broken its promise to free chairman Dan after his imprisonment of 64 days.

In August, Mr. Dan turned himself in, from the sit-in protest which he led to halt government persecution of workers and the trade union movement. His sentence was coming to an end, however, when the prosecutor extended his prison term for no special reasons, thus arousing suspicion that the government wants to get rid of trade unions for good instead of serving the laborrelated problems through dialog, said a KCTU official.

The Argus met Huh Young-koo, vicechairman of KCTU who is temporarily filling in chairman Dan's place. Huh was participating in a rally at Seoul Station on October 20 to demand the release of their leader when he decided to have an interview with The Argus.

The subject was what went between the ILO and the KCTU and the emergency representative meeting held by the KCTU on October 16 which addressed KCTU's demand for Dans's release and government suppression on labor movements.



Reporter: A high-ranking ILO official came to Korea to examine the labormanagement relations and called for release of chairman Dan. What else was discussed between KCTU and ILO during his visit?

Huh: We can say that ILO is like a global Tripartite Commission intervening international affairs between labor and capital. And the ILO thought it was regrettable that KCTU was not actively joining the Tripartite Committee. So, while other international labor and trade unions wholeheartdly endorsed KCTU's campaigns, the ILO was very careful about judging the current situation. The ILO urged that we reach a peaceful compromise with the government.

We pointed out that the Korean media tend to report on the violent methods that KCTU is using during some rallies. The media should deliver the message as to why we cannot help but struggle in such ways. In this way international groups such as the ILO can assess labor-management relations in Korea with more clarification.

R: Would you briefly explain what went

on during the KCTU's emergency representative meeting?

H: During the session, we talked mainly about Mr. Dan because he was arrested again soon before he was to be released again. What we can do for now is to wait until the trial on Mr. Dan's detention is over. We need to take sorts of legitimate actions, and we are quite confident about that because our demand for cessation of government suppression of workers is right.

We are also going to pressure the government by conducting a campaign at the Southern Hemisphere Conference in November with the aid of fellow workers worldwide.

KCTU will be concentrating on the latter half of the year by addressing issues of the five-day workweek, fighting for the rights of contract workers, and helping to establish unions for public service employees and professors.

This struggle will be slightly different from the first half in that we will be fighting the U.S.-led war on Afghanistan and creating a coalition of people for global peace.

R: What are KCTU's ideas on

implementing a five-day workweek system and helping the contract workers win their rights?

H: A five-day workweek system is planned to be carried out by the year 2010. There should be no lay-offs and lowering of wages while this system is in progress. Employers and the government should prepare a measure in case some shortcomings arise while enforcing this system.

Re the question on contract workers, revision of the concerned law is essential for irregularly employed workers. We hear that people now ignore the Kim Dae-jung administration because it is enforcing policies based on neo-liberalism in every field of Korean society.

KCTU cannot condone the hardship that the workers, especially the contract workers, are victimized by the inhumane policies. We will have to keep talking to companies and the government to figure out a way to overcome the present affliction.

R: Is there any message you would like to share with the workers worldwide as representative of the Korean labor circle?

H: Growing suppression on laborers by the financial and political powers is unbearable.

A state is supposed to protect the rights of people, but this government, which is supposed to be a human rights government, is arresting more workers than the preceding administrations did.

President Kim Dae-jung is a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. But his legislations regarding protests and strikes are too restrictive, not to mention inhumane, as it hinders the labor movement in Korea.

We need to tell the world that Korea is not a safe country for workers. A global public opinion will be formed and our struggle will become a global issue.

> **By Lee Min-a** Editor of National Section

Protesters oppose US-led war and Kim administration

Academy of Welfare

T wo big rallies took place at the Seoul attack on September 11 led innocent U.S.





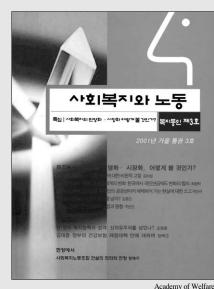
Seeking for true welfare system

The Kim Dae-jung administration enforced a fortified "National Minimum Standard of Living Protection Law" to the nation to improve the poor quality of life and provide a new concept of welfare to overcome the shortcomings of the European welfare system.

Kim's operation for welfare is called the "productive welfare", which means only those who work, can enjoy benefits from the government.

However, problems have already surged to surface, because only the middle-class people can benefit from the system while children, the disabled and senior citizens can't, since they are not capable to work.

A group called *Academy of Welfare* is concerned about the future welfare system in Korea from the standpoint of workers. The Argus met Choi Won-tak, one of the



"Social Welfare and Labor", seeks for future of Korean welfare system.

editors of the 4th edition of "Social Welfare and Labor", a magazine published by *Academy of Welfare*.

It was formed in December of 2000 with 23 members representing various civic groups - Solidarity for People's Welfare, Solidarity for People's Medication and People's Solidarity for Social Progress. They are doctors, professors, researchers who study welfare system and labor activists.

Academy of Welfare issues the mook, "Social Welfare and Labor" every 3 months with the result of their research on labor and welfare.

"We discuss social welfare-related issues that benefit workers," explained Choi. "The DJ administration tried to guarantee the social safety net during the IMF crisis. At the time massive lay-offs drove people out to the streets and the rate of unemployment soared. The government's "productive welfare" policy is based on neo-liberalism, and as a result, every individual now carries a great burden of paying a great amount of tax."

The government's welfare policy have relatively improved compared to that of the past, however, *Academy of Welfare* point out that current welfare system does not guarantee workers' rights. At present, it is studying to find a better theory on welfare.

Tel: 02-774-8774 Fax: 02-774-8773 Homepage: welfare.jinbo.net

By Kwon Hye-mi Associate Editor of International Section L Station Square on October 20. The first one was held at two in the afternoon, led by the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) calling for the release of its chairman Dan Byung-ho who was arrested again few days before his imprisonment was over. Distinguished leaders from Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist circles participated in the rally with other leaders of progressive camps and trade unions.

"Kim Dae-jung administration have taken 218 unionists into jail this year, now the government is out to hunt Mr. Dan to perish labor-related movements," said a KCTU official.

And at 3 p.m. Korea People's Rally against the U.S.-led military retaliation war and neo-liberalization was held. An estimation of 2000 people participated in the rally demanding, "stop the war of retaliation, realization of peace, and opposition too neoliberal globalization".

The rally was hosted by the Korea Network Against MND & TMD, the People's Action for Revision of Unequal SOFA and several civic groups. "The terror

 \mathbf{F} or 3 days, Choong-Ang University was full of workers that were watching

performances, participating in debates and

various group activities. They were not only

enjoying the life on school campus but they

were gathered for a planned festival for all

workers of different sectors in Korea; there

were workers that were disabled,

unemployed and those who immigrated into

Korea and that were working in poorer

"Life is hard on workers. It is especially so

after the neo-liberal reforms have taken

place," said a worker who organized this 3-

day event, Yondae Hanmadang which

means "festival for solidarity" in Korean.

"We decided to have some time for

environment.

civilians to death, but this is the result of U.S. unilateralism and obstinate dominant strategy over the world. Therefore the ongoing attack against Afghanistan under the name of "war against terrorism" doesn't have any justification," said Father Moon Jeong-hyun, one of famous peace activists in Korea and co-heads of People's Action for Revision of Unequal SOFA.

Lee Su-hyun, a graduate student of Korea University and a member of Altogether, a student group of Democratic Labor Party said, "The U.S. air strike to Afghanistan have to stop. Lots of innocent refugees are suffering from food crisis and clothes shortage."

After the rally people marched to Myungdong Cathedral. However, the protesters were obstructed by the riot police before reaching the cathedral.

Also, a rally for a similar demand was held jointly in 31 cities of Japan on October 21, the day of the international anti-war movement.

The Japanese Solidarity for Anti-War and Terror sent a letter to Korean protesters to

Leaders of progressive groups such as Reverend Hong Geun-soo and Father Moon Jung-hyun join Korea People's Rally at the Seoul Station on October 20.

blame U.S. striking back at Afghanistan. It is nonsense that the U.S. attack Afghanistan because the Taliban has harbored Osama bin Laden and his terror network, al Qaeda. Too many civilians died

and were injured to the mistaken raids, quoted the Japanese Solidarity.

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus

Workers staged Yondae Hanmadang, 3-day festival for solidarity

> ourselves and meet each other to consol and seek for a way to bring better life with our own hands."

> On October 27, the second day of *Yondae Hanmadang*, there were assemblies divided accordingly to workers' workplaces for more professional debates and seminars. And at night a cultural festival called *Going Beyond Unity for Solidarity* helped all participants converge together for a fun gathering.

The entire event came to an end on October 28 with a rally held in Yeoido on Keumsung Stage. After the rally, they walked a peace march from Yeoido to Yonsei University in Shinchon.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Nationwide discussion held for "college with no handicap"

A University campus in Korea is not the most convenient place for the disabled to move around in. This is not the latest news but a measure for such problem was finally taken place on October 26.

A nationwide social gathering was held at the International Teenager Center for 2 days near Panghwa Station, eastern Seoul. During the gathering, plan for "college with no handicap" was discussed.

A "college with no handicap" is a blueprint that Easy Access Act for People with Disabilities in Korea (EAAPDK), an organization acting to improve buildings, traffics, and communications to be accessible to the disabled, have been planning since May. The EAAPDK saw that it was the condition of the school building that looked "disabled" for it was built only for those who were healthy, making it impossible for the disabled students to move around.

With the research that EAAPDK have been preparing for 5 months, about 40 students, normal and disabled, discussed ways to drive the "college with no handicap" campaign.

This research was mainly based on the case of Park Jee-ju, a disabled female student of Soongsil University who won the suit against school administration for inferior school environment on the disabled.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Analyzing Jews, the hidden cause of the U.S. terror attacks

Jews, key to Middle East peace

I t has been a while from the day of the terror attack on the heart of America, and still fear of terrorism has not been erased from people's mind. The U.S. is spending billions of dollars on militaries to arrest Bin Laden and make collapse Taliban. However, self-reflect voice that the military retaliation can not eradicate the root of terror attack permanently reaches high.

Stella Remington, a former British Intelligence Bureau chief, has warned that President Bush's war against global terrorism will fail, because even though U.S. succeed in war, still they can not hide from another terror attack. In fact, the analyst of international situation cautioned that military execution is only a instant prescription that may only turn situation worse.

In fact, the armed retaliation would only rise anti-America sentiment that Islmic people has. As long as Islamic people still have anti-America rage, a terror attack would perhaps continue, reported Asian News Week.

There would be a question of what made Islamic people so resentful at U.S. There might be many explanations on that. Yet, the most persuasive answer would be the U.S. lopsided affirmative policy toward Israel.

Perhaps, by analysing relationship between Islamic countries and Israel, that is, looking closely the people of Israel, or Jews, the anti-U.S. sentiment of Islamic people can be better understood.

Jews' conduct history in hardships

From AD 70 to 1947, Jews were sort of wanderers who does not have their own lands. Therefore, they were spread all over the world trying to assimilate themselves with other ethic communities, but they were not welcomed anywhere especially in Europe. Tremendous number of Jews were killed by German tyrant Adolf Hitler, during the World War II.

After the horrible disaster they secretly made a group called, "Zionist" and began their Zionism movement. Their goal was to establish their own country in Palestine, where their ancestors were lived. This executions were slowly and elaborately proceeded. In 1917, they obtained the



A Jew passes a poster depicting Bin Laden and Palestinian President Arafat with reads "The twin : kick Arafat out, fight the terror".

promise from U.K. to help Jews to build Israel.

In fact after World War II, U.K obtain the authority to rule Palestine for the winning. Therefore, slowly huge number of Jews and Zionist members were moved into Palestine and establish their own communities with the assistance from Britain.

They eventually extended their own territories and forcibly made Palestine people to move away from there. Finally in 1948, they constructed their own nation in Palestine.

However, many Palestine people turned into destitutions. Therefore, Islamic countries declared war four times in 1948, 1956, 1967, 1973 years. With the full support from the U.S., well equipped Israel' army occupied even more portion withing the Arab boundaries: a portion of Syria, Egypt, and Palestine. U.N tried to solve the conflicts in the middle East and they suggested that Israel to return their lands which had been captured during the battle. However Israel did not follow the suggestions.

With the help from the America, they obtained many advantages in dealing with

Arab countries. Recently at the Durban UN World Conference Against Racism, U.S. withdraw their representives with Israel to avoid criticism toward Israel. Islamic countries seem to have been angry with U.S who only help Israel one-sidelly, which triggered the increase of anti-U.S sentiment. After the horrible terror attack on America, the hostility between Israel and Palestine seemed more deepen

Overall, Israel seems to use such advanced nations as U.K and America to establish and maintain their nation in Palestine. Through that America's lopsided affirmative policy toward Israel harmed Islamic people and caused resentment at the U.S..

Jews' great influence on American society

They would be an another question on the reason for America's pro-Israel policy. many explanations have been told, however the most reasonable explaination would be that Jew's effectiveness on American society is enormously huge.

Jews are only 0.3% of the world population and 3% of it and in the U.S. according to the statistics conducted in 1999.

However, this minority rules the world economy, and the media, and has done many great achievements.

They play important roles in all sorts of fields in America: economy, politics, film making and media. In fact they heavily keep the U.S capitals under their own control. Among the six most high standard Banks in America, three of them are managed by Jews: Chase Manhattan, JP Morgan, and Bank of America. Also, George Soros, the most influential person in the financial market is also a Jew.

And the world's most renounced newspapers and broadcasting stations like NTY, Washington post, Times, and News and World were all established or taken over by Jews. The number of jew workers in the American press industries are only 6%, but they are placed in high positions. In fact they control and lead the public opinions.

Jews seem to have the most power on the film-making industries. The six biggest companies in Hollywood: Paramount, MGM, Universal Columbia, Disney and Warner Fox were built by Jews. Even a well known director Steven Spielburg is a Jew. As above the Jews' influence on the American society is huge. Perhaps, U.S.'s pro-Israel policies would be no wonder.

It is time to speak up on Jew's role

Korean is known to be a very sorrowful race who had many hard times during the Japanese regime. Jews also had many painful memories, deep down in their heart. many have a thought that that's all because they did not have their own land. This unforgettable fear might have made them to harm Palestine people. However, if Jews not stop using the advanced countries to hide their fault, the conflict with Palestine would never end, and the peace among Islamic countries and the western nations would never be found.

> By Oh Eun-hyuk Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Misjudgement of U.S.

I thas been about a month since U.S. warplanes began to hit the Taliban military facilities and terrorist camps in Afghanistan to avenge the September 11 terror attacks. The U.S. and British forces have succeeded in destroying much of the Taliban's fixed military infrastructure and air defenses, as well as the buildings and other facilities of the known al Qaeda training camps.

However, nowadays the U.S. has not yet realized its objectives to throughout the Taliban and hunt down Osama bin Laden. It also face another problems. Some Afghan civilians were killed and warehouses of International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) were destroyed by mistaken raids, and well-known Afghan guerrilla commanders were captured and executed by the Taliban regime. Rebels of the Northern Alliance have raised fresh doubts about the effectiveness of U.S. bombing attacks against the Taliban. Because of increasing civilian casualties and cluster bombs, antipathy is rising over the U.S. war in Europe, America as well as in Islam counties. Stung by the stubborn resilience of the Taliban, senior American and British officials are bracing themselves for a military campaign in Afghanistan that promises to be more prolonged and difficult than they had hoped as recently as early October.

Early expectations that Americans retaliation would succeed at early stage enabling the Unites States to hold a firm military hegemony in the world was thus shaken. The current Deadlock in Afghanistan is proved that it is difficult to eradicate terrorist networks by force. Unlike Gulf War, enemy does not have a regular army and air force. Taliban troops only have used conventional weapons and they are digging in and hiding out in civilian neighborhoods to elude American bombs. The U.S. warplanes are dropping many more number of bombs to strike targets but, most of Taliban leaders are still alive.

Inside the United States, people are exposed to the threat of a biochemical assaults. The dubious letters which contain anthrax bacteria were sent to the White House, State Department, Congress, and Supreme Court. Two postal workers and one reporter died from anthrax and 10 people are hospitalized with inhaled anthrax.

Amid difficulties both inside and outside of the home front, the United States is beef up its military strength. In APEC summit, the U.S. president Bush said it is urgent to build MD (Missile Defense) system to respond missile threat of rouge state facing new threats of the 21st Century against terrorism. He also branded the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty as a "relic" of the Cold War, saying that the Unites States withdraw from ABM Treaty within months,

The Pentagon announced on October 26 that the largest contract ever running up to 200 billion dollars will go to Lockheed Martin to design and build nearly 3,000 Joint Strike Fighter warplanes for the Air Force, Navy, Marines and British Royal Navy. With expected to be sold 3,000 warplanes to foreign armed forces, the Joint Strike Fighter for commercial serviced by 2008 is expected to be the world's dominant fighter plane over the next half-century.

The Unites States wants to reinforce its nations defense by means of high-tech weapons and warplanes. But would that effectively protect American citizens from future threats? No, the answer is no.

The war in the 21st century will be different. Terrorist networks are going to have no visible targets to attack-like air force, regular army and navy. We have to fight with invisible enemy. And It is to in vision some terrorist capturing intercontinental missiles and actually using them. It would be more efficient to reinforce intelligence and seek international cooperation to clear up terrorist networks.

High-tech weapons have betrayed their flaw. The Up-to-date Navy F/A-18C Hornets mistakenly dropped bombs on warehouses and Afghan villages. Those bombs were guided by signals from Global Positing System (GPS) satellites; however, mistaken raids apparently resulted from "human error in the targeting process," according to a statement released by the U.S. Central Command. The cluster bombs, that have been split over several areas of Afghanistan caused children casualties. A cluster bomb falls into small-unexploded bomblets and then gets were stuck into the ground for years. It looks like a can, but explodes like a mine. So Children became easy victims.

The U.S. has to realize that action alone cannot solve the fundamental problem. Violence calls for another violence like anthrax threats and other terror attacks. America has already hold military hegemony in the world. If the United States pushs forward MD plan and violates the ABM Treaty to maintain its superpower statue, it will invite conflicts and break world peace permanently.

The voice of opposing U.S.-led war echoed worldwide

T he U.S. finally sent out ground troops on Taliban territory after the weak of bombing attack. However, more injuries and damages are expected than ever.

However, Anti-war rally was held all

U.S. military reaction should be stopped. One of a protester said that armed revenge would cause another violence and fear, so the government should reach the solution with a diplomatic policy. murder, war, any of violence. Another rally wes held in LA, Saint Paul and Portland

This movement was not only happened in America, but also Europe, and Asia. In German, especially 10 thousands citizens movement groups and many citizens were participated in the "Peace and Anti-war" event. They insisted that armed retalition would not clear the root of terror attack permanently, therefore government should

around the world strongly objecting to the U.S.-led military retaliation.

On October 27, members of Act Now to Stop War & Racism (ANSWER) were gathered at Time Square on New York marching through out street; saying that the At the UC Berkeley, the city famous for its resistance spirit in 1960' Vietnam war, 300 students held anti-war rally and 3000 NGO protesters who oppose globalization and war marched down streets in Washington. They spoke up saying that no and students gathered at Berlin and request German do not participate in U.S. military campaign. At Koln, the city of German, 100 Peace maker activists protested using candles in front of the U.S. embassy. Whereas in Korea, 765 grass-roots find the fundamental reason for mass suicide terror

Theses rallies have a common factor that they all want the world peace and armed retaliation can not prevent terrorism.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

By Kwon Hye-mi Associate Editor of International Section

Global Sketch Life in University of Delaware

Highly qualified faculties and facilities encourage students to study by themselves

H ave you ever explored a new field which you have never experienced before? Fortunately, I could experience firsthand the culture of American universities through studying in University of Delaware as an exchange student.

University of Delaware is located in the state of Delaware, the first state of U.S.A. Delaware itself is small and quiet state, and it could be somewhat boring to live in it. However, large cities such as Philadelphia and New York are close to it, and if you want to enjoy a hustle- bustle city life, you



University of Delaware which has the double-degree agreement with HUFS.

could go to those cities on weekends. University of Delaware is in the north-west corner of Delaware, and it is ranked among the America' top 50 public universities. There are about 16,000 undergraduate and 3,000 graduate students.

What I liked most about the University of Delaware was the beautiful campus and the traditional small-town college atmosphere it offered. Unlike Korean universities, this university is the heart of the town, Newark, which it belongs to. The university and the town are inseparable. The town where university belongs cannot operate without the university. The town offers all the things the students need, from bookstores to restaurants and pubs, and the students are the main source of the towns income. This special relationship between university and town forges the friendly and academic neighborhood atmosphere, and I came to like this university environment more than anything else, because I felt attached to it, and felt comfortable in it.

The second thing I liked about the University of Delaware was the faculty. When I first went there, all the things were different for me, and it made me nervous and worried. Vividly do I remember the first day I attended the class. When I walked into the classroom, everything that unfolded in front of my eyes were not familiar with me; desks, the structure of classroom, the system of the school, the professors, and the students chatting in fluent English. Worst of all, there were no Asian students except me in that class. When I walked in the classroom, I felt so secluded and dismayed. After class, I walked up to the professor and told him that I was an exchange student and that I was so worried. The professor gave me a lot of help in many ways, in and out of the class, including detailed and easy explanation and extra time in exam.

I took five classes, and all the professors were kind, caring, sophisticated and talented. They were fully prepared for classes, and led all the students to participate in class. They respected opinions of the students and it made possible the classes oriented to a discussion rather than an unilateral lecture. In addition to the good faculty, there was a tutoring system, which gave me a lot of help. There was a tutoring center which provided all the students in need with tutoring, whereby students could make up for their deficiencies.

The final thing I liked about the University of Delaware was the sufficient educational facilities. The library accommodates students with not only a large number of books, magazines, video tapes of all kinds but also enough space for studying. There were sufficient number of computers which were up-to-date. If I wanted to get the academic sources I needed, I could get all of them from the university without difficulty. Moreover, air conditioning system covering all the building made it possible for students to concentrate on classes during a hot summer period. All the classes were furnished with cutting-edgy equipment. There were also many dorms on campus, and the dorm, Christiana Tower, where I lived, was well furnished and convenient - I found no problem living in there.

I took classes at University of Delaware for only one semester, merely five classes. However, it meant much to me. Even though studying in different environment was difficult and challenging, I made it after all, and it made me feel satisfied. The most significant strong point of University of Delaware is that it accommodates students with all kinds of helps of quality, from facility to faculty, to be helpful for the studying of students, and forges an atmosphere where students want to study for themselves.

By Yeom Hyo-bin (KE-98)

Afghan women's rights are at the worst situation

W orldwide media and press have focused on Afghanistan, where America military retaliation is executed. They found out that the women's rights in Afghanistan has been at the worst situation. Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan (RAWA) exposed the state of affairs of women's rights in Afghanistan. Since 1996, when Taliban seized Kabul,

the capital city of Afghnistan, they drastically deprived privileges from Afghanistan women.

Women are fully exposed to sexual crimes. Kidnapping and raping are easily committed and young women are traded like an object for 1800 dollars. However, after the U.S. attack the price decreased to 100 dollars.

On many things, they are regulated strictly. "We can only wear burqas, clad head to foot in shapeless bags. We can not wear brights colored clothes or travel alone", said a volunteer in RAWA. They have no rights to work and education: all women have been ordered to remain in their home and all schools for women have been closed. On December, 1996, 225 women were arrested for not wearing burqas, and 8000 female university students were kicked out of school.

Their medical services for women are in poor condition; women are not allowed to see male doctors or to be operated upon by a surgical team including a male member. In fact, they have to see only female doctor, who are limited in number and will eventually decrease, because their rights to education is denied. About 250 infants out of



RAWA members are demanding to secure women's rights in Kabul.

1000 are dead due to the poor quality of medical services. The number is 4 times higher than that in Pakistan.

Taliban and Islamic fundamentalists explained these as the only way of following the teaching in their scripture of Islam. However, this can not be justified as cultural differences; it is a crime against women in Afghanistan, said Morning Herald in Australia.

As long as Taliban keep their policy, they would be against not only America but also women all over the world. You can see more information and photos displayed in RAWA's website that speak for the truth: www.rawa.org

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

http://maincc.hufs.ac.kr/~theargus

PAGE 6

T&C Tower : Looking into the most essential theory on preschool education, "Montessori Method"

Finding out children's potential

mportance of proper education in L babyhood is widely known to lots of ordinary people.

However, not many of them actually know even an outline of the preschool education, and unfortunately, they tend to misunderstand the nature of it. This may mean that this improper knowledge would bring an unexpectable consequence.

The importance of the preschool education began to rise even before the nineteenth century, and at the beginning of the twentieth century, experts like Pestalozzi, Frobel, Dewey, Piaget, Rousseau and Montessori insisted on its magnitude. These people materialized and set a basis in the proper education of the babyhood.

However, their actual theories and assertion were sometimes misunderstood intentionally or otherwise- by the media and this had a major effect on the later development of the education including the preschool education. The "Montessori Method" is a good example which shows that the proper understanding of an actual theory is essential.

How the theory of "Montessori Method" was born and has been developed

Not many people realize that the theory of Montessori Method was developed by the first female medical doctor of Italy, Maria Montessori. One of the most important theories in the preschool education is named after the creator, "Montessori".

The progressive Italian doctor had special love towards babies and children and she realized that any type of medical cure must go with professional education. This enforced her to believe that specialized education on mentally retarded children may work in a similar way in the education on normal children.

Montesori continued to develop and investigate her method and the reaction of the children in "Casa dei Bambini", meaning "House of Children". While the doctor concentrated on works in the "Casa dei Bambini", she found a young child playing with wooden blocks. After watching that child, a corner stone of the "Montessori

Mini interview



Children are experiencing "Concentration Effect" by using sense tools.

Method" was laid. She insisted that children are not passive creatures but they are the lives which have a potential to grow up by themselves.

In addition, Montessori felt that any type of preschool education without respect for children's internal willingness to live is totally useless, and that, worse yet, such kind of theories are more likely to lead children into an undesirable path.

Therefore, in 1912, the doctor established one of the most important theories in the preschool education, "The Montessori Method". Other experts supported and showed a great interest. For example, Kilpatrick issued "The Montessori System Examined".

Four years later, she published a blended method, "Advanced Montessori Method". In 1929, "The International Association of Montessori" was set up in Denmark and more active study was began to carry out.

The essential points of the theory

Unlike other theories of preschool education, the "Montessori Method" starts from a different point of view, which is to find out a new child by itself.

At the time when Montessori lived, the relation between children and adults was understood as a relation of oppressor and oppressed. So the people automatically thought that the children are like an empty bowl and the duty of the adults is to fill the bowl. Also, they regarded the children as lazy creatures so that the adults must educate them with physical punishment, if it is necessary. Any differences of the children compared with the grown-ups were always treated as "Wrong factors".

Montessori could find not a single compromise from the existing theories and this is why she established the "Montessori Method". According to her theory, the children are controlled by an invisible source of energy and that kind of energy rapport to both internal and external field of energy, and at the same time, they try to maintain a balance within them.

The most essential factor of the children is that the two types of energy must frequently correspond to each other and if this phenomenon does not work properly, it may lead the children into "Deviation Effect".

Curiously enough, the "Deviation Effect" occurs when the children are forced to be unmotivated to do something by an adult. Montessori once said that the actual aim of the preschool education is neutralizing any kind of the "Deviation Effect" and help the children to regain their pure feelings and innocent thoughts. In addition, Montessori

insisted that the children have to be educated in a "Prepared environment" because the "Prepared environment" allows them to have an open-mind, to release their freedom with protection.

In addition, the Montessori's perception of children, education and the course of education worked as a main body in the creation of the "Montessori Method". The most interesting part would be her sense of the course of education because within it, the Italian doctor introduced her own teaching items.

Maria Montessori introduced these items in order to make the children have the "Concentration Effect" during their psychological development. The items are divided into normal life practicing tools, sense tools, linguistic tools, mathematical tools and cultural tools. Each of them possesses its specialized function and is isolated in order not to fully change their character such as the shape, color and size.

For example, the children only can learn the visible shape of a pink tower and they concentrate on any unique changes of it.

What we can get from the "Montessori Method"

Montessori was a Roman Catholic and once her theory was regarded as a work of fascism. A little while after the 1920s, the "Montessori Method" was about to be rejected. This was because of the wrong broadcasts of the media which the ordinary people believed without naising any doubt while reading and listening to the media.

This shows the importance of the media, because the media must give the right of information and if they fail to do so, even the great theory such as the "Montessori Method" would be misunderstood.

However, the "Montessori Method" captures a big part in the preschool education and it is still an important type of education, even though the method was introduced

> By Lee Joo-hyun Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

& TIDE

TIME

Media and fraud

C ome analysts point out that the opposition-raised corruption and financial scandals Were the largest factors on the recent parliamentary election, which resulted in the Grand National Party (GNP) sweeping all three regional elections. Among many political factors in the election race, the media is to blame this time. Such an estimation is not grounded from the results of the election, but rather from the media's reporting attitude that went against the vocational ethics of journalists.

Recently, articles on political matters were reported from merely guessing the meaning from the words of congressmen. In the past month, headlines on daily newspapers were found to be citing the exact words that congressmen used to reproach each other. The words of the opposition GNP to criticize the ruling Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) were favored by editors to use in sensational articles. The most common method for the GNP to criticize the MDP was to make public various scandals such as the "Lee Yongho-Gate" that involved high-ranking officials and members of organized crime rings. And the media reported these stories as they were without checking them over. Such behavior by the media is regrettable as it should be more objective and depend on confirmed facts rather than a burst of angry words on scandals that can only lead to cases of an indefinite conclusion.

"Noh Moo-hyun and the Act of Fraud on People" by Professor Kang Joon-man is a delightful book to those that are unsatisfied with the Korean media. In the book, Kang uses various incidents as examples of how Korean newspapers manipulate citizens' minds. He gives a concrete illustration of the kind of "fraud" Korean media commits by comparing reports on the same issue from different media sources.

He criticizes Korean people, saying they are more likely to enjoy mocking politicians and jeering at the political world. When someone, however, tries to reform this tainted system, the media often points its finger at him or her for being too boastful. Kang argues that MDP advisor Noh Moo-hyun is the victim of such inconsistent reporting from the likes of Chosun Ilbo, a conservative daily newspaper in South Korea.

Mr. Noh has an innate respect for reform and declared that Chosun Ilbo will be subject to reform for its inaccurate articles and distorted reports. When Chosun Ilbo wrote articles that ruined his potential for the presidency, he sued the powerful newspaper, and won the suit. Then the quiet war on the "killing of Noh Moo-hyun" started, discrediting him as a man who cannot fulfill his promises.

Lay readers cannot help but follow the guidelines that newspapers present in front of them. The problem is that these guidelines are sometimes wrong or are according to the media company's own taste. "Koreans have an extreme hatred towards the political world and do not trust the words spoken by the politicians. But when people have to choose the right person for a political position, it is ironic that they depend on the information that conservative papers provide," quotes Kang Joon-man.

The necessity for independent mass media has been a chronic issue for subscribers of daily papers and many professionals in the field of journalism. Yet, reality lacks such a newspaper that meets the demand of the reading public. A suggested measure people can take against the flow of improper media can be the formation of an independent judgement. In this way, mainstream media would not be able commit a "fraud" on the blind populace.

> By Lee Min-a Editor of National Section

Neo-File

Alternative nutrient,

"Correct application of theory in reality is important"



Demonstration Kindergarten.

regarded in the academic field of Korean century?

University and the headmaster of its R: How is the "Montessori Method" educating children in the twenty first

more than a century ago.

Shin Hwa-sik Headmaster of the Demonstration Kindergarten of Hanyang Women's University

T he Argus met Shin Hwa-sik, the professor of the Children Education Department of the Hanyang Women's

Seminar on some features of Italian language

"Italian is glorious cultural and

Also, The Argus interviewed her in order to fully understand the "Montessori Method".

Reporter: What is your evaluation of the "Montessori Method"?

Shin Hwa-sik: The "Montessori Method" is generally well carried out. However, it is often understood a little bit differently from the actual method. For example, experience in real world helps to open the wings to the imaginative world but if a kid does not get any imaginative or creative element in the education that is not an applied way of the "Montessori Method".

preschool education? S: Many experts of the preschool

education are re-accessing the method philosophically, psychologically and socially.

In addition, not only in Korea, but also in other countries including the developed nations, they tend to adopt the "Montessori Method" more seriously and more properly. Therefore, it is not a surprise that even though it just started to be used in primary schools and many universities, they do train specialists with the method.

R: What is the most suitable way of

S: The twentieth century does require individuality, originality and creativeness to the human.

This means that the "Montessori Method" would be the best way of educating the children.

However, people must try to find the correct way of bringing up the children rather than search for the most suitable method in the preschool education.

> By Lee Joo-hvun Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Conference on Korean Romanization *Right use of Romanization* based on translation theory

M eeting "Settimana della lingua italiana nel mondo", Italian of World Week, Department of Italian at HUFS held an academic seminar in which scholars of Italian in Korea participated with Institute of Education of Foreign Languages, Italian Cultural Institute to Korea, at Aekyung Hall on October 19.

historical heritage"

Establishment of Italian of World Week is the step to confirm the important position of Italian in some fields-society, art, culture and information as glorious cultural and historical heritage.

In this seminar proceeding under the chairmanship of professor Kim Si-hong, Doctor Kim Un-young at Univ. HUFS read a paper on "Differenze tra i verbi ausiliari in italiano e in inglese", Differences auxiliary verbs in English and Italian.

Next, Professor Kim Myung-bai at Catholic University of Daegu presented another paper, that on "La politica linguistica in Italia", policies of language in Italy. Other participants also made various subjects about Italian.

Before the paper presentations, Carlo Trezza, the Italian ambassador to Korea, gave an opening address. He briefly introduced what country Italy is to participants. Then he went on to say that Italy and Korea had certain things in common which created their language long time ago. Continuously, He told that he hoped there will be more interchanges of various fields between Italy and Korea upon through the coming 2002 World Cup.

Afterward, he also delivered financial support amounted to 22 thousand dollar to the Korean National University of Arts.

"I was interested in Italian but I did not have much chance to use the language outside the lecture room" said Kim Min-su (E-00) after participating in the event.

At the same time, in this event, many famous personages related to Italy participated, which caught participants' eyes.

> By Kim Jae-hyuk Associate Editor of News Setion

The conference of "The Korean Association of Translation Studies" was held on 26th and 27th of October in Aekyung Hall, HUFS and "On Optimal Korean Romanization System in View of Translation Theories" was the topic of this year's conference.

Eight theses including a special thesis by the Interpretion Department of the BK 21 of HUFS Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation, and four symposia were presented in total and each of them was wellprepared.

The most noticeable part of the conference was about the actual romanization use of people's names.

The presenter of the thesis noted that there are also many incorrect translations on geographical designations and that even people's names are spelled differently among the reporters of English press as well as among the ordinary people.

When the people write their Korean names into Roman letters, a range of spellingcollection is produced, and this means that the unified form of spelling names does not exist.

Also, the actual pronunciation of the names may produce antipathy from a certain group of people. For example, the people who has "Shin" as their family name would not like to write it into the Roman letters of "Sin" because it means something undesirable.

This goes the same with the name "No" which is used as "Roh".

"I can say that this year's conference was good." said a professor of HUFS Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation.

He added that translation and interpretation are widely regarded only as having a commercial value to many people but their theorical values must be respected because they are as important as any other studies.

> By Lee Joo-hyun Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

"Neutraceutical"

T he living standards of many people are getting higher due to the development of industries and, at the same time, the people's increasing interest

People tend to do their best in order to keep and improve their health and actually, many of them are practising a lot of methods in order to meet their desires.

For this reason, a large number of scientists and doctors do investigate new ways or better ways of improving human health.

As a result, a novelty process of maintaining good health is about to be created, and that is called "Nutraceuticals", a mixed vocabulary from "Nutrition" and "Pharmaceutical".

A "Nutraceutical" is a product which remedies and prevents a certain disease but at the same time, it has a function of giving a great help to one's health and it may be used as a mix of medical food, functional food and nutritional supplement.

However, the "Nutraceuticals" must be classified differently with these types of substances because they may divided into a new class of nutrients due to their specialized roles. It would be much easier to look at an example in order to fully understand the "Nutraceuticals".

Let say that a person is healthy but he wants to improve his own health and he also wants to get a desirable result out of a medicational method.

It is true that the Occidental medicines may slightly damage organs in normal conditions while the Oriental medicines reinforce other parts of the body. The "Nutraceuticals" exist for this reason; supplement the demerit of the Occidental medicine. People can take them in types of capsules, powder, soft gel and or tablets.

Many pharmaceutical companies such as "Johnson & Johnson", "American Home Products" and "Novartis", life engineering firms and other companies like "General Mills", "Nabisco", "Monsanto" and "Dupont" already have started works on these newly classified substance.

However, so far, there is not a perfect product on this because the "Nutraceuticals" need such a hard clinical demonstration. They are closely related to the peoples' health and this means that the firms are responsible for any possible side effects.

Experts are expecting that the "Neutraceutical market" will grow pretty rapidly due to the increase of average person's life span and the noticeable growth on spread of information on the "Neutraceutical".

The "Decision Resource", a famous firm on estimating market conditions, calculated that by the year 2003 the average growth of the "Neutraceutical Market" would be 10%.

It is very probable that the "Nutraceuticals" are introduced to the ordinary people in a period of two or three years but nobody is certain on these. Therefore, it is essential that people understand the "Nutraceuticals"

Up to now, investigations have carried out actively on the heart disease cures by using vegetable steroid and extracting certain components from green tea leaves.

Experts say that the "Nutraceuticals" will establish their own part in the market and they may bring advantages to the ordinary people.

By Lee Joo-hyun Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Reviewing films: Grave of the fireflies vs. The life is beautiful

Sacrifice and love in families rather than cruel battle scenes

T he painful hurt the World War II had made still remains in our heart. Not to forget such mistakes, we have reenacted the World War II through films, arts, fictions, and so on. Among those many art works on the war, there are rare stories focused on the victims who died in the war without guilt.

"The life is beautiful" and "Grave of the fireflies" are the movies about the victims who were sacrificed and hurt during the World War II. Especially, both of them focused on the love and sacrifice of their family. They are the story on the war but we scarcely see battle scenes. Instead we feel sorrow and pain by seeing what civilians suffered during that time.

"The life is.." is a movie made by an Italian director, Roberto Benigni, who won 3 Academy Awards. "Grave.." is an animation produced by Takahata Isao, Studio Ghibli in Japan. Even though Italy and Japan were the major aggressors in the World War II, these directors focused on the victims in the war.

World War II ruined the lives of innocent people

When the Nazi was about to occupy Italy, Guido met Dora and fell in love with her. They got married and had a son named Joshua, living happily. But five years later, the misfortune began when Nazi occupied Italy. As Guido was a Jew, he and his son were taken to a Jews' prison. Left alone, Dora volunteered to enter the prison even though she was not a Jew.

In "Grave of the fireflies", a father participated in the war. And a mother, an elder brother, called Seita, and a 4 year-old girl, Sesko, lived in Kobe, Japan. The village was bombarded by American forces' when the mother died and their sweet home was ruined. Seita and Sesko were left alone, having nothing. They had to live in a home of their distant relatives in the town.

The trial to overcome the painful situation

Guido told his son that every moment they were going through was a "game". The boy, only 5 years old, knew nothing about the situation, and the father didn't want Joshua to be hurt from cruelness of the world. "We will be rewarded if we survive the game," the father explained when they arrived in the



The left is a scene from "Grave of fireflies" and the right is from "The life is beautiful".

prison. "You have to get 10 thousand points to ride a tank. You must not be found by soldiers. If you are, you lose the game." Like in this situation, the father had to be brave and show only smiles to his son. Here comes the father's beautiful love for his son.

There is also tell-a-lie story in "Grave..." Seita didn't tell the truth that his mother had died to his sister, Sesko. Because he didn't want her to cry by learning the fact. Sesko believed that her mother was alive and waiting to be recovered. The brother tells a lie so he can see the sister's comfort even it is not right thing to do. At first, the aunt looked on them with a pity but as food were short they were only burdensome to her. Finally she told them to leave her house and make a living by themselves.

When Guido had a chance to work as a waiter in a dining room where German officers gathered, he disguised his son as one of the officers' children and took him, giving him a chance to eat a nice dinner. Every moment in the dining room, there exists the danger of being found by German soldiers. It makes people to be in tense situation and sometimes laugh in the ironical situations made by Guido.

Seita and Sesko had no place to go when

they left the aunt's house. They settled in a cave, a bomb shelter, and lived by themselves with no money. Seita had to beg for food or money to neighbors who ignored and treated coldly. When air raid siren blew, he stole food from empty houses risking his life. Their worsening situations make the audience feel deep sorrow and pity on them.

The love and sacrifice light up the world

When Guido was working as a waiter in the dining room, there was a record player. He put the speaker in front of a microphone to the outside of the window and played the music, which Dora loved, and spoke to the microphone that he loved her and was alive with their little son. So she could know they were still alive and missed her family. It is one of memorable scenes that moves our heart and everlasting love still exists during the war.

There were no lights or electricity at night, and so Seita caught fireflies and put them in to the cave. The cave was lightened up with full of fireflies' glimpses with which Sesko was delighted. As the title of the animation goes, the lights of fireflies are so beautiful and the love for his sister is so touching.

As Nazi almost defeated the war, the soldiers tried to kill all of the Jews in the prison. The prisoners tried to escape or hide in the prison so they wouldn't be killed. Guido, also, tried to escape from the prison with his family so he came to his wife leaving Joshua in a kind of box, telling him, "Never get out of the box until tomorrow, then you'll be the winner". But Guido was found. Even when he was going to be killed, he was walking smiling to his son. His great love for his son is alive till the moment he faced his death. How many people could have shown such bravery to his family?

Sesko had a box of candies, called drops, that she treasured. She ate the drops slowly but finally the box became empty. She filled the box with water and shook it, drinking the water. She drank the water because there remained the sweetness of drops in the box. This scene comes closer to us, making us feel the sufferings and sorrow of the poor and of war. Unfortunately both of them died as they became unhealthy. Like this the war and heartbreaking reality break the love among family.

Why the life is beautiful

Both stories show how the love and sacrifice toward family are powerful. Even when the heros are in dangerous and desperate situation, they attempt to overcome the hopeless situation with their free will that they have to protect their family.

A war started by few leaders hurts many civilians. Both movies show us how cruel and sad things happen to us when we are in a war. Even though there are no battle scenes like fighting or killing, we can experience the misfortunes and deep sorrow in the movies. We have to remember the tragedy that many people had suffered in wars and must not repeat the mistakes. In the real world, despite those sad previous trials, human beings are still repeating their mistakes and reproducing another tragedy.

> By Lee So-jung Reporter of Culture Section

center will function as the infra-structure.

Media centers. However, they have not been

introduced well to our country. Once the

Korea Broadcasting Institute took up the

term "Media center" in their report, it

became known gradually. About 1998, we

began to set out for its establishment in

R: What is the role of Media-center

J: We have searched for Media-center in

each area and interviewed activists who are

promoting the establishment of Media-

center. In the middle of those activities, we

realized that an interchange of information

between communities is essential. Being

solitary, the activists would have difficulties

network and what has it done until now?

first?

earnest.

OVERVIEW

Little yet important theater

dim lighting, narrow stairway, and inconvenient seat have been typical examples A of timeworn facilities of little theaters at Daehakro, of which audiences have complained. In fact, it has been already sixteen years since Daehakro was formed as "the street of the theatrical arts". Recently, Ministry of Culture and Tourism announced that a reform plan of facilities of Daehakro's little theaters will be carried out from this October through next March.

This plan is welcomed in that this can bring about good results of contenting audiences and providing better services. The government formulated such a policy to revive our stagnant theatrical circle, particularly Daehakro which has been backward in contrast to its significance in our theatrical world. Now, however, is it just neat and clean little theaters that we actually need to make theatrical world active?

First of all, let's look into the actual state of performances in little theaters at Daehakro. You have heard of pornographic dramas performed at back streets in Dongsoong-dong. In this kind of plays, actors or actresses play sensational acts without a reason and the work is in inferior quality. Moreover, those theater groups mobilize touters called "Ppikki" to attract the audience. Such trashy dramas and "Ppikki" have tarnished Daehakro and done harm to high-minded theatrical artists who have maintained theaters of Daehakro arduously.

In addition, there are many plays that make stars, rather than their intrinsic values stand. And if the responses are good, they often stage the shows for a long time at a dumping rate. Of course, they can have positive effects, if the theater group, performers, and directors get energy thanks to the success and produce next products. Those longrun plays, however, are not worth of priding in their quantitative expansion from a qualitative point of view. As a result, today in the little theater, the essential part which the play, a kind of highly developed spiritual arts, should seek after has been overlooked. Superficially entertaining and light commercial plays have been overflowing instead.

In fact, the little theater was originally born to create the new play based on the strong spirit of the experiment, in opposition to the commercialism. In the little theater movement of the 1920s, it began as an opposition to the appearance of the commercial new-school play and lead to transplant the Realism plays in our country. Then through the movement once again in the 1960s, it makes our country's plays diversify. But as stated above, they are no more than smaller-size versions of the large theaters, lacking the experimental spirits. Due to this, they have implanted the audience with mistaken ideas about theatrical arts and have overlooked by the audience.

However, the government' supporting policies have focused on theatrical "industry" rather than theatrical "arts". For example, there were supporting policies such as Love Ticket system in effect since 1991, a plan of making performing arts into venture businesses, and the reform policy of little theaters at Daehakro which was announced recently. Considering the present state of Daehakro, the government's support should center not only on the facilities but also on improving quality of the play and on educating to lead the public for a better understanding of the play.

It is said that the reason why the play draws small audiences is because of the inferior quality of the play. That is, the premise of developing the audience is good quality of the performance. But at the same time, the quality of the performance can be improved when they possess the capacity to survive for itself by drawing enough audience. For the bright future of our theatrical arts, the little theater should retrieve its role as the laboratory possessing the creative spirits, not a hotbed of the commercial plays of low quality. And the government's support should focus on this very fact.

> By Kam Eun-jin Editor of Culture Section

Interview with Jo Dong-won, research worker of PRISM

World of progressive rock music



When I first met this band, I was 17 years old. Then I never enjoyed their musical character and style previouisly. In fact, I wasn't a rock mania at that time. But after I met them, everything was changed. I thought, "Wow, there is another life and strange world...right, over there - rock music." Yes, "Dream Theater" was my hero. And now, too. Now, I want to introduce their new album, title of "Live Scenes from New York".

Why is this album unique? First, it is made up of three pieces of CD : First and Second contains all of those songs on "Scenes from a memory", Third has songs from other albums.

Second, some on Third are arranged for fans as a live show. It's very interesting :each member's solo, jamming with mischief, and fantastic real saxophone plays by a session man who recorded famous and particularly popular ballard song in Korea, called "Another Day".

Third, the initial release of this album was pulled off the shelves. The original release date was September 11th, 2001, the day that terrorists crashed two hijacked passenger jets into the World Trade Center towers. The original cover of this album, however, featured the World Trade Center towers in flames. This was a horrible coincidence that they obviously could have never forseen.

In the end, I want to recommend another release, "Images And Words(1991)", and "Change of Seasons(1995)". It will show you a fantastic and attractive world of "Progressive Rock Music". Thank you for your interest!

By Kim Seong-hwi The writer is a junior of the Russian Dept.

"We can play drama like others"

The Seoul Disabled Youth Drama Festival was held in Yonkang-Hall, Jongro from October,21 to 29. The festival was contributed by *Pumdongi*, the teenagers culture association, with participation disabled students who played the drama as well as non-disabled people in the festival.

The festival started to show that disabled people also can take part in the cultural events. "That the disabled cannot enter theaters in wheelchairs does not mean that they do not have culture. It just seems so because we do not accept their cultural desires and talents," said the representative of Pumdongi, Shim Han-ki.

On weekdays, they programmed the works that the students could participate in easily and on weekends, they played dramas that all families could take part in.

They played 6 dramas, some of which needed participation of the audience. They enjoyed the show, feeling impressed by the disabled students. "It was touching that teenagers who are disabled forced their efforts onto the show," said one of the audience, "and I got to know the fact that communication between the disabled and the non-disabled is absent," she added.

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

"Let's produce images with our own hands"

P eople often go to a library near their houses or schools to gain knowledge from books. They also visit a museum to see materials on display or a gallery to view works of art. Such public facilities for culture infra-structure in each community have rendered great services to the improvement of those local residents' cultural abilities. And now, in an age of torrent of images, we have a new concept in public facilities for culture infra-structure, called "Media center" aiming at cultivating the public media literacy.

"Media center" means a comprehensive culture center for visual arts, established by the local authorities and operated by private organizations. When it becomes established in our community, we can have access to various visual art works like independent movies viewing and discussing them. In addition, people can directly produce those works by using the film-making instruments specially designed for the media environment. Of course, education on visual media is the first consideration.

Up to now, even though these centers are about to take roots in each local area, all the necessary preparations are not mature yet. In this situation, the research center for progressive media activism, "PRISM(PRogressive media activISM)" is playing an important part in developing Media center more systematically, running "Media-center network". They help activists, who are carrying this program forward in their own community, to have an access to and thorough knowledge about each and every areal center. This month, the Argus met Jo Dong-won, a research worker of PRISM and asked about Media center and Media-center network.

Reporter: What is the objective of Media center?

Jo Dong-won: Now we live in an age of the torrent of images. There are plenty of commercial movies shown in theaters. However, there's no opportunity to enjoy varieties of visual arts such as independent



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

movies or films made by the public. Starting in carrying out the work. However, being from such critical mind, various movements connected with one another, they can go for citizens' independent media have been ahead with the plan easily and there would carryied out, based on the rapid development be less difficulty in the legislation for Media of digital technology. We, however, do not center. Though we constructed on-line yet have infra-structure for that. Media Media-center network this April, we failed to realize the anticipated result. After feeling the limitations of on-line activities, the first off-line workshop on October 6th bore **R:** Then how did it come into being at fruitful result. We will progress our work on-J: In foreign countries, there are many line and off-line together from now on.

R: Are there any distinguished points from other centers on images?

J: In fact, Media center is an integration of the existing functions, though regarded as an unfamiliar facilities. For example, there are a Hankyoreh cultural center, Cinematheque, etc. The unique thing is that it functions as a complex space, combining those functions which have been carried out separately up to now. When it settles down as the public facility, it will realize the infra-structure for public access with sufficient public finance for that.

R: What is the present state of the progress of establishing Media center?

J: In several areas, Media center is already operating. At the Bucheon Youth's Welfare Hall, there are Youth media center equipped with cameras and studios. It will launch formaly on October 20. In case of Seongnam Culture House, there are facilities functioning as media center, though we not yet call it Media center, and also the housewife-centered club, "Citizens' group for production of films". Also in other areas, activists promoting the establishing plan are actively discussing the matter with the concerned department of their local authorities.

R: Is there any difficulty in operating Media-network center?

J: The objective of Media center is desirable, however, as confirmed in case of foreign countries, it is hard to secure its finance. Government employees do not show eagerness for Media center. Democratic operation of Media centers is also important. The fate of Media center depends on how actively Media center outreaches citizens. Besides, because progressive media institutes like "PRISM" are rare in our country, our works are more than we can handle. We are in shortage of experts. It seems that there are many mountains to go over.

R: What effects will Media center have on our society in the end?

J: For Media center to affect our society, it, above all, should be possible that Media center outreaches citizens, and educates them in media literacy with securing experts. Then if alternative media environment comes to be created and media activities in that environment become possible, the dream of media democracy in our society shall come true.

> By Kam Eun-jin Editor of Culture Section

Introducing a new coming out comic magazine: "Comix"

— Y M C K

Young and new wave in comics

 \mathbf{T} he industry on publishing comics is in deep decline these days. Last year, many comic magazines ceased to publish, such as "Big Jump", "Heat", etc. In addition, still other magazines were discontinued in this year. Such happenings made us surprised, because these magazines had been believed to have a steadly fixed circle of readers. Such difficulty of publishing comic books is caused from absence of popular comic books.

As cartoonists are lack of talents can produce more marvelous works and they are short of story-line. Moreover, the taste of readers is very flat, consuming only similar stories, and therefore cartoonists tend to produce those kinds of comics. As a result, the variety is in need in that artists should produce more abundant, fresh and creative materials for comics.

In an effort to solve those problems, the first Indie comic magazine "Comix" was published in September. With more abundant and creative stories than in comic books, the monthly magazine was issued. It recieved attention as it is the first legally published Indie comic magazine.

Indie comics in Korea

The meaning of Indie comic is a kind of comic genre that is independent from capital, in the pursuit of freedom of expression. The first appearance of Indie comics is same as other Indie arts that is against for capitalistic culture. The Indie cartoonists pursue their own characters or styles in their works, opposite to the closed and similar characters of industrial comic market.

The first Indie comic appeared in 1988 by "Nemorami", a comic drawing club, where cartoonists from Art College, Hongik University joined. Then, "Comic Experiment Spring" was issued in 1995. It caused impact because of its new and unfamiliar materials which were not shown in other common industrial books. In 1996, "Flushing" was published by Association for Development of Our Comics (ADOC). The magazine announced clearly that their identity was "low-budget, independent comics". They fought the enormous capital comic



of creativity in comics industry.

publishers and challenged the uniform system. The artists who published "Nemorami" and "Comic Experiment Spring" and many other artists continued to issue other Indie comic magazines but they discontinued the publications. After that, in 1999, webzine "Comix" was on the Internet. The webzine "Comix" has been popular among Indie comic manias. Finally, a papermade magazine "Comix" was issued.

Every Indie comic book should have stopped publishing long before but efforts and supports for creation in Indie comics made Indie comics continue up till now. 'Comix' is the result after those endless trials and supports from those who love indie comics.

The need for Indie comics, "Comix"

Indie artists wanted to overcome the uniform style of Korean comics industry and to advance the attitudes of readers to Indie comics. This is why they published "Comix". They have drawn Indie comics for 10 years and thought Indie comics have been spread to many people.

The character of Indie comic is very

unique. Stories and drawing styles are sometimes shocking or at least, very different. "Comix", of course, is also unique and exceptional. But the existing Indie comics had dark and weird stories and so readers found it difficult to access to them. "Comix", on the other hand, is bright and fun.

In the magazine, about 10 comics are serialized. Among them, "Comix girl Y" is the story of a super-highlighted girl who treats the Japanese Prime Minister, who is insisting the extreme right nationalism, and "Sunyoung Management" shows the lives in a girls' highschool with reality. The former comic is social-critic with fun and its drawing style is creative because it belongs to the pop art style.

Such new and different comics are hardly seen in other common magazines. Korean comics are short of characters and originality and so the readers' choices are so limited that they can choose only one-sided comics. But Indie comics produced by high-minded cartoonists have widened the opportunities to more various kinds of cartoons. "Comix" wants the readers to choose more various comics that they like, and to access exceptional materials or stories that they rarely could see in other comics.

For the continuous growth of "Comix"

As it is not widespread to public yet, the magazines have not been sold much. Most people even do not know the existence of "Comix". Even though the magazine has not been sold that much, the responses of readers were good. They said, "It is memorable among the Indie comics that have been issued," " It is comparable to other countries' Indie comic books," and "Comix seems to be able to compete with other industrial comic magazines." The readers praised it in the positive way.

"I will be satisfied when many people got to know the value of Indie comics," said Shin Il-sub, the editor of "Comix", " and if we can be one of the ways to solve the problems that Korean comic industry is too one-sided and same-looking, our trial is already a success," he added. "Comix" is meaningful when they are in pursuit of creativity and originality. Also it has to be marvelous work which is hardly seen in other comic magazines.

"Comix" is at the very beginning now. Readers should pay attention to the road it will take whether it goes the right or wrong way. The cartoonists and readers need to see Indie comics as an art that is on the base of free creation and distribution, and trials to make them of better quality.

Indie comics specialize in various distribution channels and free-capital. One of alternative plans for revival of the Korean comic books industry is publishing such Indie comics. "Comix" is a fruit from the movement of non-mainstreamer of comics against the existing publishing comics industry. It is on the tough road which they have chosen. Even though their first steps are slow, steady steps will take them to a more tranquil and smmothier road.

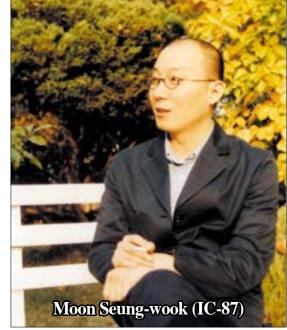
> By Lee So-jung Reporter of Culture Section



Love for HUFS and movies

W hat if there were a place that can erase people's painful memories? There exists a city, Seoul, in the movie "Nabi", that does such a thing. "Nabi" has become more famous because it was rewarded in Locarno Film Festival. The Argus met the director this of movie, Moon Seung-wook (IC-87), in the city that could erase our memories in the movie and talked about his unforgetful memories in HUFS and life.

"I have wanted to become a film director when I was at middle school. I wanted to attend a department of drama



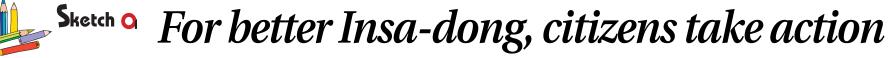
and film but my family objected to my wish. At that time I liked the image of HUFS and also there were a movie producing club, Cinema-Echo, which was very famous for its fame. I thought Department of Communication and Information was very close to making films. So I got to enter the department in HUFS."

The club had been so famous that it was well known to the Korean film industry when he was at HUFS. Cinema-Echo still makes films and sometimes holds film festivals but it was more active before. Students in the club made art films in addition to social films and they also held various kinds of film festivals. At that time, the university students lacked cultural activities, and so their only way to access the cultual events was though universities. Therefore, the club's activities got to be more active and many students participated in the festivals. " In November, 1986, the 6th presidential election, we held the film festival on the Slaughter in Gwangjoo with Yeonsei General Student Council. But while we were holding the event, the police arrested half of the club's students and confiscated the films, and of course, the festival had to be stopped. It was a scary experience." Besides, there were more memories during his school days. "The older students, who attended the club earlier, forbade us to go out with others. We were forced into making films, sleeping at school, and even we had no money." This way he had beautiful memories at HUFS.

Then what made him dream of movies? "When I was attending the middle school, I got to see a French movie called 'The Night in America'. The movie was a story about a movie studio and then I made up my mind to be a director. The dream has been on and on till these days." He might have made a difficult choice to realize, but just carrying the dream on might have been more difficult. In fact, he didn't graduate from HUFS. "I studied hard in the first term as the courses were related to movies. I even got the scholarship. In the second term, however, the courses were unrelated to what I wanted to study. So I only concentrated on the club activities. I went in the army after the second year. I wandered for a half of the year and decided to study abroad."

He entered Polish National Film Academy in Poland. As he was the first Korean student to study in Poland, he might have been lonely and homesick. " At first I was a total stranger and I could not speak Polish. However, as time went by, I came to rather like the country because the prices were low and the Poles were kind and sincere. I had a great time there. I loved it."

He had won many prizes and admitted his talent. But he failed in the debut work, "The Stranger". After that the got to produce "Nabi" these days.



F illed to capacity with people, illuminated by neon lights, and recently taken by take-out coffee shop of foreignbrand, Insa-dong, the street in which our memories and tradition has been kept deep,

To participate and enjoy the festival, first of all, people should explore the alleys of Insa-dong such as "Haggojae", "Toetmaru" meaning a narrow porch in Korean, "Seonchon", etc. Walking along big roads today. I want Insa-dong to recover its original feature," "Insa-dong should not be exploited anymore."

Then the postcards come to be hung on "Sotdae", a pole signifying prayer for good harvest in korea. Besides, these postcards will be delivered to Seoul City." Around "Sotdae" in the middle of the road, participants can pray not only their wishes on Insa-dong but also their private wishes. Meanwhile, the street display was proceeded in front of Daesung Group. On the drawing paper lying long on the road, participants could draw pictures in water colors and paints and write down their wishes for Insa-dong on the paper. This attracted many people, especially children and their parents. Children enjoyed painting much but not writing their wishes on Insa-dong without fully understanding the meaning of this event. When they grow up, however, they will be able to visit better Insa-dong recalling this one fine day.



has been changing. Sad about the change of its intrinsic value, "Citizen's Solidarity for a Sustainable City" has taken the lead of ornamenting Insa-dong. As one of their activities, "The Insa-dong Ally Festival" was held on the 28th of October.



Children and their parents are participating in the street display.

branching out into two or three narrow lanes, they may find that one of them branches out into another two or three lanes, too. There are many restaurants and tea-houses that enjoyed the patronage of scholars, literary people, artists, and musicians by the roadside.

For participants' convenience, pieces of yellow cloth were laid on the ground along each lanes. "What's this?" a couple wondered at the yellow cloth on the ground and soon follows the lines along the lane and explores alleys of Insa-dong.

After exploring every alley, they can receive a postcard on which Insa-dong is painted from members of the hosting organization. Then they write down their wishes how Insa-dong should be on the postcard. On postcards, participants' opinions were put down like these, "I often visit here with my husband and children like

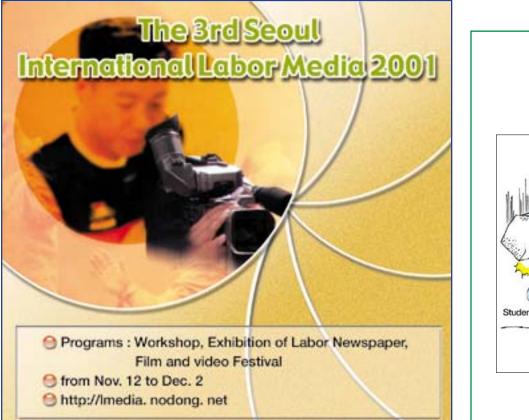
By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus Let's explore alleys of Insa-dong!

He always takes great pains on what films he should make. "A movie director has got a lot of things to do and lots of things to take care of. If I get closer to the audience's needs, I cannot just do the things that I want. On the other hand, I get farther away from the audience's needs, I can do the things that I want. I always think about that." He travels a lot when he thinks of his work, producing films. "I usually visit Europe. I loved Czechoslovakia most as the people there are unsophisticated and sincere and the prices are low. The capital is Prague and the city is like a small cafe."

"I want to make films that can be remembered for a long time, so that people can see my movies repeatedly and think about them." He sometimes makes documentary films as he thinks it is helpful to produce movies. Also he is now working as an Indie art film censor. "I did not want to do that job but I'm doing the work because I was requested to do such things. I got to make films again and again as I have to live on making films."

He planed to teach on films to his younger students in the club, Cinema-Echo. The love for films made him love HUFS, or the love for the school helped him to make his dreams come true. But one thing is certain-he loves both, HUFS and movies.

> By Lee So-jung Reporter of Culture Section





	FAFS	:	Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus
Student	WAIT. Please		
Blah, blah blah	You are both HUFSans, aren't you?		Now you look like real HUFSans,

Say cheese!