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New tasks wait for GSCs



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Imun Campus

Kim Jae-yeon (R-99) and Kang Kil-su (V-98) who ran under the slogan "Only those who hope for a new future can prepare for a new future" were elected to president and vice-president of the 36th GSC respectively.

On the ballot counting proceeded for two hours, they got 2039 students' support and beat Uhm Cheong-na (IC-98) and Kim Je-dong (EE-99) of "You, hot-blooded youth, overcome obstacles for the unified world" who got only 1559 students. Out of 7062 students qualified to vote, 3750 students participated in this election and exceeded the required majority, 3531. Invalid ballots amounted to 151.

Kim Jae-yeon, elected candidate said, "First, I thank HUFs. This result is not only my victory but theirs. I met many students during this campaign. Sometimes I was disappointed in the students' indifference. Especially, seeing a student threw away the publicity

pamphlet, I was infuriated. However, I could also confirm the hope in them. I will resolve many problems together that confront us."

Before that, Lee Seung-joo (DP-97), president of last 35th GSC told that hoped that new president would lead the GSC well through close cooperation with the general student population.

"Only those who hope for a new future can prepare for a new future" team, at first, pledged to achieve publicization of HUFs foundation, to establish "agenda workshop", construction of library and dormitory. Concerning students' worries of practice of pledges, Kang Kil-su said, "Actually, there are anxious voices about that among students. However, as long as there's strong resolution, they can be accomplished enough."

The GSC election proceeded from November 20th to 22nd, and was extended for another day to draw more votes. This is due to students' indifference to the election which left dissatisfaction behind.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Wangsan Campus

Yoon Sang-pil (Hu-95) and Woo Hye-na (M-98) who are known as the "Tree Planters" were elected by the 23rd General Student Council (GSC) in Wangsan Campus. Yoon Sang-pil is the new president and his running mate, Woo Hye-na is new vice-president. The statistics are as follows : 6454, 3241 students cast ballots election of GSC. Yoon and Woo won 2813 votes (86.79%). Results from individual college elections are as follows : In the Language & Literature election, Lee Dong-su (H-00) won 228 votes. Han Jung-un (F-99) won 648 votes in the Department of West Europe. In the East Europe election, Park Se-woong (Y-98) won 436 votes. In East Studies, Shin Woon-sub (A-97) won 493 votes. Yoon and Woo who are now the newly elected leaders, made sure that they would do their best to fulfill the promises that they made, which included the following issues of concern : △ More active

involvement for students in the GSC △Drawing of fulfilling 32 statement of mutual agreement △Establishment of a truly democratic HUFs △ Construction of the second student dormitory △Increase in the number of full-time professors. After the official counting of votes, Yoon was elected. He said, "I do not think that I am no longer just myself from this day on. I shall devote myself to meeting all the HUFs' needs. Had it not been for the sacrifices of our seniors in the past, we would not stand here today." Following this remark, he suggested that we pay our respects at the Patriot Stone Monument.

The total number of voters recorded 51.8 percent this year which is a figure higher than those of last year's election of the GSC. The voters casted their ballots from 9:00 am on 27th to 5:00 pm on 29th, at 20 voting stands in the five sections. The election went on smoothly without any disturbances during the ballot and vote-counting.

By Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus



Lee So-jeong / The Argus

Festival of engineering held

The second academic festival of the CIIE (College of Information and Industrial Engineering) was held from November 27 to 29. The purpose of this festival was to raise the pride and the recognition of the CIIE through publicizing each department and sharing knowledges with students.

"This academic festival of the CIIE is the opportunity to announce study clubs' activities of each department," said Shin Jong-hun (EEM-96), a policy director of CIIE student council. "So we are busy trying to prepare for events for each lesson and collect various material. We hope that every student of HUFs as well as students of CIIE will participate in this festival together."

There were almost five events in the festival. They were the invitation lecture, the academic exhibitions of each department, announcing treatises, showing movies, and the computer game tournament.

The invitation lecture was held in

classroom 208 at 4 p.m on November 28. The speaker was Kim Chang-gon, the representative of INDI Inc. He gave a lecture on venture businesses and employer what company want.

The academic exhibitions were displayed in classrooms 209 and 210 from 1 p.m. during the festival. Announcing treatises to prepare for each lesson was held in classroom 213 from 3 p.m. on November 27 and 28.

The "Fortress" tournament had a preliminary match from November 20 and had a ceremony of awarding prizes on the 29. It had a rule that every team must have one man and one woman, with one of them. It was possible that only five teams from each department of CIIE participated in the game. They were not charged for participation. The team of first prize won 100,000 won.

By Kim Hong-ran / The Argus

Gorb awarded honorary doctorate

HUFs conferred an honorary doctorate in politics on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the ex-president of the Soviet Union, on November 16. The ceremony for the award was opened at Aegyeong Hall in International Center with people of all social standings.

School authorities explained it had decided that Gorbachev had contributed greatly to international development politically, and to a peaceful settlement between the East and West thanks to his brilliant innovations including perestroika; reformation and glasnost; open-door policy when he was the leader of the Communist party.

By Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

People protest neo-liberal policies of government

People's Rally, one of the largest rallies that is held regularly throughout the year was held on December 2. Led by Minjoong Yondae, a nationwide activist group meaning "people in solidarity", more than 20,000 protesters gathered in Seoul for a government-permitted march. 5,000 riot police were, however, waiting for the demonstrators at the rally site before the rally started, which alarmed some participants of a potential clash between police and protesters.

Four different sectors of Korean society - workers, farmers, students and people representing the urban poor - were scheduled to converge together at 3:30 p.m. in Jongmyo Park, central Seoul. But the expected clash between the police and the protesters delayed the whole rally and the streets in downtown were completely blocked for several hours. So a smaller rally replacing the former People's Rally was held at around 5.

"Workers are kicked out into the streets, the poor lose their homes through violent confiscation and farmers have nowhere else to go due



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Riot police and protesters clash at People's Rally on December 2.

to the debts," the statement of this People's Rally said. "Korean government will have to stop its neo-liberal policies and let us live like human beings."

These different groups also held a rally of their own before walking towards Jongmyo Park. About 2,000 college students around the nation gathered in Dongguk University and opposed neo-liberal education-related policies and U.S.'s continuing war on Afghanistan. And 3,000 laborers from the Korean Confederation of Trade

Unions (KCTU) prepared the People's Rally at the Marronnier Park, in eastern Seoul, crying for better working environment. 5,000 urban poor demanded that the oppression on people with low-income should be stopped. 10,000 farmers opposed Free Trade Agreements and WTO.

"We cannot let the government give up on our rice. This is our life, our culture," said a farmer identified as Lee.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Eyes to look beyond the world

Mouths to speak for the world

Ears to hear what's going around the world



HUFs teaches you to become a specialist with international competitiveness.

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The Argus

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Editorial

Elementary education lost its way to go

A plan to supplement the lack of elementary school teachers, a special was announced to be conducted on December 9. Anyone who has a certificate of qualifications of secondary school teacher can apply for transfer exam for national universities of education. This attracted many applicants who wanted to be employed as elementary school teacher. The competitive rate was about 13:1.

Up to now, there has been many debates and rallies against the policy for increasing the number of elementary school teachers. The intended aim of this policy seemingly looks good considering the student number of a class in the elementary school. However, this abnormal way to supplement more teachers do not help to develop the education surroundings. Rather, it lowers the quality of education. The true meaning of the elementary education, the basis for building up one's personality is missing. The Ministry of Education responsible for Korean education ignored different qualification required to each school system.

Training for elementary school students focuses on cultivating the personality as good citizens while secondary education aims to develop academic knowledges of students. It is doubtful how the reserve teachers of secondary school education can be elementary school teachers with such a short training.

The special transfer exam for national universities of education is only an inappropriate policy to solve the issue. Certainly, to reduce the number of students in a class, more teachers should be needed. But, without proper training for elementary school teachers, the small class would be useless. Elementary students also have a right to get a good education.

Education is the most important thing of all that cultivates best brains in various fields of society. They will be main forces for bright Korean future. Especially elementary education is the basis of making up one's personality as it is the first step for the life-long education. We cannot emphasize too much that elementary teachers take a very important part in this procedure.

There is a saying, "when the education is to stand up straight, the country will stand up straight." The core of healthy education is a healthy elementary education. But elementary education faces a crisis with disqualified teachers now.

Government should make a long national plan for the next 20, 50 or 100 years. Let government-sponsored research institutes initiate the plan. Responsible men to build up the healthy education can implement their own tasks and the true meaning of education. They should not look over the critical opinions against this policy. Consider the fact that our children are to lead the future of Korea.

If this policy is unchecked, it will cause a broader decline in educational achievement in the elementary school and it will decrease the national competitiveness in the age of globalization.

The future of Korean education would not be bright without some awareness of such a mistake.

Visiting Won Kyung-sun, the founder of Hansamhoi

Great love for nature and humanity

"I believe our society live in, should be composed of the love for humanity. So, I hope that everyone could care for one another when one is faced with hardships of life."

Mr. Won Kyung-sun who is the director of the Pulmuone Farm was named "The Global Person" by the UN. He is the chief trustee of the Ecojustice Organization and is really striving for environment. Also, he is currently the chief trustee of Geochang High School.

Nowadays, many people are interested in his activities because he showed his belief through his life. So there was a book in which has Mr. Won as is the main protagonist, was published for children. The fairy tale says that Mr. Won is a nice beautiful farmer who has an affection for nature and humanity.

He has been leading a straight life even before his heart was filled with love so great as this. When he was young, he inherited heap of debts to pay from his father. So, he was no longer able to study. Since he had no money and was responsible for paying back the debts. However he was able to finish his general education by overcoming those troubles. He was awarded a full tuition scholarship in his middle school years since the principal of the school sponsored him because of his passion for studying. Moreover teachers and his peers agreed that he was very benevolent and well-mannered.

After graduation, he returned the rest of the scholarship to his school to be used for poor students. The rest of scholarship could have been, used to pay back his debts, but he wanted to help students who were in poverty like himself.

He was also brave enough to act out his

beliefs under the rule of Japan. The Japanese authorities notified him to examine the farm for measuring the crop. The Japanese Colonial Government notified him to stay on his farm on weekends. But, he felt that he should go to church as he did before so, he went to church as usual.

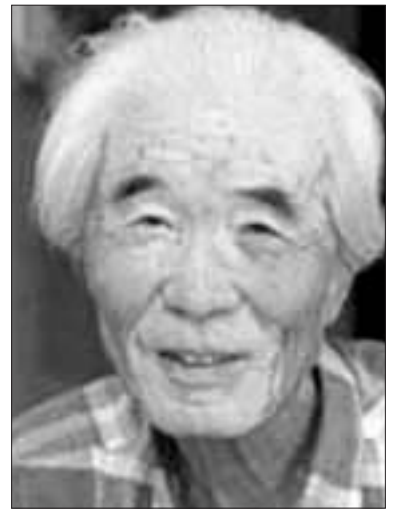
But, the investigation committee was very upset by his conduct. When they wanted him to apology for that case, he returned his farm to the Japanese authorities even though he knew it took great pains to buy his land and to enrich the land. However, he firmly believed that he was doing the right thing.

In 1950s Korea was very in wretched conditions result from of the Korean war. He lived with those who lost their family even when he had no jobless. After he decided that he would be with the poor all the time, since then he has lived his life with them till now. Furthermore, he wanted to reform the minds of lazy people and emphasized the importance of labor.

So he tried to bring in the homeless into his house to provide for them. But he said, "I failed to bring together the homeless because they were no good lazy bums." Frankly, his daughter expressed her past complaints of dining meals with many people and putting up with possible "intrusions" whenever she changed her clothes. But she admits that her father has achieved a task extremely difficult for ordinary people to carry out.

In 1976, Won organized common community to help out people who were not able to work and started conducting research on organic farming. He had hoped that his ideas were displayed in a systematic order. He organized a group called "Hansamhoi" in Pulmu Farm and applied his ideas into hands-on agriculture.

“
Our beliefs would only be realized when we practice them by actions not by words
”



He used Pulmu Farm as an agricultural experimentation laboratory. At first, he suffered plenty of losses while he was working on organic farming experiments so naturally. Many others persuaded him not to pursue organic farming. But he believed that people's health held more priority than gaining profit of farm products and that organic farming could possibly save many people from chemical poisoning in agricultural products. Finally, he gained a substantial amount of financial profits from organic farming and the many others showed interested in organic farming.

Thus, he taught people who were sent from various countries to learn the method of organic. Thus, he said, Spraying pesticides for farming is involuntary manslaughter. So the participants have put organic farming into their own practice and they felt real love of humankind following the example of Won's beliefs and ideas.

In addition he also hoped that all students know what moral behavior is. So he took charge of the position of the CEO of Geochang High School and tried to spread the knowledge of organic farming that underlines the love for humanity and nature. He has inspired students as well with great care for people who are faced with adverse conditions.

A graduate of Geochang High School said, "I think that his beliefs seems to be a quite simple but he is such a great person because of his willpower to achieve things through out his life. So, I respect him."

By Lee So-jeong
Reporter of News Section

From the Faculty Lounge

Prisoners of smoke

My class was composed of mostly girl students. Often I'd wondered why, during break-time, so few ever ventured outdoors to the hallway or the bathroom? But, today, it became most clear - the hallway was full of smoke - from smoking boy students - some in the middle of the hallway, where it is illegal according to school rules, and the rest congregating at either side of the hallway. Don't they know? - smoke doesn't stay in the smoking area.

I wandered on down to buy a can of Aloe Vera Juice from the drink machine, but the bathroom-scented smoke around the machine was so strong, I nearly passed out - and had to buy two cans to recover.

A little fresh air might be good, I thought. But gazing out the window at the far horizon, I was suddenly overcome by a cloud of smoke from a young man leaning out next to me, oblivious to my discomfort. It occurred to me that the window downstairs on the 5th floor might be open, so I fled down there, but on the stairway, a few young men were also smoking, walking up or down, filling the air with smoke. When I arrived at the 5th floor window the situation was similar, smokers all around. Nobody, but a smoker, could hope to enjoy the view from a window.

No wonder my girl students and many boys, too, stayed in the classroom during break - they were prisoners of smoke! They are the victims not only of the nicotine-addicted smokers, but also targets of the

mercenary, even deceptive, tobacco companies, too.

Our classroom buildings have been deathtraps for the students. Schools for teaching the social arts of smoking to new, younger students. Concentration camps with a gas chamber on each floor to be endured all day, every day. Biological laboratories for the harmful effects of 1st hand smoking on young men's and, in a few cases, young women's bodies. The place where deterioration of lungs is taking place and the slow, gradual but steady and ever sure advance of a horrible later death is taking hold - for more than 50% of them will absolutely - unless they stop - die prematurely of smoke-related illnesses. But worse, for those who voluntarily grip Lady Death in their lips and lungs and hearts, is the death that is stealthily creeping up on the innocent students who do not choose to smoke or to breathe the 2nd hand smoke of smokers.

2nd hand smoke is what has trapped my poor students and students in classrooms all over the campus during the 10 minute break-time between classes, denying them even opportunities to go to the bathroom. They don't want to die prematurely. They don't want to dirty their noses and lungs, their skin, hair and clothes, and the only way to save themselves is to stay in the classroom during breaks.

These shy students would complain if they could, but to whom? and who would listen?

The School Administration? It seems afraid of the Student Union's demonstrations. Then how about complaining to the Student Union? Some of their members smoke, too, and hypocritically don't care about the life or death of their fellow students, the majority of whom wish to breathe fresh air in the hallways. If members of the Student Union cared, they would have campaigned and worked to ban smoking from classroom buildings long ago. They would have educated the students as to the dangers of smoking and 2nd hand smoke, with the help of local NGOs and the Korean Government, and helped save many lives.

Instead they have - by neglect - contributed to many illnesses suffered by students and professors during their stay at the school - asthma - allergies - colds - high blood pressure - eye infections - heart attacks - cancers - and in a few cases, actual deaths, over forty-six years since the school's founding in 1954. Beyond this, they are contributing to the worsening conditions and deaths of countless students and professors in the future. Does the School Administration or the Student Union care? Apparently not. Still, all of us who stand by passively and do not act to save the students, professors and other employees from smoke affliction in the school buildings, and even outside, are also guilty of the crime of neglect. We can not deny it. We should be ashamed of ourselves.

As for the student who smokes in the hall:

he or she is the lowest form of human being. Selfish and uncaring as to the comfort, safety or health of his or her fellow students. Knowing full well by now the dangers of smoking and 2nd hand smoke, yet stubbornly, callously, smoking in and smelling up his beloved hallways of enlightened education. He goes on contaminating his fellow students, dirtying them, sickening them, ultimately contributing to the killing of them without a care or flicker of concern (yet in other situations he is quite kind). How criminal that our School Administration and our Student Union could tolerate for one second such beastly behavior in the hallways.

Fortunately, I have read that the Ministry of Health will issue and enforce a regulation banning smoking from all school buildings in early 2002. That should be an ideal time for the University and the Student Union to jointly sponsor a week-long Smoker Education Fair on campus, with the help of the national and local governments, plus local and international NGO's. This would be a way to serve the students which will ultimately be appreciated by their healthy husbands and wives, especially children and grandchildren in years of happy living to come.

Fred Jeremy Seligson

The writer is a professor of English Division

Letter to The Argus

"Let us keep our right to vote"

Now, many events being held in Wangsan campus. This event is about an election of GSC and several colleges. So, supporters and candidates are busy to notify their promise everyday and everywhere we can see the campaign poster.

A few days ago, a debate was held in students' dining hall and candidates answered a questions. But most of the students were indifferent to the debate. Only a few people are interested in the debate.

The president of the student council symbolize our representative and worker. If we have an air of indifference about election, we are as good as resign our right.

While the first term, a student council was accomplished to improve many problems which school has been possessed and candidates who run for second term are going to perform their charges like the proceeding president of the student council. Especially this election is particularly

important, because we have many serious matters such as a problem of school affairs and things that we have to choose a chief trustee of HUFs next year.

In the conference, the president of the student council is our delegate and demanded our supports and opinions. We sometimes speak in reproachful tone about GSC but I think that we have to reflect on our conduct before blaming. Election is our important and necessary duty.

Last year, proportion of voters on the election of the president of GSC went barely over as GSC was permitted. I wish that all HUFs vote to establish our GSC.

Lee Jin-young (R-01)

Achieving our right, 2% of tuition fee

By seeing the notification of GSC on the wall of students' restaurant, I knew that 2% of a tuition fee are returned to all students in this term as like in last semester. English department also determined to pay the refund of about 40,000 won to each student. In last semester, I was happy because I got unexpected money by receiving 2% of the tuition fee. Probably most students did so. And I heard that part of the tuition fee was collected for an injured schoolmate by a traffic accident in a department of College of In formation Industrial Engineering. Does these individual usages truly correspond to the meaning of the hard struggle of student councils, and of the school rejection?

When the tuition fee was rebated to each student in last term, most student was happy. However, many students also thought that from a long point of view, it is more useful and desirable to invest an enormous sum of

money in our school facilities for our school life. When I heard such idea, I thought how I used the tuition fee. I knew that I also used almost all monies meaninglessly like most students. Moreover, I thought the tuition fee was the money earned hard by my parents and then reflected what I used rashly. Also I thought that it was better to invest in our school facilities for the development of our school and our juniors.

If the money isn't returned to each student but is invested in our school, it must show all students how the monies are used for an enormous sum of money. Also the money must be invested in an instrument which truly is necessary for all students. However, above all, it must not happen again the raise of the tuition fee irrationally.

Baek Jin-hyung (E-98)

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

Evaluating the 35th GSC on Imun campus

Efforts faded by students' indifference

The 35th GSC(General Student Council) officers finished their term and are now awaiting the new GSC. Under their motto "Smile happily; Breathe deeply, you are strong ones", they have worked hard in their own way for last one year. However, while they worked, they were also criticized by some students. So The Argus looks back last GSC's activities and explore what are the things necessary for a desirable GSC.

Promises that the 35th GSC made

They perceived the situation as a grim reality and urged the students to recognize it. The 35th GSC pledged themselves to do many works extending from intramural activities to social activism. First, concerning intramural problems, they promised to carry out "Monthly Consensus", "The impeachment system of GSC president" and "Establishment of some rules for preventing sexual violence".

Also they proclaimed to achieve "normalcy of the board of trustees", "withdrawal of overly strict of educational administration" and "full-scale implementation of the lecture evaluation system". In addition, they mentioned some solutions about problems of the noise in the open theater.

Next, they resolved to participate in international solidarity movement against NMD, TMD and to work with the residents of Maehyangri for withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The 35th GSC, another stranger among students

They insisted that new GSC be born again with "Throb of Clapping" while they spoke life should not be explained to loose political idea any more. Actually, this insistence used to come out every election. However, it was not kept well. Keeping up with the GSC is not easy.

The 35th GSC strongly pushed forward with tuition fee reduction campaign last term. At that time, school authorities confirmed tuition fee increase of 7% again and again. They emphasized that the increase was inevitable because of a rise in prices. They also insisted that HUFSS should raise tuition fee to develop HUFSS since other private universities in Seoul increased tuition fee.

The 35th GSC, however, didn't agree to school authorities' claim. They turned it



The protest against the Kim Clan was one of the main issues of the 35th GSC.

down refuting that it was unreasonable if school authorities raise tuition fee excessively without expanding the fund transfer from the foundation. And they fought the tuition fee increase over some months. In the meantime, they also took firm attitudes by occupying university president's office, and by other means.

Afterward, they succeeded in drawing an agreement that school authorities would return 2% of the increased tuition fee to Minju scholarship, the scholarship for students' welfare as fruit of tuition fee campaign. Seemingly, the 35th GSC has carried out their role properly.

But there are dissonances between the GSC and students. Some students brought problems on the campaign tactics. Actually, they responded with disapproval to extreme ways such as occupation of the office. In addition, payment of Minju scholarship did not proceed favorably.

The GSC's fight for the normalcy of foundation proceeded similarly. Concerning problems on composing board of directors, the 35th GSC has actively campaigned against school authorities. The beginning was university president's private remarks about Kim Clan's entering the new foundation when he met the representatives of students.

The 35th GSC immediately announced a

statement about this and launched a full-scale struggle under the slogan "Compose board of directors democratically without the Kim Clan". They tried to reach the students holding many rallies and propaganda activities. In the meantime, they even paid a protest visit to the Ministry of Education and conveyed students' opinions. In a word, their activities were remarkable.

However, this foundation struggle also had some unsatisfactory points. The 35th GSC was criticized by many students for arbitrary decisions as well as extreme ways. In fact, there are backbiting in evaluation about the GSC's activities. Though they can't satisfy all students, at least they should have made more efforts to gain consensus from the students.

The lack of cooperation with colleges

Next, the lack of harmonious cooperation can be pointed out as a 35th GSC's fault. Actually, this was expected to some extent from the beginning. It was because the inclination of the GSC was different from those of individual colleges at that time. That is, the 35th GSC was affiliated with the PD(People Democracy) group while each college was affiliated with NL(National Liberation) group.

Before long, the GSC began to conflict with each college. They clashed with the

general line from Orientation workshop. Also the 35th GSC singly prepared for the annual school festival, Daedongje without consulting the committee of rules, and each college expressed their disapproval of such a GSC's activity.

Once, an incredible incident broke out concerning the marathon for succeeding the spirit of 4.19 Revolution. What happened is that, some students who were unhappy with the printed words, "the adjudication of bankruptcy of Kim Dae-jung's government", ran with the words covered.

Some potentials the 35th GSC showed to students

Nevertheless, they also produced several results. One of them was to achieve renovation of each building in campus. They expanded high-quality classrooms and enlarged the student dining hall during summer vacation. The problem of noise in the open theater was solved to some extent through equipping the library with double windows.

These activities were favorably received by many students. In addition, the 35th GSC made the school withdraw the overly strict educational administration, which was valued from the students.

And it was also remarkable that the 35th GSC took active part in NSSC (Nationwide Student Solidarity Conference). They have been participating in various rallies for defending the right of the people involving laborers, farmers up to now.

New GSC should not repeat the mistakes of the last GSC

The 35th GSC has worked hard in their own way during their tenure of office. However, as shown above, they also made some mistakes. The baton will be handed over to the next runner, the new 36th GSC.

Here, what they should keep in mind is not to repeat such mistakes. That is, new GSC should try to draw agreements with more students and colleges. Without such efforts, they may also only degrade like the 35th GSC. Above all, keeping in live with the students is important.

By Kim Jae-hyuk

Associate Editor of News Section

It has been said that "flower" of democracy is just the election system. And the core of that is participation. However, when we see the election of president of new GSC, we cannot but deplore about what happened. In fact, only a small fraction of the students participated in this election that even the words, "flower of democracy" would be put to shame. This phenomenon is not unfamiliar at all. Unfortunately, nobody ever has brought up suitable solutions.

Considering that the participation in the vote is more than 50% of the student population doesn't require extension of voting period, recurrence of such extension is quite incomprehensible. University is what we call intellectual place. Maybe, people will most likely

of other candidate. It is natural that many students would fall into disorder. Specifically, in this time, the students would be more confused because each candidate's inclinations are similar to any of the candidate.

They should have also met with more students during their campaign. Actually, an election, to some extent, needs systematical power. Only so, each candidate can run their campaign office efficiently. Namely, they can meet many students with relative small staff. But they didn't show such a well-ordered state. It goes without saying that they didn't contact more students.

And what we should not overlook is just students' disapproval of the student council. Perhaps this is the most serious problem. Students' disapproval is one of

the long-standing problems. In fact, this is a problem due to GSC's nonfulfillment. GSC has always pledged themselves to do many works for students.

However, looking back last GSC's activities, we can't help wondering how many of them were fragile. Most students also know that.

They may already turn their backs on the student council. But it does nobody good. The student council needs students' participation and the students cannot also check school authorities with effect without them.

This election was the 36th. This number represents a history never too short. In the meantime, the student council and students have gone through lots of things. They, of course, have had many trials and errors. They are not children any more. We think that they will be able to show better picture in the next time. In addition, we'd like to emphasize that the first thing they have to do is constructing mutual credit among them.

By Kim Jae-hyuk

Associate Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

One and Only Chance

There are some reasons concerning that a turnout is low.

Firstly, it is the problems on students' way of thinking. Now most students are not interested in the election at all.

An election is not their business. They are concerned about only TOEIC and TOEFL. Even a student threw away publicity pamphlets that a canvasser just handed over in front of him. Doing that, they also used to criticize student council for small mistakes. This is clearly a wrong deed.

The students are the owners of HUFSS. That is, all of them have the rights and duties to participate in the election and lead the student council. For that reason, they should play their minimum role in taking part in that. They cannot criticize student council for proceeding works until they will participate in the election.

Next, we can point out each candidate's campaign tactics. They went on campaign with some supporters and volunteers. Their campaigns, however, have no differences with previous ones. They only informed the students of their pledges. And they didn't tell them about how each pledge is different from those

Reporter's Note

"Do not treat us differently"

Ordinary people think homosexuality is a disease that cannot be cured. However, homosexuals do not want to be treated that way but want to be treated as normal people. We call a person who falls in love with same gender as a homosexual. It has not been long time that homosexuality was known to the world.

Homosexual has been introduced to public when AIDS was discovered that can be occur to homosexuals. The right cause of being a homosexual has not been found out but the cause is supposed to be inborn or psychogenic.

When Hong Suk-cheon, an entertainment, came out, confessing he was a gay, many people were surprised. He was the first man to come out as a homosexual to public in our society, so people did not know how to respond to such his coming out.

Some people praised for his bravery, on the other hand, other people criticized him. In Korea, conservative people think it as a criminal or harmful thing to youth, even opinions on homosexuality of the world is

changing. There are many Queer festivals holding around the world including Korea. However, there are more people who think homosexuality is weird than people who admits it naturally.

Although Marimo Ragawa was one of well known cartoonists. "The Baby and I" is one of her works and it dealt with the theme of homosexuality. The reporter had expected her new comic would be similar to "Baby...", telling cute and small stories. Dared to read "New York." at first, because the reporter had never seen movies or read books about homosexuality.

It would be difficult to access the factors on homosexuality at first, and yet we have to be open minded to them and try to understand them. They do not want to get pity from people. What they really want is to admit them as just same as other people.

By Lee So-jung

Reporter of Culture Section

Chance to know true school

W on Kyung-sun is a director of Pulmu farmland and chief trustee of Geochang high school which has a special method in schooling.

Geochang High School is famous for real self-controlling class and open-air lecture with farming. Most High Schools doesn't perform schooling which is represented feature of their school on account of college entrance exam. Asked of reasons of setting up Geochang High School, Won said, "To revive our country, we have to teach students what trustful human is before everything."

He also emphasized base power of nation depend on competent persons with moralities. Because he wanted to bring up students, he was charged of the chief trustee at that time. School overcame difficulties whenever it was troubled by many things.

When the school was established, many people made a fool of method of schooling. Although there were many complaints, teachers and students who agreed faith of that school gathered. And they made wonderful history of school.

What a real role of school since general schools have been degraded the entrance examination evil, is to be reconsidered. And great number of students are expected to be trained as whom love our nation really and desire to work for public service sincerely.

By Lee So-jeong

Reporter of News Section

Evaluating the 22nd GSC on Wangsan campus

More required to get along with students

Important role of the General Student Council (GSC) can not be understood since the GSC, a student-run organization which is elected by student votes, plays the role of fulfilling democracy as well as make progress for HUFSS. The role of the GSC has become even more significant especially when HUFSS faces a new set of daunting tasks such as appointment of the new school sponsors for HUFSS or the re-construction of the current academic curriculum. The GSC is currently trying to re-evaluate its policies by reviewing its past activities, verifying the number of its commitments that have been fulfilled and determining its strengths and weakness during the past 22 years it has been in HUFSS.

Stopping the tuition hike

According to a written survey conducted by the most of the students said that the protest against the rising tuition bill was the most successful campaign the GSC waged. The conflict between the school administration and the GSC had begun since last winter which resulted in curtailing the amount of tuition scholarships given to GSC leaders and halting to provide funds for GSC and putting GSC leaders on suspension from school. Following this, the GSC took several countermeasures against the school administration. First, the GSC went on a hunger strike. Then the GSC took over the president's office of HUFSS, petitioned for his resignation, and finally decided to start the mass rejection of attending classes in their meeting on April 2.

The mass rejection of attending classes has caused a lot of unnecessary damage and emotional scars. The class rejection crisis incited more misunderstandings and focused more on self-pride rather than reach a mutual state of understanding and reasonable judgment. The school, however, as the educator and manager of academics failed to provide trust to its students and embrace their opinions. The Students share the blame as well. The GSC took extreme measures

when they could be tried to persuade and convince the school administration from their perspective.

Exchange Plan aborted

After the June 15th Joint Declaration, the movement for unification has been very active this year. Literally, every province, city, town and district were getting ready to hold a unity festivals held both in Seoul and Pyongyang at the same time. In the spirit of this, the Wangsan GSC took part in the grand unity festival as well as actively protests against the visit of the U.S secretary of Defense to Korea and the use of Maehyangri as a shooting range for U.S. armed forces. Moreover, the Wangsan GSC invited Mr. Kang Jeng-goo, a professor who supposedly caused quite uproar in Pyongyang Festival and Mr. Lee Jong-goo who attended the same festival as the representative of Hanchongryun. This enabled the students a chance to consider options for unity.

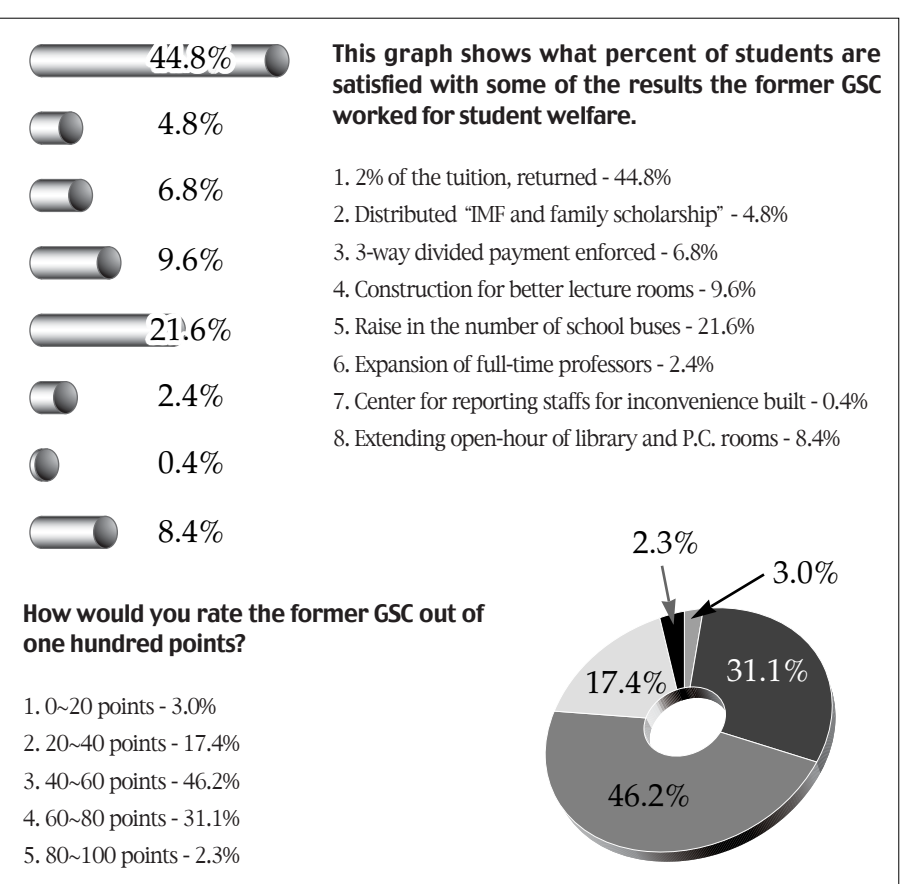
Fruit of 32 agreements

32 mutual agreements is precious outcome from struggling for tuition. Especially the highest contentment of students about GSC is a branch of student well-being. The rising in the number of school bus contributes to relaxation of traffic difficult. It is also good news that between Mohyen and school deadheading is allowed. The extension of dismemberment payment of tuition subtract students burden. Removal of monument inscribed with a poem uplift lovely sight of school.

Still products, the construction of second boarding house, Donggari excise room faint. Above all, second boarding house is all HufSans's hope in Wangsan. Many students think that non-second boarding is no progress in Wangsan campus.

Drawing students' concerns, their duty toward future

On September 14, the 22nd GSC meeting



was held in front of bus station. Yet a few students participated in that event. Major items are came up to that meeting, even if, could not be subject to decision about items. As like as *Daedongjae*, variety ceremony was prepared, most students had no intention. In particular the problem of low number of participator was more serious at academic affairs and lectures. GSC can't away from their responsibilities that they couldn't draw students' interest, participation. GSC should have openly attitude, can listen widely views of students. By publicly announce, they are to help to common students interest in their active, school affairs. If they have not will to going with students, their perform will be unmeaning things. The crisis of GSC will be deeper and deeper.

The prospecting about future of HUFSS is not only bright. Lots of obstacle may prevent our way. For example, appointment of new trustees in HUFSS, construction of main building, verifying of class courses, construction of second student boarding houses. It is true that HUFSS, as member of high position universities in Korea is twisting. The role of school authorities is important, GSC also takes an important part too. We hope that new GSC work eagerly under goal of progressing of HUFSS.

By Ha Kyung-hwan

Reporter of News Section

New representatives of Student Councils on both campuses

Imun

Wangsan



Interview with Kim Jae-yeon (R-99), new 36th president of Imun GSC

Repporter: What do you think about being elected the new president?

Kim Jae-yeon: Well, for a while I felt excited about my successful campaign and

congratulations from many of my friends and students who recognize me and said nice things to me. Now I have a lot of things to do because I made many promises. An important issue at hand is creating a new board of directors. This Sunday, we will distribute leaflets. We already discussed this matter with the new representatives of each college.

Upon completing the formation of a new association, we will address with the issue of building a democratic board of directors. This is a pressing task.

R: This election was extended by one day because of the low turnout. Students were indifferent to the Student Council. How will you make them active participants in campus affairs?

K: It has been several years since we first began extending the voting days. I heard all General Student Council (GSC) elections have been prolonged since the rules of election were revised. The new regulation prescribes 50 percent quorum for a

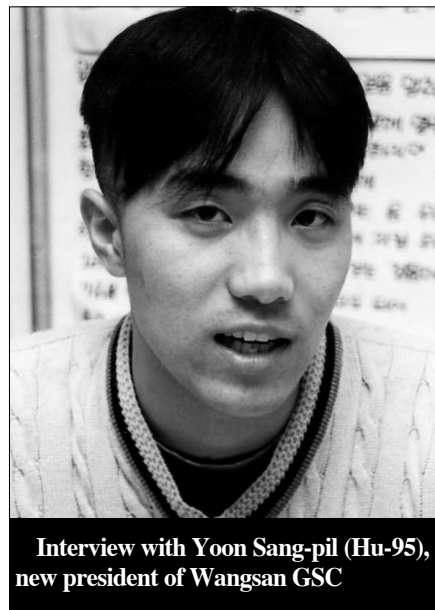
legitimate election. Even our national assemblymen get with a low turnout, don't they?

Some of us were disappointed with students' apathy but I'm not. Among the voters were students who already got a job or who had no class for the day. And I really thank all the voters, who represented more than half of the registered students. Each of their votes was valuable to me.

R: How will you implement your campaign promises from now on?

K: HUFs's progress depends on the formation of a new board of trustees. This will not be easy but we must have a democratically elected group of trustees. We are not experts in this matter but we will find a solution by talking face-to-face with students.

We will try to fulfill my pledges by listening to the opinions of as many students as I can contact. Whenever our election promises are implemented, we will publicize them to students.



Interview with Yoon Sang-pil (Hu-95), new president of Wangsan GSC

Repporter: Please tell us your feeling about the result.

Yoon Sang-pil: First, I am reminded of my mom as soon as I obtained a good result.

I was not yet to talk to my mother about my election result. But I would work hard with my mother's understanding.

R: Why did you run for this election?

Y: I decided to run for the GSC post when I persuaded my junior friends to run for the executive membership of GSC. I was put in charge of policy-making at the College of Eastern European Studies this year, so I wanted to carry out GSC's unfinished businesses which includes consent between school authorities and HUFs on Wangsan campus. I thought I felt obligated to reach some kind of a specific agreement regarding admission for prospective HUFs and my fellow students. That's why I ran.

R: What part will you focus on as president of GSC?

Y: I am interested in the issues involving services for students on the basis of 32 points of agreement that I am committed to translate into action. Item-by-item resolution

of the issues won't do because then other problems will remain unsolved. So I would rather go for a resolution of the overall issues of student welfare.

I think that, at the start, I will launch a signature campaign to gather opinions of students who agree on four major points. I believe that the campaign will arouse the interest of school authorities.

Main 4 points are connected with general surroundings of HUFs. There are problems of committee for appropriating tuition fee and problem about foundation. It needs students' interests in order to solve problems and to accept opinions of HUFs members.

R: What is your plan for the future?

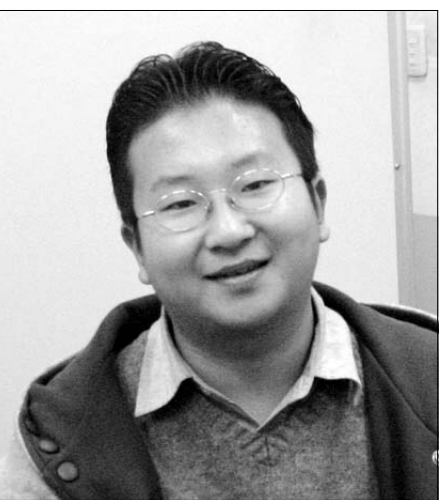
Y: I candidly admit that students were indifferent to GSC elections and that they distrust the GSC. I will, therefore, arrange frequent meetings for HUFs to express their opinions on matters related to HUFs.



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus



Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus



Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus

“C

ertainly I will do my best.” Baik Jong-ho (N-00), the new president of Student Council (SC) of Occidental Language College. Not just an empty talk, the new leader expressed that sentence about 600 times or even more during the period of the election campaign.

The 36th president of the SC of the Occidental Language College noted that the most essential solution of insufficient votes would be establishing “The Self-motivating Student Council” in which participation of each student is vital. What he considers most is the man-to-man talk.

This enables him to listen to the students' voice and it tells him the demands of the ordinary students in depth. In addition, the zealous president mentioned the importance of the vice-president of the Occidental College, Cho Gye-gab (Sc-99), and he will be able to help the 36th president of SC in many ways.

The new leader stated that it was a really clean and fair election, and adding, “I will try hard to keep pledges until the last day of my term of office.”

Kang Jeong-hoon (C-98), the new president of the SC of the Oriental Language College could experience the serious gap between the Student Council and the students during the campaign of this year's election.

“I thank the students for their participation. Although chilly days continued, many students joined to exercise their right during the election, but we have a long way to go,” noted the 36th president.

He is willing to reduce the gap and he is planning to make some special events for the students of the college such as “The Asian Games” and “The Competition of the Departments of the Oriental Language College” in order to feel the union among themselves. Also, another important concern of the leader is the continuous campaign for a democratic board of directors.

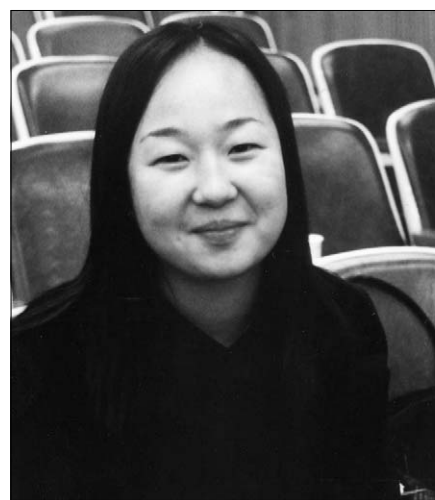
“The students should realize that the Student Council is working for them and that it will try its best,” Kang remarked. In addition, he said that the crisis of the Student Council must be solved with the ordinary students.

Cho Haw-myung (PA-99) was elected the president of SC of Social Science College (SSC) in Imun campus. With 56% students participating the vote, he got more than 80% support.

“During election campaign, I realized how much the SC was alienated from its owner-the students,” said Cho. These days the SC could not satisfy students need because its idea and business are behind the times.

Cho will have a lively conversation to listen to members' opinion through online community. “I think that a lot of problems are going to be solved when the council get to know students' thoughts. I want to restore the trust between the council and the students,” he added.

He is going to help GSC on the struggle against old foundation and try to solve the problems of *Minju* scholarship. And they also prepare to found the Development Committee consisting of faculty, students, and graduates that discuss the future of SSC in such issues as the abolishing of the discipline-division system.



Lee So-jeong / The Argus



Lee So-jeong / The Argus



Lee So-jeong / The Argus

“I

may have gone through a small hill but now I have more hills of tasks to go through,” said Han Jeong-un (F-98). “I realized a lot during the election and I will try to establish a unified Student Council.”

She said she would keep her public pledge to build a democratic HUFs and unify the Student Council gradually. She also promised that students' opinions will be reflected in reorganizing the structure of school affairs. And she will watch whether the university invests in curriculum for cultivating the expert of Area Studies.

“Students have the right to receive the decent education,” she said.

Finally she gave thanks to the students for supporting her. And she promised to work hard to establish a good college. And she said that she hopes to become a proud representative for every student attending Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

Park Se-woong (V-98) was elected the president of SC of the College of Eastern European Studies. “Now I'm in a serene state of mind.” He expressed his feeling after he had good news.

He insist that he will try to solve many problems which cover HUFs. He pointed out matters of foundation and problems related to committee for appropriating school fees. At first, he will do his best to settle those problems in connection with each College. And he said that he will have an explanatory meeting for commencement work to inform merits of each department.

Also he plans committee for freshmen because he think freshmen have to set up the concept of university and will be a master of HUFs with right understanding of GSC. He will active societies through perfect preparation of Seminjeon.

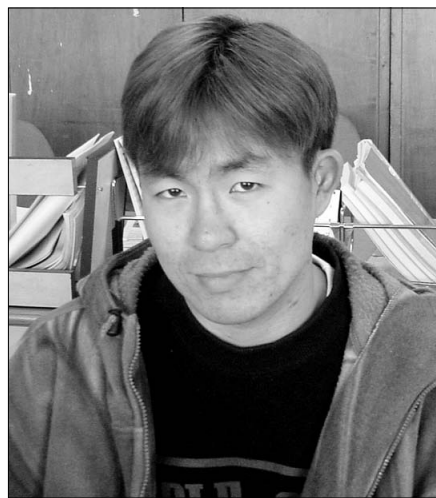
He felt pity for severance between GSC and students so he will try to communicate with students to overcome that. He is anticipated role of the president.

“I

think that I can do it,” said Shin Woon-seob (Af-97), the successful candidate of the College of Oriental Studies. He said that he had not known the members of the SC at first. However, he knew them through this campaign. He said, “I felt I can lead the SC while I talked with them.”

And he said that he was not satisfied with the fact that he had not devoted himself to the campaign. He confided to the reporter some hardships which experienced during his campaign. What happened is a series of hardships. His friend's mother passed away; his house was under repair; and he was sick.

About the plans for the future, he emphasized that there needs to be mutual friendship among the students. He said, “I was active in the SC of the College of Oriental Studies in 1998. Then, I felt that many problems could be resolved through much communication. So, first of all, I will create comfortable atmospheres which will draw lively conversation.” In addition, he said that he would hold semi-seminjeon and a speech contest.



Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus



Lee So-jeong / The Argus



Bahk, Jae-seong (BA-99) won the 2002 president election of Business and Economics College (BEC) Student Council.

“I'm aware of my responsibility and will repay students for their trust and support for me” After BEC was implemented the new discipline-division system, it became difficult for students to get united for solidarity. I will do my efforts to rebuild our community-awareness,” said Bahk.

As part of his planning, the Student Council of BEC is going to support Home Coming Day and societies of each majors. The online community is also in operation to listen to diverse voices of students.

“Students are more indifferent towards the Student Council because it does not reflect students' needs. I will try to derive students' interests and their active response,” said Bahk.

Park Yun-mi (L-99) was elected the president of the SC of the College of Law. She was grateful to be elected and thanked the students.

She had an election pledge on the employment program. “The unemployment has come to a grave aspect among students,” she said, stressing what she would do for the next year activity. “But we have no idea how many people have gotten jobs nor where they work. So I will make the school authorities to prepare for employments.” In addition, she promised to get more professors in the College of Law and activate law societies.

“I want the Student Council to come together with students,” she said. “The Student Council is open to the College of Law students and we will meet with them tediously.”

Na Sook-jin (KE-99) was elected the president SC of the College of Education in Imun campus. She said, “I am keenly aware of the responsibility that I was elected in this hard time that the Student Council is going through.” She added that she would make effort to be familiar with students.

She is planning to activate the workouts of the college such as the Open School and the Democratization of Education Week. “In fact, many students do not have plans to be a teacher, but they have to keep concerns on education.” Then she will attempt to communicate actively between students' SC in the Education College.

As to how to reach the students more easily, she is planning to hold film festivals or publish and utilize the magazine “Education and Human”.



Lee So-jeong / The Argus



Lee So-jeong / The Argus



Ha Kyung-Iwan / The Argus

Lee Dong-su (H-00), new president of SC of the Humanities and Literary Division, revealed his feelings after winning the election. He said, “I feel responsible in performing the desire of students.”

Lee promised on 3 agendas: △Activating Festival of Humanities and Literary Division △Drawing progressive discussion among the students in the Humanities and Literary Discussion △Participating to construct a democratic HUFs

He emphasized that the authorities of HUFs should provide visions for Humanities and Literary Division and reconstruct academic curriculum. He also promised that students' opinions will be reflected in GSC's process of making decisions, developing GSC into a fun place for all HUFs to participate.

“I

am pleased to hear that voting rate was over 60%, it has been 4 years since the students were so interested in the election,” said Kim Kyom-shin (Ch-97). The voting rate of the college of Natural Science was over 60% which showed highest participation rate out of all. Another fact was interesting that this year's president is the first female student in the history of this college for 22 years.

Kim has been worried about students' indifference towards the student council which was not helpful in building a genuine council for students. Therefore, her goal is to reestablish a council of solid trust for the students who chose her and all the students in the college of Natural Science.

“I am absolutely ready to run around the campus and directly ask students about their demands and claims,” said Kim eagerly.

Shin Seung-hun (E-96) is the new president of University Cooperation in HUFs (Coop).

“My real dream was to help others who are suffering since their childhood. So, I want to embark upon being a candidate for realizing my dream through activities of president of Coop.”

“I am happy now,” he continued. “But the aim of Coop is to serve students so that they can avoid in life on campus. However, most students do not know the existence of Coop and that we are here to help. It will be our job now to publicize what we do.”

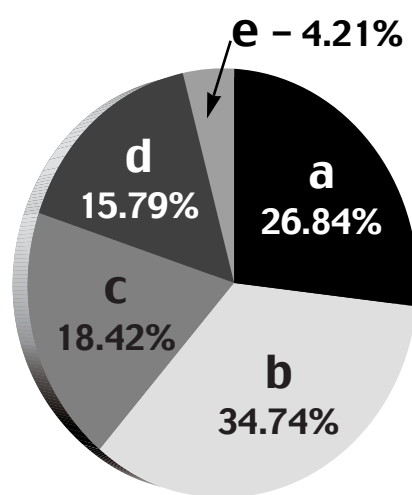
Lastly, he revealed that he was a bit disappointed in students' indifferent attitude towards the election. But he promised that he will draw student's interest and lead them to participate from now on.

Staggering Student Exchange Program

Feature of HUFS can be established with more improved exchange program

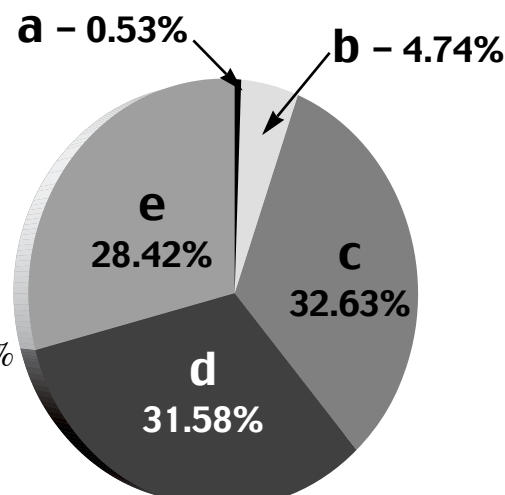
• Are you interested in Student Exchange Program?

- a. Very interested - 26.84%
- b. Interested - 34.74%
- c. So so - 18.42%
- d. Not interested - 15.79%
- e. Not interested at all - 4.21%



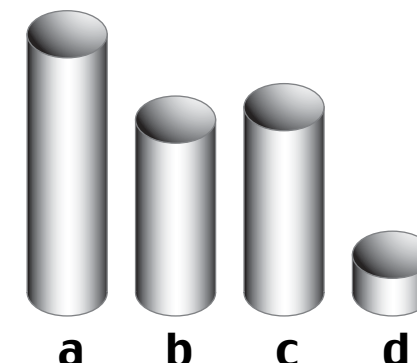
• Are you satisfied with current program of HUFS?

- a. Very satisfied - 0.53%
- b. Satisfied - 4.74%
- c. Not so bad - 32.63%
- d. Not satisfied - 31.58%
- e. Not satisfied at all - 28.42%



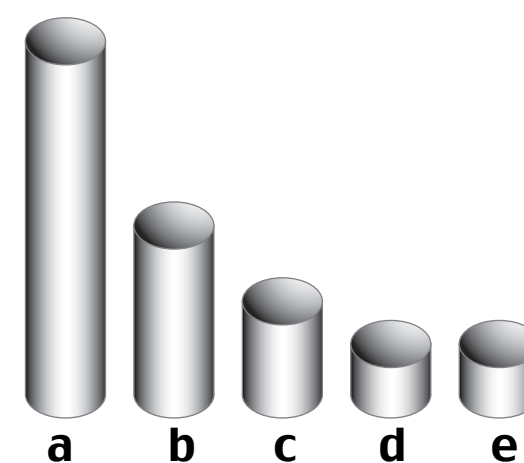
The current Student Exchange Program faces many problems in many ways. Recently, The Argus conducted this survey through a random sampling technique. 100 students were selected in Imun campus and another 100 students from Wangsan campus. So, a total of 200 HUFSSans answered to this survey. Ed

1. How do you get information about Student Exchange Program?



- a. HUFS homepage - 37.89%
- b. Notice boards of each department and wallpapers - 22.63%
- c. Upper-class's serious advices - 26.84%
- d. Etc. - 5.26%

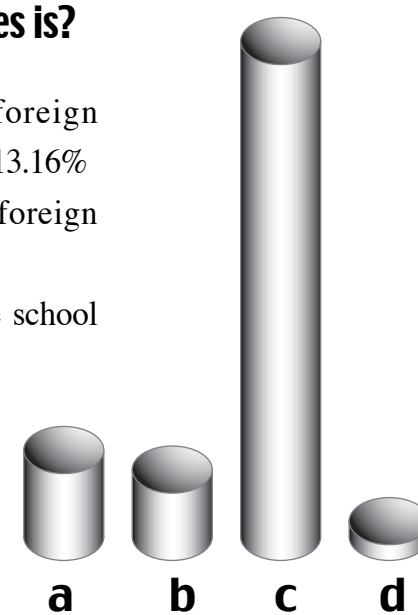
2. What do you think the problem of the program is?



- a. Limited number of selected candidates - 47.89%
- b. Expense that cost - 21.58%
- c. Limited choice of schools available - 13.68%
- d. Limited approvals of credit for students - 7.37%
- e. Ect. - 7.37%

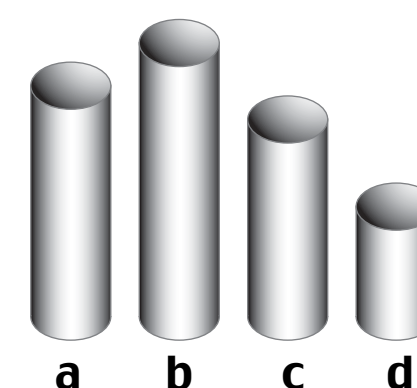
3. What do you think the problem of the limited number of candidates is?

- a. Limited number of foreign students came to HUFS - 13.16%
- b. Poor managements for foreign students - 11.05%
- c. Lack of willpower of the school authorities - 50.53%
- d. Ect. - 4.74%



4. What do you think is the most necessary to upgrade the program?

- a. Lecture involving language course - 27.89%
- b. More financial supports of the school needed - 33.16%
- c. More choices of schools available for students - 23.16%
- d. Increasing the number of candidates - 15.26%



Initially, Student Exchange Program was created in 1999. Then, many HUFSSans took great interest in this particular program and school authorities made serious attempts to set up sisterhood relationships many foreign universities from many foreign countries, as the representative of each foreign country.

Although this program started with a great deal of encouragements and high expectations, actually, it has created lots of problems. But the program has been carried out without suitable improvements.

Considering HUFS is generally made up of foreign language departments that teach foreign languages as a degree program, matters of that program should first be examined by HUFSSans who study those foreign languages as their major.

Current Student Exchange Program below students' expectation

In the first part of our survey, The Argus wanted to know relations between interests of students and feelings of satisfaction of students. The first question was "Are you interested with that program?" 61.5% replied that they are very interested in programs. And 19% answered that they have a common interest in that. Thus over half of HUFSSans are aware of the program and they want to make use of that program.

But this proves that they don't have nearly any information about the program. In the question of "What is the type of information that you have about program and where do you get it?", 37.9% replied that they got pieces of information of program from home

page of HUFS and 22.6% answered that they saw notice boards of departments or wall posters.

In addition, 26.9% of the respondents said that they heard about program from their class seniors or friends. With this in mind we can deduce that, HUFSSans do not collect information through official announcement from school authorities but through personal contacts on campus.

So, the school authorities should be prepared with more informative materials to widely publicize the program. For example, students will know the program through their professors and the publicity of the press in HUFS is well-known among the students. Consequently, 59.9% replied that they may be interested in the program but they are not quite satisfied.

Precedent conditions to vitalize the exchange program

In the second part, The Argus looked into the reasons why the students had complaints on the program. First, the students seriously expressed their complaints in this question, "What do you think the main problem of program is?" 47.9% replied that it is the number of candidates, which is quite limited and 21.6% said that the expenses that would cost is so much that they avoid making use of this program.

As other answers, students 13.7% pointed out that its problem is limited choices of schools available for that students to choose.

Moreover, 50.5% of the students thought that the school authorities are the root of the problem and that they are not doing enough

to attract students to program, 50.5% said. 13.2% said that it is very rare for foreign come to Korea through the Student Exchange Program. In order to make this program a success, the school should make ready for boarding house that all foreign students stay in and curriculum on cross registration system.

Unfortunately the HUFS seems to be uninterested in this and is concerned about preserving the current program which is poorly run without mutual interchange and improvements.

Next, 11.2% of students pointed out the expensive cost for the program. The expenses are influenced by exchange rate fluctuations and conditions of each nation. Therefore the school seems to have a lot of difficulties in appropriating necessary funds. However school is still trying to set the proper standard for expenses to HUFSSans every year.

In addition to this, the HUFSSans had many opinions about concerning the program. In this particular question, "What do you think of complementary part of program?" 27.9% replied that they wanted to open up regular college course a long with foreign language courses. They complained about useless course because they have already started to learn foreign languages when they entered HUFS.

So they have been hard to learn foreign language. But the course for demand excellent skill of foreign language and is prepared to listen major. Therefore, students who want to make use of program can't not utilize it.

Also, 47.9% of respondents said "I want to take lessons of foreign language lessons as a major language on a serious level." Among them 16% subsequently answered "our concern is economic studies as well." Therefore, many HUFSSans demand details that embrace many of their opinions as it was originally designed.

HUFS should specialize the exchange program

Through the results from the survey, HUFSSans' recognition about interchange students program can be known. When students enter HUFS, they eagerly look forward to brisk interchange between HUFS and foreign universities.

On the contrary, they have been disappointed about the painstakingly picky procedures to apply for the program and they insisted that the HUFS must be flexible enough to supplement its contents of program so that the students who are qualified to apply this program can make full use of it.

In conclusion school authorities should make improvements on the program so that anyone who is qualified to utilize this program and enroll in the program. By doing so HUFS can truly displayed a high standard of quality of its own.

By Lee So-jeong
Reporter of News Section

Interview with president of HUFS Research and Co-op.

English speaking classes needed



Ha Kyung-hwan / The Argus

R: Is it true that the exchange students are mostly those who were accepted into HUFS on the strength of their language skill?

H: We have no statistics on that, but few of them have scored GPA above 3.5. Other exchange students mostly English majored. You know that Delaware University is famous for engineering. I hope that more HUFSSans will apply for that the field.

R: How do you handle tuition for reciprocal programs?

H: We have no problems with countries other than British and American Universities. Whose tuition is far greater than ours. HUFSSans who go there have been paying their rate. Another problem is that not many American students want to come to Korea.

So, the better known universities here in Korea are trying to attract foreign exchange students who are interested in Asia studies by offering scholarship all English speaking class. It is about time that we made strategies to attract them, too.

R: How is 2+2 system of U of Delaware going? Do you have the plan to increase the number of exchange students?

H: HUFS and UD have agreed on the 2+2 system. Next year, we will send 5 HUFSSans. We planed increase their number after improving our situation. What we should at the moment, however, is to make the exchange program take hold.

By Ha Kyung-hwan
Reporter of News Section

Contribution of an exchange student

Careful preparings make success

I am So young Park, junior at English department in HUFS. I had been in America as an exchange student for 8 months since January of 2001. I studied in North Park University which established sisterhood with our university. This university is quite small but it is located near Chicago downtown and I had unforgettable and precious experience there.

First of all, to be selected as an exchange student, I had to hand in a certain application form including certificate of academic record, TOEFL score, self-introduction essay both in Korean and in English and a letter of recommendation from a department professor. After I was selected, I prepared more specific documents to receive permission from the university and a visa. In my case, I needed my father's career certificate, certificate of income amount, certificate of deposit and family census register. I had to have them translated in English. It was the most cumbersome part but once I prepared these documents, it was easy to receive a visa. A teacher at the department of International Interchange helped me a lot and I asked him questions frequently whenever I was not sure of them.

Then, I had to write a study plan referring to a class schedule of North Park University. I could register what I wanted to take before I left. I could surely change some of them after I took them in North Park University later. Changing classes was flexible in a certain period of time. While I studied there from spring semester to summer semester, I could take 8 classes. Most classes were small and interesting. Moreover, it was quite impressive for me that professors paid personal attention to every student and students also respected and cared for their professors. It was very close relationship

between professors and students.

Since I was the first exchange student in North Park University from HUFS, I had no information from a predecessor. However, fortunately, there was a Korean professor in the university and I could easily keep in contact with him and he was very helpful before I left for America. Moreover, when I was in North Park University, he was my advisor and concerned about my school life there. While I was in Chicago, I almost became one of North Park University students. I just followed what other students did such as paying housing, meals and insurance fee and registering classes. My life there had almost nothing related with HUFS. Sometimes, however, when I asked about exchange of credits, summer school tuition and other questions, the teacher in the department of International Interchange in HUFS answered me quickly and clearly.

After I came back to Korea, I had to exchange my credits. First, I needed to receive a comment and a signature from the professor of English Department for major credits. Other credits were exchanged by a teacher in charge when I filled in a form. Then I successfully finished exchanging credits. That's it!

Finally, I briefly explained about the procedure to be an exchange student. As an exchange student, I really had the most precious moment in my life. I could widen my point of view and this experience enriched me a lot. I strongly recommend other students this great opportunity and I hope this guideline will help them in some ways.

By Park So-young (E-99)

Labor media as a strategy against neo-liberalism and for international solidarity

Int'l LaborMedia 2001 held in Seoul

In the information and communication sector, Korea is now a nation with leading technology, belonging to the first world. But its political and social status is deserving of third world status, remarked Oh Byung-il, executive director of Jinbonet or the Korean Progressive Network.

Oh's comment reflects several incidents that aroused the Korean society with the recent friction between the labor unionists and governmental power. A raid upon the National Assembly Building by the Korea Telecom contract workers in October was a serious issue to be covered by the press to protect the rights of the workers. The newspapers, however, reported the incident as an "intrusion" or an "uproar" instead of addressing why the workers were forced to march into the government building.

Moreover, newspapers tried to justify themselves by saying that there wasn't

enough space to squeeze in the news of the workers.

But a conference held from November 12 to 14 was a relief for these workers and the activists involved in the workers' rights. The 3rd International LaborMedia 2001 was the name for this program which was held at the Chung-Ang University under the joint auspices of Jinbonet, Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) and the association of the LaborNets.

These 3 sponsoring groups, found that the Internet can be used as an effective way for a successful labor movement. In accordance, the three days of the conference at Chung-Ang University was filled with workshops on the reality of the working environment such as the surveillance of internet contents and workplaces. Also, discussions on the problems that migrant workers and contract workers faced and the building of the

solidarity network, LaborNet, among the global communities heated up this biannual conference.

Started in 1997 with the theme of labor movement and media, along with international solidarity, Seoul has been holding the conference since the first event. "I think Seoul is the appropriate place for holding such meetings," commented Yasuda Yukihiro, vice president of LaborNet Japan. "Japan is a leader in high-tech skills and Germany is very organized in its steering committee, but neither of them have the support from the public as in Korea. Korea's Jinbonet is in charge of hosting over 500 civic organization websites, and by linking to LaborNet Korea, we were able to obtain information on the Daewoo crisis and the mirroring of the Anti-Posco websites, which gave us hopes for progressive movement using the Internet."

Activists from 10 different countries, including the reporters from the Chiapas branch of the Independent Media Center (IMC) attended this conference. IMC was acknowledged for its movement in resisting the mainstream media on the Mayan uprising in Chiapas and the Zapatista movement, using Internet as a tool to break the monopoly of the corporate-controlled press.

The main conference was for three days, but related programs such as the Asia Internet Rights Conference and the Fifth Seoul International Labor Film Festival was also held as well.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Workshops held on how media and labor movements converge during LaborMedia

Workers under surveillance

Remember Charlie Chaplin and his funny-looking features and gestures? He was famous for comical performances but in the movie, "Modern Times", he does not look quite happy. In the movie, he takes a break from screwing bolts at a conveyor belt and goes to the restroom. As he lights up his cigarette, his supervisor appears on the screen on the wall of the restroom and orders him to go back to work immediately. For a movie that came out in 1936, it hints the unilateral watch and control over the workers in factories and signifies the slave status of the workers fairly well.

Professor Kang Soo-dol from Korea University brought Charlie Chaplin up as an example to explain the seriousness of the

"workers under surveillance". In this workshop, held on the first day of the conference, Prof. Kang pointed out the mistakes that lay workers are likely to come across. He says capitalists contend and persuade workers that workplace surveillance can, not only prevent workers from resisting, but the "coercive agreement" also forces labor to operate its functions more effectively and powerfully. "But this evaluation does not include workers' subjectivity or their consideration of their conscious actions," retorted Kang.

Issue on the surveillance became a hot issue when Daeyong Corp was disclosed in Sept. for displaying CCTVs to study the workers while at work.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Indymedia center against neo-liberalism

The second day of the conference focused on the participants from Mexico. Two activists from a foreign branch of Independent Media Center (IMC) in Chiapas joined the conference to share their stories.

"IMC is a network of collectively operated media outlets for the creation of radical and accurate telling of the truth," said Karmen at the IMC of Chiapas. "We work out love and inspiration for people who continue to work for a better world, despite the distortion by the corporate media."

As the IMC in Seattle received wide recognition due to its excellent coverage of the protests against the WTO in 1999, IMC

have sprung up all over the world to cover major protests against corporate-led globalization.

A video clip from Freespeech TV, an IMC of U.S., was also shown to the audience at the workshop encouraging Korea to build an IMC.

"But Korea has some tasks to go through," said Kim Myoung-joon at the Labor News Production. "Korea is very much developed in the sense of data structures in internet, so the approach in building a Korean-IMC cannot be the same as that of Chiapas-IMC, which was started in a technologically inferior environment."

Currently, the Chiapas-IMC is evaluated as a good example for the world to follow. Korea is in plan to establish an IMC of its own early next year.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Farmers meet in opposition to WTO

Farmers were angry enough to gather another mass meeting in such a short time since the violent clash between the riot police on November 13 at Yeouido. This time 20,000 farmers across the country prepared for the rally at Gwacheon and Seoul on the 21st of November.

The protesters were mainly members of the Korean Advanced Farmers Federation (KAFF). They yelled riotous chants for the government to purchase rice at higher prices and reform the nation's agricultural policies.

Soon, three effigies, symbolizing the WTO, National Agricultural Cooperation Federation (NACF) and the Korean government were burned while the farmers cheered. Some of the farmers ran toward the burnt effigies with clubs to further damage them.

"All we know how to do is farm," said Choi Byung-soo, a middle-aged farmer who arrived from Haenam, located at the southernmost part of Korea. "There's no other way to earn money in Haenam except by cultivating rice. If the government goes

ahead with the open-door policy without telling us what to do first, we'll all die. So I came to Seoul, so I can die while protesting instead of starving to death."

They tried to enter the government complex building, but were thwarted by the 7,000 strong police troops guarding the perimeters of the building. The protesters threw eggs, rocks and pig excrements towards the government building. At the same time in Seoul, in front of NACF headquarters, protesters attempted to unload 1,000 bags of rice from their trucks in opposition to the falling rice prices.

President Kim Dae-jung, however, has recently announced that purchasing rice at a higher price, as the farmers ask, cannot be the answer to the problem that the rice market is facing and will face from now on. It may look like the rice feud is not entirely about the WTO, but instead the fray between the Kim administration and the farmers.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus

KCTU at rally with foreigners

Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU), a largest labor union in the peninsula, led a rally under the name of "National Workers Rally" on November 11. It drew about 30,000 members of KCTU out into the vacant lot of Yeouido Park.

There were also activists from all over the world, who were in Seoul in time, as participants of the Asia Internet Rights Conference, the Seoul International LaborMedia 2001 and from the South Initiative on Globalization and Trade Union Rights (SIGTUR) Congress.

These protesters met on November 10, one day before the rally started, at the Soongsil University for all-night assembly then they marched into the Yeouido Park the next day handing out fliers, their demands written on paper, to the citizens of Seoul on the way.

They stood in solidarity with their Korean comrades in criticizing the Kim Dae-Jung administration for the detainment of chairman Dan, who has been controversially imprisoned as a result of government coercion and betrayal (see "Interview with Huh Young-woo" in the November issue of The Argus). They also demanded the Korean government to fulfill its promise in implementing the five-day workweek, eradicating the discrimination on contract workers and securing the labor union of the professors which was launched in early November even though the Ministry of Education and Human



Migrant workers cherish Jun Tae-il's memory at the rally on November 11.

Resources Development have decided that professors' such moves are illegal.

As the rally was in full swing for 4 hours, some unionists and student activists clashed with the riot police blocking the entrance of the park. One unionist fell unconscious from the severe pushing from the police. "I do not like violence but I know that I have to at least respond to violence when I am at demonstrations," said Wally Pritchard from the Tertiary Education Union in West Australia as he watched the clash between the unionists and the police.

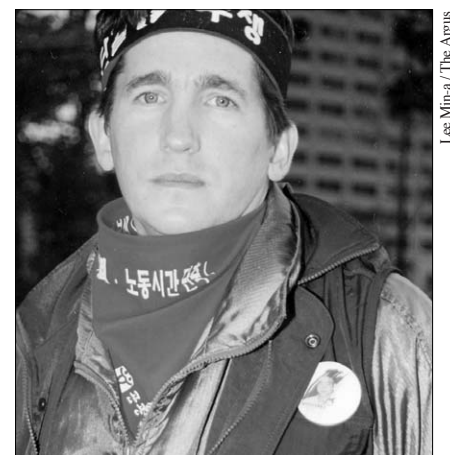
By Lee Min-a / The Argus

Interview with foreign participants

Robert O'Brien is from Canada and visited Korea with the parties from the Southern Initiative on Globalization and Trade Union Rights (SIGTUR). Privatization of public services, utilities, and enterprises, and the shrinking of social welfare have been driving the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America into misery and crisis, asserts O'Brien.

Workers from the south came to Korea for the Seoul Congress, held in early November, and decided to join the "National Workers Rally" on the 11th with the KCTU.

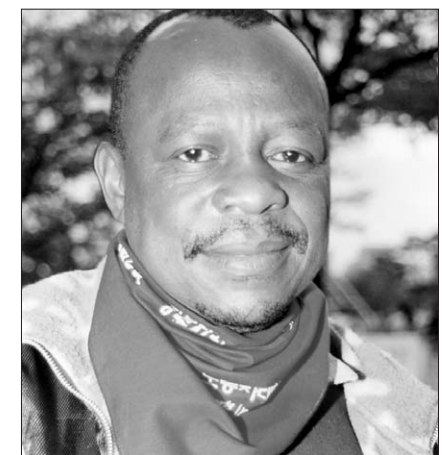
"I think that Korean activism is very militant," commented O'Brien. "Everyone is in uniforms and organized under directions. It is impressive, but sad as well,



considering that so many people have to fight like that for their rights."

had a somewhat different look on his face compared to other comrades of the SIGTUR. "Watching the police and the workers attack each other reminds me of the old days in South Africa back in 1994," said Mhlongo. He was from South Africa and saw and engaged in the endless fights against the former government. After Nelson Mandela was inaugurated, there were instant changes. There were less segregation on women and no violent barring of the roads against the protesting marches.

"The style of oppression in Korea, however, seemed to move backward in time," pointed out Mhlongo. "It is unbelievable that the president of Korea is also a Nobel Peace Prize Laureate and let the riot police oppress the workers so violently."



Victor Mhlongo stood away from the mass as he gazed at the roaring crowd of demonstrators. He came to Seoul with the members of the SIGTUR but he

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

In the wake of Human Rights Commission

National Human Rights Commission of Korea was finally inaugurated after several years of controversial talks on how it was going to be established. It was in February that such dispute between the Ministry of Justice and civic organizations reached its climax that they couldn't compromise the ideal form of Human Rights Commission (see "Interview with Choi Young-ae" in the March issue of The Argus).

Back then, the ruling Millennium Democratic Party have abruptly approved the Ministry's view of organizing the commission on the number of the permanent members that will be working in the commission and other articles that would decide the status of the upcoming institution. And the members of civic organizations led hunger strikes 10 months ago to protest against some of the laws that were to be enacted for human rights and the concerned commission.

Through the distressing tug of war, the commission, under a special act aimed at protecting human rights, launched. Even though such council was for enhancing civil liberties in South Korea, it called for trouble from the first day it inaugurated. The panel composed of 11 commissioners, 27 officials and 10 volunteers was too understaffed to cope with the petitions and its other responsibilities. The commission committee also complains that the only thing they can do for now is to receive petitions, and leave aside other work like investigations into alleged human rights violations and examination of related laws.

Another problem can be pointed out that as four of the 11 commission members are appointed directly by the President, there is a risk that they will not be chosen for their human rights credentials and may be perceived as politicizing the commission. For the commission to act substantially, its appointment of commissioners should be entirely transparent. If not done so, the laborious work of initiating the commission would end in vain.

Recently, human rights activist Seo Jun-sik, also one of the members that led the hunger strike months ago in the freezing weather, have wrote an article for a progressive newspaper in Korea. In the article, he let out his exasperation toward the commission that it was crippled from the beginning. He criticized the government and the current status of the commission is only superficial and the remark the head of the commissioner made against the human rights activists was an insult. Mr. Seo explained the process of building the commission was insincere and disgraced the effort that many activists have gave to achieve an independent department for human rights.

Mr. Seo's assertion is plain shocking to the general who have believed that Korea finally earned transparent organization for human rights and justice. The commission is already hearing critical voices that it might have the chance of not having the immunity from defamation suits when acting in their official capacity, which could limit their freedom to address human rights concerns appropriately. What it does not need is another concern that people are disappointed in the commission. It will have to try to evolve into an organization that Korea truly needs.

People from various sectors in Korean society such as the foreign workers, homosexuals, transgender people, labor activists and ethnic Koreans from China are asking for help now. They are coming and going with strings of petitions in their hands seeking for an aid at the National Human Rights Commission. The commission should now wake up from its faults and start working on what it is supposed to do.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

Joint Movement for Objecting to Censoring on Information & Communication

Hunger strike against Internet rating system gains public concern



Choi Yoo-hie takes his turn in hunger strike on November 20.

Bundled up in clothes and blankets, a man was found sitting alone in front of the Myungdong Cathedral, in downtown of Seoul. There were placards and posters around him stopping the passersby for

another glance at what this man was trying to tell them. The posters read, "We object to Internet content rating system". "Minister of Ministry of Information and Communication should resign." These posters were signed by the Joint Movement for Objecting to Censoring on Information and Communication, a coalition of 25 civic groups that was launched in last October. It was currently holding a relay hunger strike at Myungdong Cathedral to protest the Internet rating system and raise awareness. The man sitting there was taking his turn on the group's 31st day in its hunger strike.

Since November 1, the Ministry of Information and Communication has been implementing an Internet content rating system, in which all computers at public access sites including libraries, schools and Internet cafes are to be outfitted with mandatory content filtering software. The software rates sites for violence, sex, pornography and "immoral" content. Those deemed unacceptable are censored through the use of a black block covering the screen.

"Although it sounds like an ideal solution to protect minors from pornography or other indecent content, the regulations are so vague that it raises questions over important issues such as freedom of expression and censorship," said Choi Jee-hie, an activist at Jinbonet, a progressive Internet service provider and also one of the organizations in the Joint Movement. "The government says that it is up to individuals in installing the filtering system but warns that a penalty will be imposed if the "shameless" sites are left alone. That's absurd."

Joint Movement points out mainly two problems in the rating system. The first is the danger that this system carries, in the view that technological and managerial methods are utilized for the government to control its people more efficiently. The second issue is the justification of the Information and Communication Ethnic Committee, affiliated with the Ministry of Information and Communication, holding the almighty rights for benchmarking the appropriation of a certain Web site.

So the government cannot help but gain suspicion that this system will only restrict Web sites that were allegedly violating the National Security Law (NSL) or drawing a large number of people for a collective movement. "There is a kind of restriction for Internet sites in other countries also, but I never heard of a government controlling the rights to decide what people want to see online," commented Chris Baily, one of the foreign participants at a conference for increasing regulation of the Internet, which could violate freedoms of privacy and expression.

"Some say that sexual harassment and exposures of noxious contents on teenagers have to be regulated, which is very true. But a more intense regulation in our actual life is what we need for such crimes to be stopped," said a Joint Movement concerned.

By Lee Min-a
Editor of National Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

New Round must be opportunity to Korea

The World Trade Organization ministerial conference being held in Doha, Qatar from November 9 to 14, adopted a highly significant framework of New Round for governing international trade in the 21st Century. The joint declaration of the ministerial meeting, attended by 142 members nations called for "substantial" instead of "progressive" market liberalization. It seems that Korea cannot avoid opening its domestic market in the areas of agro-fisheries industries and service industries including finance, education and insurance.

In particular, Korea's frail agriculture and marine industries are going to face stiff hardship, because of the push for both lower tariffs and curtailment state subsidies over the next three to five years. If the government fails to negotiate the extension of traffics elimination until 2004 when a new round of negotiations concerning agricultural products will be completed, rice market, a prime target of liberalization has to open up widely in 2005. Farmers, who have already suffered from a drop in rice price due to recent declining consumption and reduced of government subsidies will have to fight cheap foreign imports. The agro-fisheries market is weak in terms of price competition. The price of Korean rice is 5.8% and 6.3% higher than the U.S. and Chinese versions respectively.

After the Uruguay Round in 1994, Japan has planned market opening to cut down the purchase price of rice by government and to come up with income guarantee for farmers while the DJ administration has increased supply of rice to raise purchase price by government at 4%~7% a year for political reasons. As a result, Japan successfully strengthened its competitive edge by reforming its agro-fisheries industries opened up its domestic market entirely under the terms of tariffs involving import products in April 1999, 20 months earlier ahead of schedule.

We have to apply a market principle to agriculture industries and insure income for farmers while providing subsidies such as "the blue box". Rice and other farming products should be differentiated with respect to quality and cost of production must be lowered if farmers want to survive amid cheap imports from the U.S. and China. Korea's trade negotiators should also try their utmost to retain more exemptions in farm trade by emphasizing their non-trade concerns such as food security and ecological significance.

On the bright side of liberalization is ministerial agreement to negotiate on antidumping practices.

In spite of the U.S. opposition, Korea and Japan succeeded to include a provision in the ministerial declaration: "we start negotiation to clarify and improve in terms of antidumping rule." The Korea-Japan proposition is expected to reins in the abuse of punitive U.S. antidumping measures, which have effectively restricted the imports of Korean manufactured goods including steel, ships and electronics.

Since China has now become a WTO member, its big market is expected to greatly increase Korea's trade surplus by about \$1 billion. Korea's exporters of textiles, electronics, home appliances, autos, plastics and machinery equipment stand to benefit handsomely from falling tariff and non-tariff barriers in China. At the same time, China will also be our strong rival in China as well as foreign markets. In order to maintain their leading position in all markets, Korean corporations must move a way from low price goods to developing high-tech products, new materials and high quality goods. Korea try to form a Northeast Asian trade bloc, in which its technology links China's vast human and natural resources to Japan's financial powerhouse. Also, South Korea should also need to embrace North Korea for inter-Korea cooperation.

As the WTO launched a New Round, neoliberal economy is likely to be the name of the game, which may be able to revitalize the global economy reeling from rare synchronous slumps and war against terrorism. However, it could also widen the gap between the poor and the rich, thus causing fierce competition. Korea should be ready to prevent side effects resulting from market liberalization. Meanwhile, the government should prepare national consensus to maximize benefits for manufactured goods while minimizing injury to farming and fishing industries in the next five years. The government should not repeat the same mistakes that we has made during the Uruguay Round.

By Kwon Hye-mi

Associate Editor of International Section

Visiting Latin America Cultural Center and Museum

Retired diplomat's effort helps to understand Latin America

You might have heard the Aztec, Inca and Maya culture in a world history class. You merely know that it is the antique civilization which originated from South and Central America. Have you ever heard that there are the Cultural Center and Museum, which give us an opportunity to taste some part of Latin American culture such as Aztec, Inca, and Maya in Korea?

Latin America Cultural Center and Museum was opened to the public on October 5, 1994 in Koyang, Kyunggi province and it is the only cultural facility for Latin America in Asia. Long-standing dream of a retired diplomat and his wife from 30 years ago came true on a site 7000 Pyong (about 6-7 acres). If you visit here, you can view 1500 cultural inheritances of Latin America, which are on exhibition by chronological order and shows its glorious civilization. About 80% of the collection are Mexican and Meso-American. Mr. Lee Bok-hyung who served as a counselor and an ambassador for 30 years in Latin America regions- Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica and Dominica Republic- and his wife Mrs. Hong Gap-pyo collected all of them going around countryside and plea markets.

When the reporter visited the Latin America Cultural Center and Museum, beautiful autumn leaves carpeted on its garden and a exotic woman sculpture which existed near main entrance attracted reporter's eyes. The Spanish style museum built of red bricks had exotic atmosphere as if the report was in a certain Latin American country. Music of the latin American-Caribbean region was heard.

The Museum consisted of five-separated exhibition hall and each hall was decorated with Terra Cottas, stone and wood pieces of Pre-Columbus periods, and native Indio art pieces. Inca and Maya Indio had been able to make high-level earthenware and stonework. That has various shapes-animals, gods, and abstract came from their imagination. The stout goodness art piece represents fecundity and fertility. Some exhibits had a comical and droll face may amuse you. There was a snake-shaped Quetzalcoatl sculpture is god of civilization. It represented the forces of good and light struggling against those of evil and darkness.

Latin American Indio has been good at weaving textiles as well as creating stone and wood pieces. There were carpets, cloth, and garments had brilliant and gorgeous color. All of those were so unfamiliar to Korean and you can enjoy its uniqueness and

difference from Korean culture.

You can also see the room that decorated baroque furniture and ceramics used by white upper class in Spain colonial period. You may think it is one of European salon. After Columbus discovered new continent, America by accident in 1492, Spanish conqueror Hernan Cortes went to the coast, and destroyed Aztec empire in 1521. Inca Empire located in present Peru and Chile are fallen by Francisco Pizarro in 1533. During 3 centuries ruled by Spain, European style, trend and culture had greatly influenced Latin America.

In the other hall, there were china, which had beautiful color and craft seemed to be influenced from Orient. Music instruments, handicrafts and old home appliance such as iron, coffee maker, sewing machine, phonograph and bowl were also displayed.

Most impressive of all, that was the mask hall. Mexico Indians masks, which have diverse facial expression and shape covered over entire wall. Animal, god, evil, angel, death, double head, nobles masks were used in ceremony, carnival, and festival and those were made of wood, leather, stone, steel and

mud. This kind of variety mask culture originated from Mexico Indians thought that mask has its own spirit. Totonacs Indian resided in East coast of Mexico believed that a mask makes a man meet the new ego escaping from his own ego and daily life.

The exhibition rooms of Museum were carefully decorated. Doors, shelves and columns were wood works of artisans of Michoacan, Mexico. You can enjoy the beauty of architecture in Latin American style adorned with stained glass and Spanish tiled. It won the grand prix for architecture in 1996 by Koyang city.

After looking around the museum, you can view paintings of Latin American nature and its people by Meso-American Caribbean artist exhibited in an art gallery. And out side of museum, you can take a walk in Sculptures Park which was recently opened. If you want to, you can purchase cloth, dishes, furniture, handicrafts and paintings from Latin America. You can taste Latin America's dishes for lunch, if you make a reservation one day before. After eating lunch, you are able to learn the recipe of Paella, a spanish cuisine.

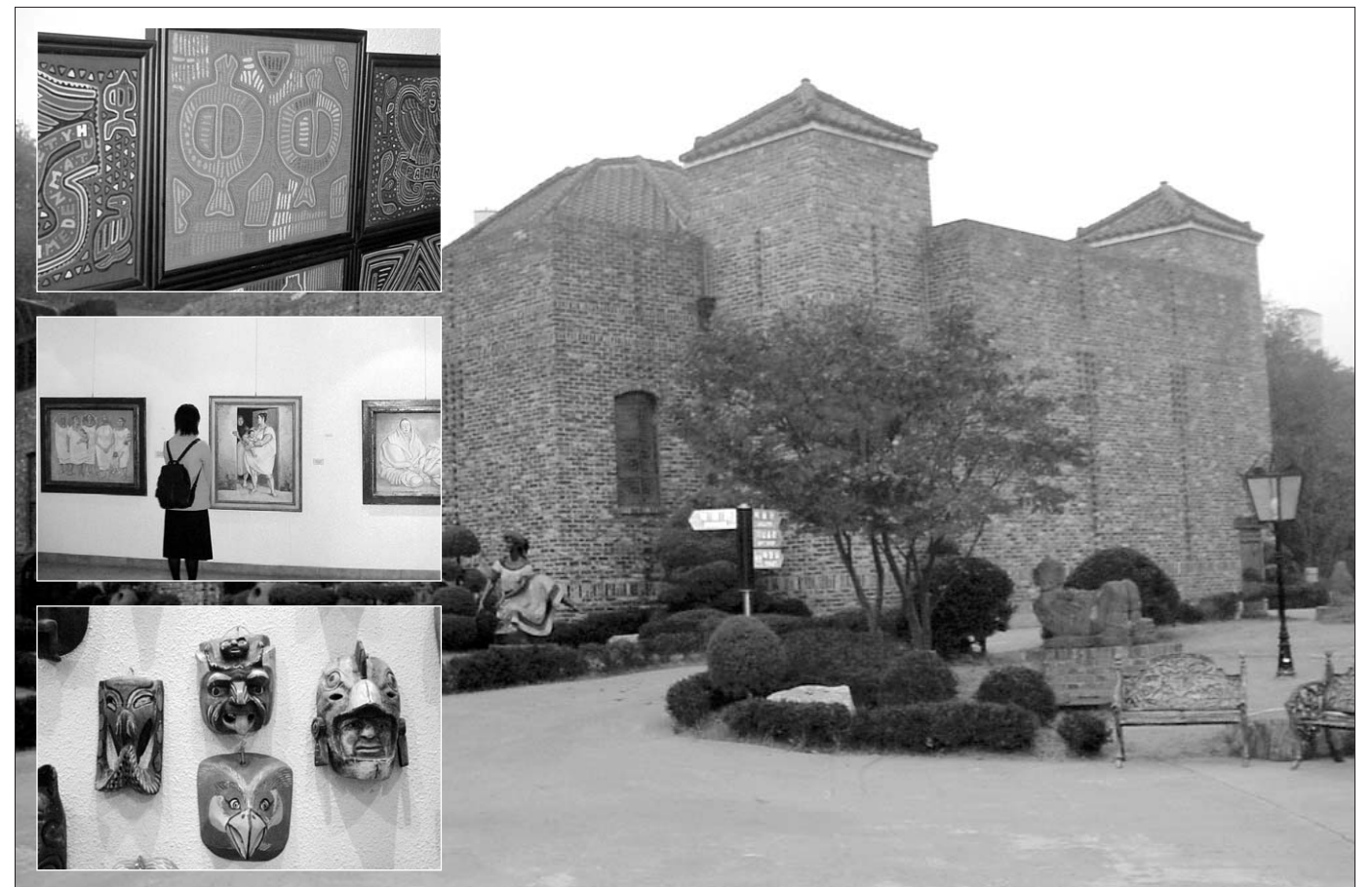
Roughly 4,000 visitors per month come to the Center-Museum. When the reporter visited the museum, there were many people in there. Jeong Joseph who came to the museum with two children and his wife said "I was thankful to Lee Bok-hyung for giving opportunity to know Latin American culture to me and my children. And it is amazing that this wonderful museum was found by a couple". Mostly students of all levels as well as teachers come for the orientation. The Center-Museum also receives the visitors from Latin America. It has played a role as diplomatic bridge between Korea and Latin America Countries.

It opens at 10 a.m. and closes at 17 p.m. all the year round. Admission fee is 2,500 won for adult, 2,000 won for student and 1,500 won for children. If you need more information, check the homepage of Latin America Cultural Center and Museum:

"www.latina.or.kr"

By Kwon Hye-mi

Associate Editor of International Section



Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus



Life at Glion Hotel School, Switzerland

Swiss Hotel School provides practical education programs and trains best hoteliers

Glion Hotel School is highly qualified hotel management school in Switzerland as well as in the world.

First of all, Switzerland is known as the country of hospitality and also well known for good hotel schools. Unlike other hotel school in the world, Swiss hotel education is more efficient because they have training period in between their studies so that the students can practice what they've learned and you can also say that it's a pre-preparation period for the future. Glion Hotel School is the place for the future hoteliers to explore the world of hotel management.

If you like to study in place surrounded by a great view of the Lake Geneva and the Alps, Glion is the place. You can say that Glion has the best view and surroundings for studying.

But students here manage to find interesting things to entertain themselves.

When I first came to this school, since it was small, I found it quite nice because then I had more chance to get to know people better and I always liked smaller schools. Glion Hotel School has three campuses. You spend 1st and 3rd semester in Glion then 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th semester in Bulle campus, which is a bigger and nicer campus. You get to have 2 internship during your studies where you can choose your training place. It lasts for 6 months and also you don't pay.

You also get to train for 4 weeks at the school: Service & Kitchen. I just finished my

4 weeks, and it was really tiring, but a lot of fun. If you can't survive the 4 weeks of school training, you won't be able to survive in your real training for 6 months.

This school consists of students from all over the place and that's the nice thing about hotel schools. Most of the students here speak at least 3 different languages. All speak good English, of course, you need to speak good English otherwise you might have some problem understanding the class and the teacher. There are dorms in the campus but they are not equipped with private bathrooms, TV, phones, etc. Each floor has one 2 toilets and 3 showers. First I thought, it would be very inconvenient but there weren't any big traffic in the morning or what so ever. There's also laundry machines, cafe, gym, TV room. Even though there it isn't fully equipped with lot of stuff, you won't find it a big problem living. At least I don't have any problem living.

The classes take place in English. For those who are native French speaker, they have one or two classes for them; otherwise they are all in English. There are about 35 students each in one class and it stays like that until the end of the course.

All the students who are in my class are so nice so don't worry if you don't speak good English or afraid to approach them.

I personally like this school better than the US universities which I was going to go in the first place before I got to know this

school. Glion Hotel School well accommodates students with great hospitality and creates atmosphere for the students to study for themselves. In Glion, in order to achieve the full bachelor's degree, you will need to study for 3.5 years, which consists of 7 semesters which 2 of them are your practical training.

The courses you will learn in the first semester are, Food & Beverage, Basic Accounting, Introduction to Hospitality, Information Technology, Language courses, Sports, Study Skills and CBL.

These courses are basic knowledge for you to know for your training and for the next semester study. You have 3 major tests and it is important that you don't fail any classes, otherwise, if your total average doesn't reach 6.5, then you will not be able to continue.

In Food & Beverage class, you will be learning about the different sections of F&B, what they do, how to write a correct menu, and also about wine. What I am learning now is wine, which is the most interesting class at this moment. You get to also actually taste wine during class and comment about them. You will also learn how the wines are made. It is a lot of stuff but very interesting.

The Language courses they offer are English, French, Italian, German, and Spanish. In the beginning of the semester, they test you how well your English is and if it's good, then you can be exempted from English, but if your not, they separate you

into the Beginner, Intermediate and Advance class. For foreign language, if your French is not good, then you have to take French, because all the other foreign languages are conducted in French.

The most fun course, which I think, is the CBL. CBL is a practical training week at school. You do 2 weeks of service at the school restaurant and 2 weeks in the kitchen where you prepare the food for breakfast, lunch and dinner for the students and staff at the school. I found this very fun, even though it is the most tiring thing. During your 2 weeks of service, you don't attend any classes, and basically work in the restaurant all day, serve food like a real restaurant. They teach you how to set up the tables. Also how to carry 2, 3, 4, plates. It was hard in the first place, but you get used to it and I can carry up to 4 plates now. In kitchen, you prepare the food for that day. Its not as hard as the service.

Of course everything is graded so you cant just fool around because you're not in class.

The first semester is always fun and easy. After your 18 weeks of studies, its time for you to actually use your skills in your training.

By Yang Eun-sun

A student of Glion Hotel School in Switzerland

**In the Middle East**

A wounded man is evacuated to a waiting ambulance from the scene of a bus bomb, after it exploded in the northern Israeli port city of Haifa, December. 2. A suicide bomber detonated explosives on a bus in this port city, killing himself and 15 passengers just hours after some palestinians set off

three deadly explosions in downtown Jerusalem.

give & take



Israeli warplanes and Palestinian helicopters bombed security offices on Dec. 4 in Gaza Strip, killing a least two Palestinian and injuring. The Palestinian leader, Yasir Arafat was in West Bank at that time of missile strike. on Dec 3, the israelis attacked Arafat's helicopters and Gaza offices

when he was in Ramallah Israeli officials said the airstrikes, which followed a wave of Palestinian suicide bombings and shootings that killed 26 people in Israel over the weekend, were the beginning of an intensified military campaign against Arafat's Palestinian Authority. They said the goal was to force the Palestinian leader to squash terrorist groups operating from Palestinian-administered territory in Gaza and the West Bank, not to eliminate Arafat or his administration.

Investigating the actual situation of Korea diplomacy

Overseas Korean left behind in consulate's ignorance

Shin, an alleged drug trafficker, a south Korean national, has recently been executed in China. Korean consulates and diplomats complained on China not informing the execution.

However, China even proved that officials has informed the Korean consulate about the arrest and the subsequent execution, reported diverse newspaper presses.

It is also reported that the Korean embassy and consulate did not even bother to look into the case at the moment. This case implies Korean consulate failure of protecting its citizens abroad.

Beyond the 21st century, The functions of ministry of foreign affairs and trade becomes more diverse: National security issues, mutual understanding between countries, trade dispute, promoting trade and foreign investment. However since Korean government began to send out their consulate officials overseas, the primary role was to protect their nationals who pay tax which implies that they have rights to be protected.

The embassy and diplomats are not just there to issue visas to foreigners or to answer questions about the home country. The protection of its own citizens is their up-most important obligation.

Just compare to the American embassy in Seoul, they over-protect its American citizens which constantly interfere with Korean politics, policies and laws.

They sometimes tries to protect even alleged criminals. This does not mean their behavior should be a respectable role model for on embassies' conduct.

But it breeds sort of sarcasm that Korean government allows American embassies to over-protects its citizens, whereas around the world, not even in China, citizens abroad are under-protected.

This is time to reconsider on interaction and relationship between consulate offices and its citizens and find out the problems which breed its nationals' distrusts.

Consulate offices' fatal failure in protecting its nationals

"I sometimes really need to visit Korean embassy, but I would never want to go there" said Lee, a Korean resident in Athens, Greece. This is not only his own personal thought, but most of citizens out of the country. They describes their own consulate officers as rude, unkind, and authoritative



Many Korean overseas are lined waiting for their turn in front of Beijing consulate ; there is only one consulate officer in charge.

who does not even try to care about them.

They seem to have forgotten their obligation and duty as consulate officers. an analysis of the fundamental reason of their behavior, brings us back to the 1960's.

Because Korea was ruled by military authorities, unqualified military generals took all seats of ministry of foreign affairs and trade, other than especially well-skilled diplomatic officers who have obtained the license.

As a result, they tend to become unlawful and dishonest who cannot manage their job appropriately. Since then their wrong behavior has been labeled as bureaucratism.

This general behavior was the huge problem that interfere our society's improvement and reach to the democracy. Moreover, this unsolved deep problem carried to today.

For instance, in Greece, there was a scholar, Jo A-ree, who was inspired by Korean culture and literacy. Because she loved Korean culture so much, she tried to establish a Korea culture center which can show the beautiful Korean culture to Greek residences who not know about the country, Korea well.

She has visited Korean consulate for about 10 years to promote this project. However she failed even after she tried for 10 years. "It was really difficult to begin to talk with

the consulate officers first time and they were not willing to listen to me" said Jo. "But there is a another problem that when things were a little bit proceeded with the officer, they left due to his end of the term, then I had to start all over with a new officer" said Jo regretfully. From this case, we see deep bureaucratic mind still in them.

In Saint Paulo, consulate office is placed in high estates downtown, they spend about twenty thousand dollars in a year which is the amount that can afford a fine mansion in the urban area.

"They are only busy in giving luxury receptions to high-ranking government officials, and do not bother to look on their own citizens" said Oh jin-young, the reporter of Hankyoreh 21. However, a simple labor problem which were put on officer's table ten years ago still had not been solve. They tend to postponed these cases until their term is over.

Three years ago in Beijing, another case like Shin occurred. Foreigners only can live in specific area where government arranged.

However the legal places were so expansive that most emigrants from Korea such as missionaries who came to spread the Bible and a middies income families could not afford them.

Therefore, they lived in Wodakuwoo where immigrants from around the world

illegally lived in closely. One day, Chinese government ordered public security department to search out Wodakuwoo area due to the high crime rates.

When consulate offices around the world received its information, they helped their own national residents to move them into safe place, but only Korean consulate office provided no help on its citizens lived in Wodakuwoo. When a worried Korean resident called the consulate office to seek help, he was totally ignored.

By looking closely on these cases, we can find out how Korean citizens are poorly treated by consulate offices who's aim is to protect their own nationals.

Government's insufficient support caused the poor situation

However, when we interviewed consulate officers about this unsatisfied protection, they blame on lack of work force that they receive.

In China, they receive 1000 letters and documents every day, but there are only ten employees in the consulate offices, which means a one person has to see 100 papers a day. Also, they can only place one person into the investigation section because of insufficient number of officers.

Moreover, in Korean bureaucratic society, they has to give reception to high-ranking government official whether they want or not, because other wise they would be laid-off easily.

Changes of attitude are the key of the solution.

If these kinds of bureaucratic mind still exist in their mind, consulate officers would only be a dog watcher of its citizens who really needs help.

These sorts of problems are prevalent not only among consulate offices, this attitude is widely spread in the Korean society which should be fixed to survive in this globalization age and ensure stable life.

Also, the governments should support consulate offices more in order to enable them to work appropriately.

By Oh Eun-hyuk

Reporter of International Section

Health threatened by Neo-liberalism

At the World Trade Organization talks in Qatar, a serious issue was disputed about giving developing countries better access to discounts on drugs for AIDS and other major diseases. However, countries like America and Switzerland, where large pharmaceutical firms are based, strongly objected this matter and claimed to receive enormous money for pharmaceutical patents.

If WTO raise their hands to America and Switzerland, many of innocent people in developing countries in Brazil, India, and various regions of Africa who can not afford would die in misery.

Anyhow, only Brazil won in dealing on medical patents on Nov, 14 at WTO talks in Qatar, said Brazilian and Pharmaceutical association officials.

The action of aggressive prevention campaigns of AIDS and free distribution of a free anti-AIDS drug cocktail to sufferers in Brazil perhaps influenced to make a decision

in WTO Qatar.

Trade ministers of the 142-nation WTO approved agreement aiming at helping countries devastated by pandemics such as AIDS or malaria and skirt patent protection rules to produce or buy cheaper generic drugs.

The U.S. pharmaceutical Association and Merck, however, said any action taken by countries to copy patented drugs would still have to comply with TRIPS, which was established to encourage drugs industries to promote research into new medicines.

In other words, still besides Brazil, they had to pay on the patented drugs which certainly again would cause many innocent people to die in streets of developing countries where they have no technology to produce such drugs.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

Kyoto protocol lost its power without U.S. participation

Since America withdrew the Kyoto agreement, it eventually lost its power. The goal of Kyoto protocol was to oblige industrialized countries to cut or limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases blamed for global warming by an average 5.2 percent from levels by 2012. So that we can leave our earth clean and safe to descendants.

However America is the country which emits 55% of its world greenhouse gases. In other words, without U.S. participation, Kyoto protocol will actually fail.

Moreover, Bush administration plans for hundreds more electricity generating plants that will increase emissions of greenhouse gases, a North American environment commission said. The Commission for Environmental Cooperation, which monitors the environmental effects of North American Free Trade Agreement, estimated that carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S. electricity sector could increase from 14 percent by the year 2007.

Second, according to the Kyoto agreement, countries may offset the requirements by properly managing forests and farmlands that absorb carbon dioxide. However, many specialists in environments warned that it would cause countries sell or buy their rights to emit the green house gases, and ultimately they can not prevent world pollution.

Last of all, they agreed to the statement



that said countries can even earn further credits by helping developing countries avoid carbon emissions.

"If it requires less cost buying lands or invest in developing countries, compared to stopping emit gases, eventually our earth would be more polluted ever."

These types of solution, which resemble free market system where they buy or sell their rights to pollute the earth, would only harm the earth and its descendants. Perhaps, the theory of capitalism and free market system can not be always best devise solve the world problem.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

Ms. Head Line

Linda Evans gave up her privilege and helps minorities

Linda Evans is an ordinary American woman, who had fine education.

However, she has been active in fight against imperialism and participated various campaigns to stop racism.

She was born and raised in Ohio like any other ordinary children. However in 1960's, she went to the University of Michigan. During her university years, she first experienced to witness African Americans living in such poor conditions when she visited a slum in Detroit and she was appalled.

Since then, she started to participate in various campaigns like anti-imperialism, and anti-racism. Linda was a student for a Democratic Society (SDS) member against the Vietnam War and to support Black liberation.

Linda even participated in a political guerrilla street campaign for women's rights. There were full of women political band, painting, and graphics displayed. She also organized support for Black and Mexican fighting the KKK.

She was a white color university student who would perhaps be the privileged class in American society compared to minority groups. However, she had a warm heart of caring innocent people who were sometimes discriminated against because of his or her color of skin.

In her other aspect, she also fought white supremacy and Zionism as a member of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee. She also participated in building solidarity for South Africans, Palestinians, and Central



The right person of the photo is Linda Evans and her friend at the left.

Americans who struggle for self-determination by opposing the United State.

Overall, she spent her twenties speaking for the truth and making society better.

However, later on May 11, 1985 she was charged with acquisition of weapons and bringing the war against U.S. imperialism home to America.

She served a 40 years sentences. However, there was a political conspiracy that unrevealed conservative people had put her in a jail.

However, her life did not end in her sentence, rather she worked diverse activities to improve prisoners' rights. She ran the AIDS prevention education for the prisoners who were AIDS victims.

Also she worked as a lawyer to improve prisoners' life. On the outside of jail many of her friends and lawyers tried to get her out of jail and finally she got out after 15 years due to Bill Clinton's pardon.

She continues to work for the freedom of other political prisoners in the United States after her discharge. She is also an eloquent voice on the true nature of the country's prison industrial complexes and its relationship to the global economy.

She even wrote an essay called "The Prison Industrial Complex and the Global Economy", which reveals that people in jails are treated in poor conditions and were turned to slavery laborers under the fair-spoken term, prison industry employers.

She is now attending the University of California, proceeding on the global economy master's course, and does the various volunteer works.

"I feel sorry for those innocent people who died in New York due to the terror attack, but personally oppose to the U.S. armed retaliation in Afghanistan, which would only brings death to innocent people" said on her interview with Choi, an Ohmynews reporter.

In conclusion, she was a American-born female who threw away her enjoyable life to sacrifice her own life to reject imperialism and racism to change the society to be a better place for people.

However, she might be called as a radical progressive person who would corrupt the current function of the society.

By Oh Eun-hyuk

Reporter of International Section

World news

Iraq, another enemy of U.S.

The U.S. warplanes attacked an air defense target in southern Iraq in response to continuing Iraq who threatens against the U.S. and British jets patrolling a no-fly zone, right after the day. The president Bush has warned the future military strikes against Iraq for suspicious on producing weapons of mass destruction

Whereas, Iraq isn't afraid of the U.S. threats and is ready to defend itself against any attack, the Iraqi government said. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa said that a U.S. attack on any Arab countries as part of its war on terrorism would be a "fatal mistake".

If U.S. proceeded further execution on Iraq, the war would be perhaps expand and cause millions of innocent people die.

Journalist's death rate increased

The International Press Institute said that total 53 journalists were slain or killed during covering. So far, ten journalists were killed in Colombia, eight in Afghanistan and three each in Palestinian held areas and in the Philippine. Journalists were killed in 23 other countries, IPI said.

The International Press Institute open this statistics in public and demands improving journalists work condition and

ask local governments to be more active in investigation on those who slain the journalists and pass the heavy penalty laws.

Peace in Middle East shattered



Smoke rises up after Israeli warplane hits Palestine security headquarters in the Gaza stripe for revenge of terror.

Palestinian suicide bombing killed 10 Israelis and wounded more than 150 on Saturday on a crowded street in the heart of a Jerusalem cafe district, said Israeli police. Right after that, Yasser Arafat ordered dozens of Islamic militants to be arrested and to promise harsh action.

However the rage against Palestine would not seem to have disappeared

among Israel people. The Bush and other world leaders express sympathy on this tragedy, but oppose to break the a foot step peace mood between Israel and Palestine these days.

Nevertheless, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon declared war on terror Monday, and Israeli air-strikes destroyed two of the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's helicopters in Gaza and hit West Bank security installations.

Once again, their movement toward peace suddenly turn into bloody revenge.

Afghan children are in danger

In Afghanistan, children have been bared with explosive land mines which were placed during the conflict. In fact, about 80,000 children have been disabled by mines.

Because Afghanistan have faced the war against Russia and other groups about twenty years, they left millions of land mines and unexploded bombs placed all over the regions.

For instance, One of them, Obaidullah, was just eight years old; an old Russian mine blew off his leg.

Moreover, More than 10 percent of the American bombs dropped on this country did not explode, and the de-mining teams does not know the exact location of all mines. The number of children injuries would continuously increase until the mines are all collected.

By Oh Eun-hyuk / The Argus

The evaluation of the Argus Prize articles

More students participated in the Argus Prize contest this year than the previous years. The articles sent from various universities as well as HUFs are overall well researched and written. It shows that the Argus Prize contest has settled down as one of the most prestigious academic contests among university students. We express our sincere gratitude to those who have taken part in this event.

There were two articles for the treatise section, four for the essay section, four for the review section. After careful reviewing of those writings, we decided the winners of the 19th Argus Prize as follows: the first prize winner in the treatise section is Jayoung Lee; the prize winner in the review section is Namkuk Kim; the prize winner in the essay section is Young Eun Kang.

Jayoung Kim's article, "Legal Dimension of the War against Terror," discusses the problem whether the war against Afghanistan complies with the current standards set by international laws. It also examines the effects of the war and the aftermath it will bring about to the world. We chose it as the first winner because it is a fine work, written with care from an objective and studied point of view. Logic also flows nicely on the strength of good sentences.

Namkuk Kim's writing, "The greatest thing you'll ever learn is just to love, and be loved in

return," is a review about the film, *Moulin Rouge*. We chose it because its sentences and paragraphs are well organized and it discusses its plot meticulously from an interesting viewpoint. It would be a better review with more academic research. It should be added that other reviews are also good.

Young Eun Kang's essay, "Truth is that to which the community ultimately settles down," examines the essence of truth. It investigates how truth becomes the truth philosophically. Although the topic is very difficult, the essay discusses it very convincingly. The sentences and paragraphs are wonderfully organized without any grammatical mistake.

In the process of selection, we found that the ideas in some articles were not fully developed, although the topics were appropriate and interesting. Grammatical mistakes were ubiquitous in almost every article. However, they are all well researched on the whole.

We express our special thanks to the students participating in this event again. We hope that the Argus Prize contest will develop with more participants and more refined articles.

By **Sung Kyung-jun**
Professor Editor of *The Argus*

Review

"The greatest thing you'll ever learn is just to love, and be loved in return"

I have not ever felt for a movie the way I do about "Moulin Rouge." It is not just a movie, it is a cinematic experience the likes of which I have never before seen. The story, the music, the acting, the visual imagery strikes emotion in me I never before thought possible from a film. And the performances are absolutely incredible, particularly Nicole Kidman's. I truly felt for these two people, and truly felt that they were in love. No mere film could strike me the way this one has, in a way that reaches to the very fiber of my being in a way only "The Sound of Music" ever has before. Yes, the story is sad, but what a journey it takes you on! A journey I will be sure to repeat over and over and over again.

The plot of Love in Moulin Rouge

There is a popular notion about love story that it is always simple. But if we see the *Moulin Rouge*, our popular notion will break entirely.

The plot of *Moulin Rouge* is a play-within-a-film which mirrors the romantic longing between a courtesan with a heart of kind, gold, Satine and a starry-eyed poet, writer Christian.

Christian, a young want to be Bohemian poet living in 1899 Paris, defies his father by joining the colorfully diverse clique inhabiting the dark, fantastical underworld of Paris' now legendary *Moulin Rouge*. In this seedy but glamorous haven of sensual pleasures, drugs and newly-discovered electricity, the poet-innocent finds himself plunged into a passionate but ultimately tragic love affair with Satine, the club's highest paid star and the city's most famous courtesan. Their romance is played out against the infamous club - a meeting place of high life and low, where slumming aristocrats and the fashionably rich mingled with workers, artists, Bohemians, actresses and courtesans.

From here, start the love story in Moulin Rouge

The cinema sets in turn-of-the-century Paris (the 19th century), the film opens with black & white images of dissolute playwright Christian-McGregor mournfully relating the tale of his downfall in "the summer of love."

He led by ridiculous performance artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, the Paris bohemians spend their days rehearsing doomed stage plays and their nights frequenting the *Moulin Rouge* can-can club. It is here that Christian has his first fateful encounter with the luminous Satine.

His first glimpse of her comes as she descends from the rafters like an angel, and like every other man (and no doubt a few women) in the room, Christian is mesmerized. True to convention, he falls hard for Satine, only to learn that she's been "promised" by her boss Zidler to a sneering aristocrat known as the Duke. The only way for Christian to win the day: Cook up a musical extravaganza to save Zidler's club from foreclosure by the Duke, cast Satine as the star and work on ways to keep them apart until the show is a hit and they can run off together.

Been there? Done that? It may seem as if "Moulin Rouge" tells a story older than Shakespeare and it does. But seldom has a showstopper tale been told with as much style, panache and playfulness as a director uses here. It's hard to recall a movie that is more of a feast for the eyes and ears.

The jewel in Moulin Rouge sparkles in the bright light.

"Diamond" One of the film's most eye-popping set pieces takes place when Christian and his coworkers attempt to convince the Duke to back their production of a "Spectacular Spectacular," the likes of which, they claim, was never seen. They could be singing about



the movie itself.

"Ruby" By combining so many stunning images with rapid cutting and dizzying camera work, director ran the risk of leaving audiences' heads spinning. He avoids this pitfall thanks in part to the inclusion of less chaotic but no less entertaining scenes like the rooftop liaison between the two lovers, when Christian breaks into one of the dozens of sensitive 70s and 80s pop tunes that make up the soundtrack. Far from leaving you doubled over with laughter, the sight of McGregor and Kidman forgoing dialog in favor of deadpan versions of everything from Elton John's "Your Song" to "Heroes," "Up Where We Belong," "In the Name of Love" and "I Will Always Love You" is so in keeping with the tone of the film that you may well find yourself humming along.

"Sapphire" The two stars are equally adept at steering clear of camp in their acting, even though their roles all but demanded them to chew some scenery. Kidman is suitably bewitching as the larger-than-life stage vamp but it is McGregor who truly impresses with a performance that occasionally flirts with the ridiculous but never actually crosses over. Just 30, the Scottish actor once again proves himself among moviedom's most versatile stars.

"Pearl" It is of no doubt, Nicole Kidman and Ewan McGregor both do their own singing in the film, and both are really impressive. Kidman's solo performance of "One Day I'll Fly Away" is notable. McGregor's singing voice is particularly remarkable, and it's put to wondrous use in several poignant duets with Kidman.

Moulin Rouge a must-see spectacle

"Perfect cinema" is not a word that could readily be applied to *Moulin Rouge*, but it is perhaps the most imaginative cinema currently working in Hollywood. See! "Moulin Rouge" to find out the fantasy of that cinema.

It's really festive, like a party you don't really want to go to "but then can't leave once you get there"

By **Kim Nam-kuk**
Freshman of English Division
Hankuk Univ. of Foreign Studies

Treatise

Legal dimensions of war against terror

This paper will serve to examine in brief the status quo of the war waged against terrorism and whether it indeed complies with the current standards set by international law. In addition, the current war will be analyzed in comparison with the legal aspects concerning NATOs, or more precisely Americas, latest war against Kosovo, also dubbed as Operation Allied Force.

Since the advent of the twentieth century, international law has been defined in a variety of ways as scholars wrestled to justify or degrade various political proceedings within the global community. Among the major international legal theories include such concepts as natural law, legal positivism, the policy-oriented approach, and international legal process, some of which will be used as a foundation later on in this paper.

The United States and several other affluent nations of the West have long been the target for mass terrorism. It was especially the aggressiveness of the US foreign policy that frequently invited the resentment of terrorists the world over. The Arab world especially was a long time adversary of the US due to a 30-year history of sour negotiations concerning oil prices and an even longer history of bitterness related to American intervention on the Palestinian/Israeli conflict. The main incident that triggered the wrath of the US is without question the September 11 incident.

The Bush Administration responded quickly to these acts. While nations initially expressed empathy and support for the September 11 attacks, there has been growing impatience for US operations in Afghanistan.

Perhaps one of the most convincing evidences of the violation of international law on the part of the United States can be drawn from the UN Charter, which serves as a textbook for interstate legal justice. According to Chapter 1, Article 2(4) of the Charter,

All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

To convert this to the lingua franca, the Charter specifically prohibits intervention by a state in internal war in another state by military support on either side. In the case of NATOs intervention, and in the current war waged against the ruling Afghanistan government, the United States is explicitly taking sides with the rebel Northern Alliance because it deems the latter as a party more fit to rule. Converting this again to a more transparent language, the United States is supporting an organization which it deems as a stronger adherent of Western influence within the country as opposed to the Taliban government. Indeed, the Northern Alliance has long shown an avid enthusiasm for American intervention within the country Abdul Haq, an opposition leader of the Northern Alliance and Pashtun general recently executed by the Taliban, was widely hailed for his inclination in being pro-American up to the point where he was even considered as one of the few candidates for presidency for the new Afghan

government. While there were a countless number of instances in which the Taliban government blatantly supported terrorism and extorted womens rights, this may hardly serve as a pretext for exterminating an existing government. anistan.

In Principles of Public International Law, Ian Brownlie states that to impose responsibility on a state on the international plane, it is necessary for the complainant to establish that the matter is subject to international law or, more precisely, is into a matter purely within the area of discretion which international law designates as sovereignty (Brownlie, p.557). Thus, in the drive for compliance for international law, the respective authorities should precisely define the matter as whether it may be dealt beyond the domestic sphere and respect the sovereignty of the states in the process. Coincidentally, this move also brings to mind the domestic politics aspect in the decisionmaking theory of the international relations approach, in that the actors involved should observe beyond the domestic bureaucratic actions and take into account every aspect of foreign policy.

According to Louis Henkin in his critically acclaimed *How Nations Behave*, states operate on a cost-benefit analysis by weighing how a certain governmental action may influence the nation politically, economically, and socially. The US has been faulty to conclude that most nations operate by the same principles as itself, and consequently in measuring the actions of a nation according to its own standards of justice. It is an argument that leaves room for much discussion, but one that nonetheless needs to be touched upon. The preamble of the Charter of the United Nations specifically states that the as peoples of the United Nations, states must practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest?

These were statements in which the United States conveniently chose to look over in their grandiose mission to exterminate terrorism. This again reminds one of the instance of the Operation Allied Force against Kosovo, in which the US declared a war steeped with intolerance and parochial interest in the name of human rights with the guise to free the oppressed under Milosevics tyranny as in freeing the Afghans under the Taliban rule.

In this light, the current War Against Terror has flagrantly violated the standards imposed by international law. The primary objective of the current war was in exterminating Osama bin Laden and his accomplices constituting the al-Quada organization, but the United States seems to have lost its focus and instead targeted an essentially powerless government by utilizing physical weapons such as bombs and missiles as well as with social weapons such as diplomatic pressure, simply because the Taliban government had previously been considered as an enemy state.

Though it was initially erroneous in its intentions and subsequent actions, several factors can be proposed nonetheless for the United States to comply

with international law.

To improve compliance with international law, the respective authorities should first take norms into account in enacting the law. Norms, by legal definition, are the collective established forms of tradition and procedure that are held by a state for example, taking into account the various Islamic factors of gubernatorial affairs in electoral procedures or law enactment. By respecting the fact that not all states apply democracy, but may each possess a unique form of government (in Afghanistans case, rules pertain to fundamental Islamic law), the United States may have a better chance to bring more justice and peace to the nation, as was its original intention, as well as amend in part for its past misconduct.

Besides this, the United States should observe whether Afghanistan directed by the new government has the capacity to put the new human rights laws into effect. The Chayeses have maintained that one of the main reasons states and other actors have practiced noncompliance is in their economic and or social inability to follow through with the law. If necessary, the respective global organizations geared towards humanitarian aid should provide financial or other forms of aid for the state to effectively comply with the law.

Another step for the US to take is to clarify international human rights law. As it is essentially indeterminate and incoherent, states are often liable to misinterpret the law due to its ambiguity. In accordance with the Chayeses proposals, the US should strive to take measures to provide more clarity to the law.

Finally, the US should act or establish in its place a monitor to oversee that actors comply with the human rights law. The IL scholar Kenneth Waltz has claimed that in the multipolar world of today, there are more factors of misbehavior in foreign policy since there is not an efficient balancing power to bring the offender in line. To perform its function effectively, the US must act as a neutral authorityone that respects the sovereignty of the individual state and which possesses the ability to maintain order and bring actors into compliance.

Among the countries the US considers its subordinates, and even within affluent nations the US considers as its compliant allies, there has been growing antipathy and irritation towards the repeated cases of the US in compliance towards the same laws it had helped establish and had previously held of such importance. It remains to be seen whether the current war will indeed follow the same path as of the Operation Allied Force. The outcome of this particular international event, as always, ultimately lies in the hands of Uncle Sam.

By **Lee Ja-young**

Sophomore of Dept. of Biological Science
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Science and Technology (KAIST)

Essay

Truth is that to which the community ultimately settles down

The American philosopher Charles Peirce said that "Truth is that to which the community ultimately settles down". Here one is immediately confronted with a problem and it seems inevitable that one asks the question how "truth" can be anything else than the pure truth. If truth is something the community ultimately settles down to, then how is truth ever the truth? Hence, only after a few logical steps of reasoning one must admit that truth is a problem of knowledge.

There are different kinds of "truths" and where one lays more importance, would determine the meaning of this statement and the point of view one might take as well. There seems to be three broad ways in understanding "truths" or to pursue it correspondence to facts, coherence with known properties, and pragmatism.

It is understandable that living in a community requires a socially agreeable behavior and "truths", especially those based on "facts" and "known properties" seems to have evolved through certain kinds of agreements between people. Those who ignore such agreements will ultimately be excluded from the majority. But how accurate are the "facts" or "known properties", to which "truth" is based? Can "facts" not be interpreted differently by individuals, therefore distorting the "truth"? If there are "known properties" would there also not be those that the human race has yet not discovered? Truth is what communities have been making all throughout history and what is made everyday, but the problem conclusively is that some of these "truth" are simply not real.

Individuals are ones who make truth in the first place. This is a pragmatic way of pursuing "truth" as a form of knowledge. An individual scientist for

example may invent something. The scientist is then, the pursuer of "truth". However, an individual himself does not, and cannot determine "truth" in our society today. The "truth" that the individual scientist explored must be investigated by fellow scientists, and the community as a whole otherwise it becomes more of a belief than "truth". If it is not accepted by the community it will not become a known "truth", but merely a stagnant hope and belief for the few people who decided to keep it to themselves, or have failed to prove their knowledge to the society who ultimately will settle down on what they will believe.

In contrast to "truth" believed by individuals, mathematics is an international "truth" that the global community has settled to. This proves that it is ultimately on what the world agrees to settle on which becomes there for a "true knowledge", accepted and recognized, rather than knowledge pursued through individual emotions and feelings, which will not be understood exactly as others would in a global community. Math is often referred to as the "common language for the world". It can be understood where ever one desires it to be understood, only because it is a universally known truth and knowledge to all.

On the other hand, mathematics is based on axioms, which are "facts" that are assumed to be true. Axioms are statements that are accepted without proof. One of the axioms is that in Euclidean space, the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. This axiom was unchallenged for 1700 years. However, the non-Euclidean geometry distorted this known property by indicating that the shortest path between two points is the arc of a circle, when considering it in a geometrical way. By looking at this example of axioms, one can see that truth is based on what we know, but not what we do not know.

Also by taking the rather banal example of the discovery of the earth being round, one can see how truth shifts as time passes. With new discoveries being made everyday, truths are replaced by new truths. If this is the case, how can any truth be real, as it should be? People who had believed that the earth was flat believed this because to them, it was the truth the community accepted it as a known fact. With exploration and discovery we now know that the earth is round. Furthermore, as evidence is presented to us, we in our present community accept a new truth. This example highlights the problems that arise when dealing with the concept of truth, but simultaneously explains that truth changes as communities change, and thus reinforces that truth is ultimately what a community settles down to.

In conclusion, although a belief could be something true to an individual, it wont become a real "truth" until it reaches a point where more than just a few people agree on it. Individual truth, truth pursued only through individual perception and experience will most likely be difficult to prove to the rest of the community as "truth". It is apparent that we face problems if "truth" is only that set tled down by the community, as Charles Peirce claims. Therefore those "truth" that is yet not accepted by society, should wait till there beliefs be acknowledged by society.

By **Kang Young-eun**

Freshman of Korea Advanced Institute School of
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Focus on Kim Maria, who devoted her life to independence movement and women rights

Progressive lady changes world

Kim Maria is not a well known person compared to the works she has done for Korea and Korean women during the colonized period of Korea from Japan.

Lamentably, -as many people know- some Koreans acted as ornaments to Japanese even though their activity did harm to ordinary Koreans. They interchanged their country to the higher living condition while their compatriots were suffering from the Japanese people.

However, many people fought for the independency of Korean peninsula and many people had patriotic minds towards their nation, Korea.

She especially supported these patriots with carefully planned methods and at the same time she worked very hard for the women rights. Throughout her life with total devotion, Maria lived very actively.



Maria's background and her childhood

Kim Maria was born in 1895. Born in a Catholic family, she automatically became Catholic from her birth. At that time, women were regarded as creatures which were below men and the ladies were usually treated unfairly.

Maria's parents, however, had a broad view in seeing the world and they brought up their daughters as modern ladies with intellectual minds. In other words they educated the daughters, let them to study and let them to accept Western things but with a chief object. Her father was very religious and helped many missionaries from the Western countries. He had a strong belief towards education and this is why he worked so hard to build many schools and churches in the village.

Once Maria's aunt brought her to the battle field and nursed the injured soldiers.

Maria helped her aunt and she could feel the need of the independent movement. In addition, her uncle taught her people in the Korean history such as Ahn Chang-ho. From these stories and his teachings Kim Maria's

patriotic mind started to blossom. This atmosphere allowed Kim Maria to have a unbiased view of the sexes, whether it's male or female. Also she was able to think very progressively.

Active work towards independence

After the graduation of the "Women's School", Maria became a teacher and after the several years of teaching, she decided to study abroad, in Japan. During her stay, she never wore neither kimono nor Western cloth but only Korean traditional cloth "Hanbok".

It was natural that she was more discriminated in Japan than she was in Korea. As a woman from its colony, she was often treated unfairly and it affected as a catalyst to her to begin the active work towards the independence.

Maria started to publish a magazine called "The Women World" with Kim Jung-eh and Nah Hye-seok in Japan. They made the magazine in order to campaign the educational movement of women. She insisted that ladies must be educated and education is an essential path through finding out the women rights.

Kim Maria's philosophy of freedom began to be noticeable in public. Her main idea of philosophy was that the freedom embodies the modern civilization. Once Maria wrote an article about her theory and in that piece of writing she proclaimed the spirit of the modern civilization. It may explained as parts of the freedom on occupation, the freedom on slaves, the freedom on women, the freedom on academism and most importantly, the freedom of reins of government.

Maria and her co-workers had a slogan of "Women should act like men". This explains why she tried hard to gain the women rights and at the same time, she fought for the independency.

In 1917, Kim Maria established "The Bamboo Union" - "Songjokcho" in Korean with Esther Whang. The Union was based on female teachers and female students because it needed highly educated ladies to plan strife for the independency in the Korean peninsula. "The Bamboo Union" dispatched its members to nationwide and they created many cell groups in order to enlighten the Korean ordinary ladies. Maria took an important role in 2.8

contention and she made copies of the original version of the 2.8 struggle. People were frightened to pass the original copy on to Korea and Kim Maria was able to do this dangerous job by hiding the copies inside her skirt.

After that, Maria was imprisoned in "The penitentiary" because of the independency struggle. The horrible torture had made her body extremely weak but she continued to fight for the independence of Korea.

Kim Maria volunteered to become a teacher again and she educated girl students with her idealism. In the school Maria felt a great responsibility of teaching them as the future generation of the nation.

She was rearrested and was sick bailed in 1921. The Japanese people tortured her brutally and eventually, she was dead from mastoiditis and maxillary sinusitis.

The need of progressive thinking

At that time, there were a number of educated and well off women in Korea but only few of them acted like Kim Maria.

The progressive thinking is extremely important and realizing the actual thought on reality is also essential. However, the atmosphere and the social conditions do often work as hurdles.

In addition, people may not be helpful but the thing is that a progressive woman may change the world and the person may give a vital help to many people.

Due to Kim Maria's work many Korean ladies received valuable help and these women were able to realize the innate rights as any proud women.

This is what must be considered from Kim Maria's achievement.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

TIME
&
TIDE

Mainstream complex

There are various types of funeral in the world but a funeral ceremony for books? Precisely that took place in front of the Buak Literary Circle, novelist Lee Moon-yeol's private literary group, on November, 3. It was a symbolic event marking a citizen movement to return all their books (novels written by Lee Moon-yeol) to protest his irresponsible public behavior and the misleading actions of the intelligentsia. Citizens also demanded an apology from Mr. Lee for his reference to the Red Guards. Last July Lee called certain NGOs "Red Guards" in his remarks concerning tax probes on the media firms. In other words, readers of the novelist's literary works warned all intellectuals to shed hypocrisy and arrogance when taking public positions.

The image of Korean intellectual today is very negative. What is their proper social role? In Prof. Kang Joon-man's book "Korean Intellectual's Mainstream Complex", he severely criticizes the misleading way of participating in public affairs by Korean intellectuals. He points out that they are excessively eager to be mainstream of society.

According to Prof. Kang, Korean intellectuals who desire to participate in public affairs tend to crave for public recognition, so they run their stories in mainstream newspapers like Chosun Ilbo. And Kang calls cynically them the "media intellectuals".

The term mainstream means power. People say that the current mainstream ideologies in Korea today are anti-communism, pro-Americanism, conservatism, opportunism, cheap capitalism, and bureaucratism. Japanophiles who had gained power during the colonial period joined forces with anti-communists and pro-Americans after independence while during the late President Park Jung-hee's dictatorship, cheap capitalism went hand-in-hand with bureaucratism.

A look at our history shows that there were people who saw problems affecting our society through and voiced concerns from the opposite side. During Japanese occupation, for example, there were Kim Ku, independence fighter and Yun Dong-ju, the poet, and so forth. Our dissident poet Kim Ji-ha was incarcerated because of his revolutionary ideas and political activism, which he revealed in his poems against Park. Critical of the mainstream intellectuals of their time, dissidents like Kim Ji-ha were sincerely worried about their autocratic social conditions and took actions to correct them. Although they wanna mainstreams of their time, they were true intellectuals who spoke the minds of their fellow citizens.

Although the Korean society has been democratized, the mainstream still remains unchanged. In this society in which even liberals cannot become mainstreams, life as a mainstreamer is shame. Our intellectuals today should stand up against the mainstream intellectuals. In this sense, everyone who acts against the wrong mainstream can be regarded as an intellectual alongside scholars and the literati. So are those who support NGOs to bring about social change. True intellectuals may never be recognized by the public of their time but their activism makes history. Likewise, we owe what ideological progress we enjoy today to intellectuals who fought for their right cause before we born.

Those who pretend to be part of the mainstream intelligentsia today should get rid of their "mainstream complex" and do their job as their conscience tells them.

By Kam Eun-jin

Editor of Culture Section



Neo-File

Down with

"Pye-gyoung", "Wan-gyoung"

Something uncomfortable, embarrassing, worrying and something to be hidden - probably these expressions are the most suitable forms in describing the general attitude on menstruation period. Yet different countries have their own attitudes and feelings towards the ladies' unique and monthly event. The Koreans have been treating that event as something negative and not to be discussed neither in public nor in private.

It is obvious that nearly all women experiences the essential step in produce a new life but somehow the menstruation gained a special impression as of being "Strange" in Korea for a long time.

It would be very unusual to see a woman taking part in a Korean traditional sacrificial service during her menstrual cycle because elderly people still think that a lady with period brings a bad luck to her family.

However, women experiences the menstrual cycle every month and this is what makes them feel as though they are female. Normally, a typical woman experiences about three hundred to five hundred times of menstrual cycle and eventually menopause comes to the stage with fear and some unpleasant feelings along with hypochondria.

In Korea people say menopause as "Pye-gyoung" which is made up of two syllabols. The "Pye" means something undesirable and any Korean vocabularies with the "Pye" refers to horrible and terrible things. For example, the Korean word "Pye-sye" means "Lockout" in English and "Pye-moon" is used as "Keep a door shut or closed" in English speaking countries.

The matter becomes more complicated with the actual implication of the word "Pye-gyoung" because it does affect somehow the negative attitudes of the Korean ladies towards menstruation.

Vocabularies such as "Pye-sye" and "Pye-moon" give a negative attitude of the period. Therefore, it is very obvious

why the Korean ladies do not want to talk of it in public and why they have such a bad impression of it.

So this is why "Wan-gyoung" must be used. In Korean language, the letter "Wan" means successful and achievement in English and the other letter "gyoung" means menstruation. This new vocabulary started to launch and to be used in 1999 but it is not widely known to the ordinary people.

The most important thing of the word "Wan-gyoung" is that it enables the Korean women to think menstruation and the menopause as something positive. So that the ladies may not be afraid of menopause and when the ending sign of the period occurs, they can think that they did a great job as a female and they have entered to the stage of relaxation and feel proud of themselves.

It would be wrong not to consider the long Korean history and culture in order to get the perfect answer of "Why do the Korean ladies not have a glorious view of the monthly event?". It is true that the Korean society valued female as a next-generation-producer. This atmosphere has created the word "Pye-gyoung" and that vocabulary weighed the Korean women some kind of a birth giving machine.

Eventually, they started to feel that the sign of menstruation as the value they get of themselves and when menopause comes to the stage, the unpleasant feelings and even phobia takes up part their mind. This is because whether they notice or not, the society and the general atmosphere accepts that the ending sign of the menstruation equals the ending value as a female.

The "Wan-gyoung" would help to change this negative attitude. In order to fully achieve this, both women and men should work together.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Conference of "The Korean Association for Indian studies" on diversity and uniformity of Indian society

Digging diversity of Indian society in depth

The conference of "The Korean Association for Indian Studies" was held in the Faculty Office Building of HUFSS on 24th of November. The theme of this year's conference was "The Diversity and Uniformity in the Indian Society" and six theses were presented in total.

It can be said that they were good enough to capture people's attention because the general knowledge of India usually stays at the outside of the main part.

However, while thesis like "The problems of transfer on labor and women" were quite understandable for ordinary people, the thesis on the ideologies and religious meanings of Hindi scholars were pretty hard to understand without any background knowledge.

Without any doubt, the good part of this conference was the way each speaker presented their paper even though some parts of the conference were not easy at all to understand but they were so well planned that they provide the audience an opportunity

of learning valuable information about India.

Kwon Ki-chul from Pusan University of Foreign Studies gave a presentation of "The problems of transfer on labor and women".

Professor explained that the actual movement of population in India may be said as an effect of a typical developing country.

According to a survey result, Indian women do move away from their previous home because of the men's decision and this creates some serious problems, unfair wage being one of them. Also, the actual problem is starting to be produced when married men decide to get a new residence because they usually stick to that decision for not having other choices. In other words, they tend to move because of the poor condition but without any guaranteed security.

"Yes, the conference was very interesting and it stimulated me to learn more things about India," said a student of the Department of Hindi of HUFSS. She also noted the importance of the Indian culture is

"Indian studies need to be fully explained", said the first speaker during his presentation.



Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus

it has its own and unique taste with tradition.

What's pity in this year's conference was that the speakers ran out of time and such was a hindrance for active discussion. The organizers actually planned the debate session but it did not work out well but there were some good parts of the discussion which were well carried out.

The 12th conference of "The Korean Association for Indian Studies" will be held next year.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Conference of "The Scandinavian Academy of Korea" on social science and Swedish Language

Korean policies need to learn from Sweden

On 24th of November, the annual conference of "The Scandinavian Academy of Korea" was held in the Humanities Building of HUFSS.

Five theses were presented in total and they were "The Reforms of Swedish Health Care System and their Main Lessons for

Korea", "The Labor Educational System in Sweden", "A Study on Nordic Old Age Pension Programs", "The Grammatical Errors of Koreans in studying Swedish Language" and "A Study of Diglossia of Norwegian".

The conference was held on Saturday, -

which seem to have affected participation of students - not many joined the conference.

However, the general atmosphere was good. "I also listened to the annual conference of the Scandinavian Academy of Korea. Personally, this conference was academically better than the last year's," said a participant from the Department of Scandinavian. She added that the first thesis was very remarkable probably because she was interested in the social security.

Lee Kwang-chan from the Department of Social Welfare of Wonkwang University presented "The Reforms of Swedish Health Care System and their Main Lessons for Korea". He analysed both economic and structural crisis of the Korean National Health Insurance and compared it to the Swedish Health Care System. Professor Lee concluded that privatizing may not be the best solution but it may partially help to make a better condition of the Korean National Health Insurance.

According to his thesis, the responsibility of the government should grow more and everybody must be protected from all kinds of health problems.

The most noticeable part of the conference was that there was a presentation of the "Labor Educational System" and the speaker talked about the labor education in Sweden.

The system begins at the childhood of Swedish people and throughout their life, it helps them not to have any biased thoughts on social matters. He specially regarded it with interests because Sweden is a social democratic nation.

What's pity in this year's conference was each timing of the theses. If more time was allowed, the conference may have been even better.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section



Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus

Labor education at preschool stage is essential in order not to have prejudice on labor movement.

Ears & Eyes

Interview with Kim Byong-soo, secretary general of "Cartoon and Animation Society in Korea"

Developing proper cartoon culture

This month the reporter visited the office of "Cartoon and Animation Society in Korea (CASK)" located on the second floor of Seoul Animation Center in Mt. Namsan. The inside of the office was relatively small, but it has something of the smell of the cartoons, which well represented its being really worthy of the name. Inside the office, bookshelves were packed with various kinds of comic books, and posters about cartoon exhibition were put up on the wall.

"Cartoon and Animation Society in Korea" is an organization of people in the comic world in Korea and mainly composed of people with progressive idea. At first, it was formed to propose definite and systematic alternative plans and execute them for the development of comics in Korea. Under such objective, they have carried out their works until now. The Argus met Kim Byong-soo, secretary-general of this organization to ask more about their activities and ideas.



Lee So-jung / The Argus

Reporter: What was the motive of establishing CASK?

Kim Byong-soo: It was formed based on the condition of the late 80s and the early 90s. At that time, organizations including Barun Cartoon Society, meetings on Indie animation, and the Comic Branch of the Korean People's Artists Federation, were scattered. Then, they, especially people of comics, got together and formed a primitive form of CASK in Korea putting the matter of cartoons in Korea and the contribution of cartoons to our society in question.

As a problem inside the cartoon society, there was a problem with the binders who were concerned with mass production of the cartoons. For example, a cartoonist should produce several tens of books per month. This resulted in deteriorating the quality of the Korean cartoons, thus we began to try to solve such a problem.

R: What kind of people are participating in CASK?

K: There are Indie animation artists, such as Lee Yong-bae, Lee Sung-kang, etc. Maybe you have heard about director Lee Sung-kang who produced an animation film "My Beautiful Girl, Mari". They came to participate in our organization with the exhibition "Let's revive Korean cartoons" in 1995 hosted by us. And they are mainly

based on "Jangsangotmae", Indie movie production which made "The eve of the strike". There are also cartoon critics and story writers. With the participation of these members, the primitive form of CASK was reshuffled to the larger scale of today in 1995. In the beginning, all members actively worked together, but as growing larger, it became hard to gather all members. Now not all of them are active in the projects of CASK.

R: Please outline the projects of CASK.

K: The scope of our activities are divided into two sections, matters on the domestic Korean cartoon world and on the social contribution through cartoons. In the matter of the inside Korean cartoon world, we have made effort to reform absurd elements by proposing policies. And for the latter part, our works centered on cartoons participating in the societal improvement.

R: What projects did CASK carry out till now?

K: There are three kinds of specific projects. "First, for publishing projects, we have issued a news letter every week for three years. Before reshuffled, we had published transactions, "Cartoons and Times". And recently, we are planning to bring out a cartoon-centered magazine, "Mook" with Hankyoreh Daily Newspaper.

In education projects, the second one, there are several programs proceeded by Hankyoreh Cultural Center since 1996, croquis class for university students, and cartoon class for children and teachers. Such education projects have not only functioned as cultivating pillars of our organization but also contributed to making a breakthrough in the industry from the excessively quantity-oriented cartoon production that caused inevitable downgrading in quality.

Thirdly, as event promotion projects, there were "Reunification cartoon competition", the second one this year and "Labor cartoon exhibition", only informally held this year but will be an official project from next year. We also manage "Korean cartoon prize of today", which helps readers to be aware of the status quo of Korea cartoons and finds outstanding pieces of work starting from this year.

Besides, we help produce leaflets composed of cartoons. Each members, especially a group "Cartoons and Human Rights", are also active in various social activities.

R: What are the current problems inside the cartoon world in Korea and what is CASK doing to solve them?

K: The most serious problem is the factory-type system in cartoon production where artists are forced to produce cartoons

of low quality in large quantity. Cartoon rental shops are also a problem. The tendency that readers do not buy comic books but borrow books resulted in cartoonists' hardships. Because no matter how they make efforts to produce good works and the works become great hits, they cannot be profited by them. From the beginning, publishing companies also opposed rental business, but they suddenly turned from opposition since rental shops began to increase sharply.

Though it is impossible to revise law on rental business market, we are planning to awaken publishing companies and the government by leading the country. Besides, it is necessary to make continuous research on the circulation system of cartoons through on-line which is designed to suit the Korea market as one of viable alternative plans.

R: CASK has done a lot of social movement for proper cartoon culture. What is your idea about healthy cartoon culture?

K: People generally think of cartoon as just what suit children's tastes and have an ephemeral popularity. But I think that the cartoon is what transcend the distinction of one's age and the time because the cartoon is a kind of artistic genre which has a creator's own style. Of course, to meet readers continuously, creators should make efforts to reach the public through producing adult cartoons, etc.

R: How will CASK relate cartoon as culture to the promotion and development of the comic industry?

K: That may be our deadlocked problem. The culture is related to qualitative development while the industry is related to quantitative development. But these things should not only live apart but also coexist, because fully grown culture in quality can secure its competitive power.

By Kam Eun-jin
Editor of Culture Section

OVERVIEW

Duplicity of reunification policy in government

This year's Pusan International Film Festival was successfully closed after its nine-day fete. The festival was attended by many foreign and domestic audiences, who praised it as the best Pre-Market of Asia's film industry both in name and reality. It also had problems, however. Among them was the injunction banning "The Great Escape" produced by senior director Shin Sang-ok. Originally, it had been scheduled to be shown in a special program, "Recollections of Mr. Shin's films" to honor his accomplishments as a film director but the government restricted its showing only to the press and invited guests. In 1998, Shin's films was denounced as "a work benefiting the enemy [the North]".

Here is another episode. On November, 16, it was revealed that the Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS) had planned to produce "Jang Gil-san" as a television serial drama back in 1995, but the plan fell through under pressure from Agency for National Security Planning, now National Intelligence Service. The government's rationale was that "Jang Gil-san" was a novel by a writer Hwang Seok-young who had been arrested for violating the National Security Law (NSL).

These two events go to show that the government blocks all attempts by people to access the North by citing the NSL. Director Shin had produced "The Great Escape" in 1984 during his stay in the North. It is the movie version of a novel of the same title by "Choi Seo-hae (1901~1932)", which highlights the story of a leftist writer who participated in the social movement even at the expense of his family. Although its theme is socialism, the Pusan Festival did not intend to benefit the North. But the government applied the NSL to this case anyway. It was obvious that the government prevented people from even knowing about the socialism. In case of "Jang Gil-san", they pressured the broadcasting company to prohibit its televising just because the author had acted against the NSL. Did the government really think that the work by an offender against the NSL is also a "red"?

Since the Kim Dae-jung assumed power, the Sunshine Policy has been carried out to show its will to achieve reunification. A result of this will was inter-Korean exchange and cooperation in the form of Mt. Geumgang tourism run by Hyundai Asan Co. for the past three years. But the government is taking a dual attitude. It has prevented the public from approaching whatever is related to the North and kept exclusive possession of information about the North by citing the NSL.

The South and the North have lived with different ideologies since Korea was divided into two due to ambitions of the U.S. and the former Soviet Union, calling each other "the Reds" and "puppets of the U.S.". That is why we are prejudiced against each other. Prior to the reunification of the Germany, each people could exchange letters, visit each other, and watch television on both sides. This had been thorough prearranged to harmonize different social structures and values.

In Germany, a true sense of reunification began from a psychological communication between the East and the West and mutual understanding of national homogeneity. To understand the North, we need to learn all about the North such as its ideology, economic structure, customs, etc. Good examples are exchanges between artists, historians, and intellectuals. But the NSL prescribes the North as an enemy and also it is applied ambiguously hindering people's knowledge about the North. If the government truly wants reunified nation, it should make efforts to abolish or revise the NSL in line with the Sunshine Policy.

By Kam Eun-jin
Editor of Culture Section



Crossover music for jazz mania

The album "Passion, Grace & Fire" is very special. The reason - three super guitarists, John McLaughlin, Paco De Lucia, and Al Di Meola, have met to share their common interest and inspiration in music, and this kind of project is quite rare in professional music scenes; they are officially known as the first as a trio. These three guitarists are well known for their monumental works in jazz and Spanish flamenco field. In this album, all the recording is done by only 3 acoustic/classical guitars, which means this album is unplugged and includes no human voice.

From the first to the last, every song is filled with surprisingly fast guitar solos, yummy guitar strokes, interesting chord works, mysterious musical progress, and fresh items full of musical imagination. These three virtuosos are showing off everything they've got. It feels like they are inside a battlefield shooting machine gun to each other. You can feel that each player is playing with extremely high concentration and possesses somewhat wild passion.

You can hear some Spanish flamenco sound dipped into jazzy feel in songs like "Aspan", and hear some legendary Andres Segovia like classical guitar feel in songs like "Chiquito", traditional gypsy feel in songs "David", some medieval feel in songs like "Passion, grace & fire". But you can't exactly sort out which song's style is which, because every song includes every aspect of the given music style. For this reason, this album's genre can be defined as fusion jazz.

One tip on enjoying this album more delightfully - if you have stereo audio system or stereo earphone, you can discriminate each player's playing. Conclusion - if you are a jazz/music freak but do not own this album, shame on you!!!

By Kim Kun-young

The writer is a freshman of Japanese Dept.

Meeting with European Movies

The 2nd Mega Film Festival was held in Megabox theater in COEX from Nov. 23 to 26. Thirty three European movies, which were released in Europe, were shown in the festival in many people's keen interest. The festival was a good opportunity for people who saw the latest European movies, which are good and interesting films.

The festival was programed to show the films into 4 parts- "Hot Breakers" is for the films, "The Experiment", "Don't Die Too Hard" and more films that were famous and popular in Europe. In the "National Choice" part, 9 movies were shown and they were directed by great artists, Bigas Luna from

Spain and others. In the "Rising Directors" part, the films of recognizing new directors were introduced. "Midnight Express" was for midnight movie program and showed thriller and horror films. Among the films shown in the festival, four films, "The Experiment", "Don't Die Too Hard", "Love at First Hiccough" and "Sound of the Sea", are waiting to be released in Korea.

"I saw one of movies and it was good to see European movies that we scarcely see," said one of visitors, in the cinema. The festival succeeded the last year's festival.

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

Reviewing a comic book "New York New York"

Homosexuality is not crime, it just happens

How many people would think homosexuality positively? People's views seem to be getting better but, there are many people who think it is a crime or fault. Homosexuality is rejected, and thought to be negative in Korea. Films or books on homosexuality is banned according to Juvenile Protection Act.

There are many comics dealing with homosexuality, but most of them are called *Yaoi*. *Yaoi* is a genre dealing with homosexuals but just cute guys starring in stories, never taking homosexuals seriously. However, a comic book named "New York New York" is a story about two young men who fall in love with each other. It surely deals with homosexuality but not *Yaoi*, just a love story between two lovers, showing how the society looks on them and how they get through difficulties.

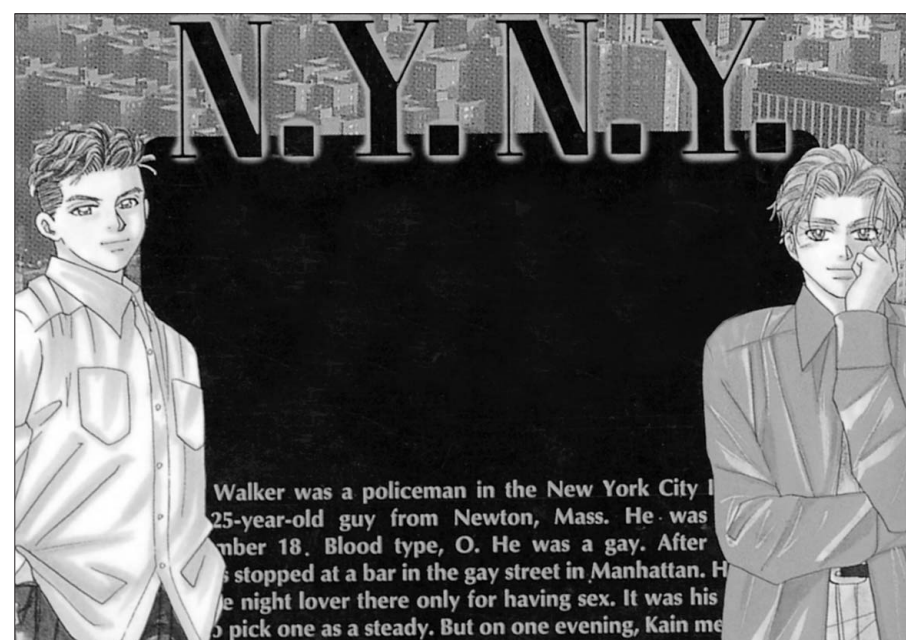
When a man loves a man

The theme of "New York New York" may be unfamiliar to readers but, whoever starts to read, they even forget their genders that both of them were men.

Kain and Mel are the heroes of the story. Kain Walker lived in New York as a police officer, hiding the fact that he was a gay. One night, he went to a gay bar, as usual, where he met his forever partner, Mel Frederics, fortunately. This was destiny, they got to fall in love and needed each other. Their faithful love story begins this way. Kain had both parents but Frederics' both parents had died when he was little. He had spent unfortunate days during the childhood so he was afraid to have a family. But by meeting Kain, Mel got to dream of having a family. Kain cared his misfortunes in his childhood and Mel loves him with sacrifice.

What other people think of them

Kain got to know that he was a homosexual when he was 18 years old. He could not believe it, hid from his friends and he got to hate himself. The truth of being



homosexual made them confused and in despair. Since then, he could not come out because even himself did not accept the fact that he was a homosexual. Kain's co-workers did not know the fact that he was a gay. He was afraid to tell anyone the fact, so even his family did not recognize it. Mel also did not come out to other people.

Kain and Mel got to cohabitate in a house but he introduced Mel as a friend to everyone. However, introducing his partner as a friend meant ignoring the being of Mel as a lover. Mel tried to understand because he did not want Kain to be in trouble. But Kain got to feel sorry for him and know how deeply he loves Mel. Then he finally made up his mind to tell the truth.

But it happened as he expected. When Kain said to his mother that he had someone whom he wanted to interact and that the person was a man, she lost her words. After that she treated him coldly and that made Mel nervous if Kain's parents would not accept them. They had to overcome such a barrier and make her understand them.

him at first as he just could not believe the fact. When friends get to know one's truth, they will be confused and not know what to do. But, in this case, even it takes a long time, they have to try to understand and care for him. On the other hand, his senior officer, Brian, understood him. He even attended in their wedding. These different sights on the two lovers made them get through hard times.

It is just a love story

This comic is known as a puppy love story, a genre of comics that deals with love stories, not *Yaoi*, even though its subject is homosexuality, because the story contains all factors that can be seen in common love stories and in the real world.

Kain has got a wild and tough character. On the other hand, Mel is generous and self-sacrificing. Their contrastive characters go well and they know how to care for each other. Mel believed and forgave him, although Kain went out with somebody else. And it is just a love story same as other fictions because it shows jealousy, forgiveness, belief, sacrifice and so on that we can see in other love stories or plain lovers in the real world. It comes to us so normally that people do not get to feel uncomfortable with it.

The author is looking at Kain and Mel with warm approving eyes, showing their pure love and emotions. Homosexuality is not different from the love between bisexuals. Only the gender matters but other things are same. There are more homosexuals who are waiting to be understood in our society than the society expects. The society cannot ignore the shadow of sadness of homosexuals.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Analyzing the progressive information centers in universities

Discussion alive in another library

“Most college students are afraid of student movements and they think social science is a boring thing. They hardly take part in academic societies because the curriculums are tedious and difficult to learn. Instead, we study TOEIC or TOEFL. It is a more valuable thing to do.” One of students, Cho Hye-ree (FE-01), in HUFS said about the student movements and societies in universities these days.

Students are more concerned with getting their jobs rather than finding interests in the society. As a result, the student movements have retrogressed and the societies became smaller. The campus culture has disappeared and debating culture on society has become absent. Some students got to establish a progressive information center, which is a library for students to take part in the societies and to make debating culture be reborn.

A progressive information center is a library

A progressive information center is a library that contains social science books such as women, politics, economics, ideology. Its purpose is to discuss progressive issues actively among university students. It does not only provide various kinds of social science books but also provides a place where students can debate progressive issues freely. It is a place that collect progressive materials, restore and reproduce them. They are also open to everyone so that users do not have to be university students.

The library was first established in Korea University in 1993. Korea University students got to put some books on the shelves in the students lounge voluntarily. Finally they changed it into a progressive information center as a way of “Information Movement”, which aims to own jointly progressive information in public. The movement making progressive information centers spread over universities-Ewha, Sungkyunkwan, Kyunghee, HUFS and Seoul University, where other libraries were established. They wanted to inform to public that they should be familiar with social science and that, anybody can learn it. Also they wanted to make it a place that progressive ideology was continuously born. The library holds a debating lounge for students who have meetings with societies.



Lee So-jung / The Argus

The progressive center in the Student Hall of HUFS works for active discussion.

In addition they can borrow books from the libraries. Students can get and prepare many information for their social activities or student movements.

Libraries have many difficulties

Despite those advantages, the libraries have difficulties in management. They are in lack of spaces, money and people. Most libraries were established by student councils without sufficient spaces. For example, when the library in HUFS was established in 1995, it even didn't have a place to store books. The books had to be put in the 50 boxes placed on the passage in front of Model UN at that time. The fine room for the library was managed to settle on the first floor of Students Hall in Imun campus in 1999. “All of HUFSSans maybe lack space. But especially in our case, we need lots of spaces as we store books.” The Academics Director of the library in HUFS, Park Yong-kyu (DP-99), pointed out the biggest problem of the center.

Mostly the libraries are managed by students' autonomy fund and money from the managers of libraries but they cannot get any support from school. Moreover as students in college careless for social problems, the number of members at societies is decreasing. Therefore, with the less interests on societies, the less people know the presence of progressive

information center. Only students who know the existence of the library make use of them and register as a member. In the library at HUFS, about 2500 books are stored but only 10 students are managing the library.

Members and managers in libraries communicated actively at the beginning of the movement. But the number of members decreased and their curriculums for seminars and lectures became standardized. They have a difficulty in reproducing the sources of social science. “Even older students who have considerable knowledge of social science do not teach to younger students effectively. So the students who are operating the libraries cannot reproduce and develop curriculums.” the director added.

Libraries should obtain the independence

Most libraries make efforts to activate the progressive information center movement. Most libraries are managed by student autonomy fund or money from students but still they are short on money. “Actually the libraries should not get money from students who want to register as a member,” said Park, “however, they get membership fees from members.” he added. In case of HUFS, people who want to be members have to pay the membership, 5,000 won, or donate 3 books to the library. Likewise the progressive information center in HUFS try

to find its way to settle down in school by their own efforts.

They are planning other programs that general students can have interests on the libraries. In Korea University, they sponsor book fairs, meetings with the author and film festivals. They invite the author of famous book who gives a speech to students so that students can meet with the author. In addition, they showed the films that were banned to be shown in Korea, and they talked about the censorship on movies. In case of HUFS, they had a book fair on “5.18 Gwangju Civil Protest” and the books were sold.

All of progressive information centers should try to fight its way back to settle down in universities like those cases. Especially the library in HUFS needs to create its own style as a library. As there are more students who study foreign languages it should invent curriculums on foreign languages. In fact, most users are from department of social science or societies in other departments. To make this movement bigger, more concerns from students are needed. Although the library is major in social science part, they need more curriculums on languages so that more students will register as a member of the library.

Steady concerns are needed

These days university students got to pay attention to their own future, looking for better-paying stable jobs, instead of thinking about the future of our society. Progressive information centers are essential to gather more students to societies and establish discussion culture in campus. Also the library can supplement deficits of center libraries in universities. Managers can hear the members' needs more directly and make their needs met, as students in progressive centers manage by themselves.

Despite those advantages, it is a matter for regret that the libraries are unknown to students. Efforts and concerns of both libraries and students are needed and the libraries should be paid more attention continuously.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday

“Music is good remedy to all human anguish”

If you listen to the MBC FM Yun Sang's Music Salon on Monday morning at 10 a.m., you can meet a man who kicks the week merrily with a colorful repertoire saying “Buon Giorno”. The man is a music critic, vocalist and columnist, Jang Il-bum (R-87).

Anybody who loves classical music has heard his name once at least. Jang Il-bum has planned and presided a lot of concerts such as “Concert for Teenagers,” “Sunday Afternoon Concert for Families in Art Sonje” and “Rodin Gallery Concert”. We can listen to his voice on the air - KBS 1 FM's Evening Classic, KBS

2TV's Classic Odyssey and TBS FM. We can also read his critical essays on music in magazines “Auditorium” and Internet site “Yezawa.com” The Argus had dated with the “Evangelist of Music”, Jang Il-bum to talk about his passionate life filled with music and his HUFSSan days.

The reporter wondered why he attended HUFS that did not have Art College. Jang said that HUFS provided a lot of opportunities to develop his cultural and artistic capacities getting access to various foreign cultures at HUFS. When he began to study Russian for the first time, Jang found himself absorbed in Russian music, literature and ballet and be fascinated by richness and depth of Russian cultural heritage. He played an active part in a Russian theatrical club, folk dance club of Russian department and sang folk songs at HUFS International Cultural Festival in his early school days. Jang said he broadened his understanding on European cultures by taking courses of France, Korean and English literatures. In addition, he went to Dongari “Concert in Thursday” in order to satisfy his interests in different kinds of music.

While visiting Russia for taking language courses, Jang Il-bum was auditioned at Moscow Chaikovskii Academy of Music by chance. The teacher who was tested him said that he must be a singer. Jang had not decided whether he became a critic or musician yet. He made his mind up to be a vocalist in Moscow. Upon returning to Korea in 1993, Jang became a reporter of “Auditorium”, a magazine for classical music. He had opportunities to meet many people both hear and abroad where cover classical music concerts and festivals. After three years as a reporter, he returned to enroll in the Moscow Chaikovskii Academy of Music in 1996. During his study in Moscow, Jang Il-bum introduced Russian music to Korea on radio programs and Weekly Donga.

Thanks to the “Sunday Afternoon Concert for Families in Art Sonje” from July 1999 to June 2001, Jang Il-bum became a celebrity. Under specific themes, he endeared his audience with his witty comments about composers and their episodes to present music from diverse genres-classic, pop, jazz, tango, chansons etc. His fresh approach to MCing concerts creating tremendous response.

“Concerts at art gallery in the U.S and Europe are very popular. Ordinary People found classical music so boring and hard to understand. So, I want to enable them to enjoy its beauty.”

You can meet Jang Il-bum doing his usual show in “Rodin Gallery Concert” on Thursdays at 7 p.m twice a month. “I cannot imagine my life without music. Music reflects human instinct and it seems like good remedy to all human anguish” At this time of day, autumn leaves are falling on the streets and yellow ginkgo leaves carpet on school campus, let's listen to the 3rd Movement of Brahms Symphony No. 3, or the 3rd Movement of Rachmaninov Symphony No. 2. You may find yourself as enriched as him filled with love for art and music.



Jang Il-bum (R-87)

Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

By Kwon Hye-mi
Associate Editor of International Section



Sketch

World touched by fingertips



Lee So-jung / The Argus

“I can appreciate the sculpture by touch.”

People are banned to touch art works to preserve them, instead they can only “look” at them. But, if people, who are blind, want to “look” at them, how can they appreciate art works?

The blind can only see the world with their hands, feeling the touch of things. They have a difficulty in appreciating art works, such as paintings and sculptures. However, they got to be able to see them in Korean Culture and Art Foundation Gallery in Daehangno, on Nov. 28.

When the visitors entered the gallery, there was a work, named “Spectrum of Fragrance”, on the wall. People gathered in front of it, touching it and smelling the fragrance of seasons that the artist expressed. The blind children were looking at the world by their fingertips and noses. They were students of Hanvit Blind Children School and came with their family and the teachers

of the school. When the blind children were appreciating the works, the teachers or families were helping them to do. Their efforts to see the sculptures were so touching and beautiful. A girl was reading loudly the braille on the floor which explained about a sculpture. She was reading it at a fast speed and seemed to read brailles well. A teacher was explaining to his students, “This is his head and these are legs,” with his hand on the pupil's hand, touching the sculpture.

They were reading out brailles, what was written in the explanations of works. They read and touched them with the ambition to see the world. They could not feel even the being of lights, because they did not react to the flashes of camera. As children who had lost their light really wanted to “see” them, their parents helped them to do. Anyone who was in the gallery could feel the enthusiasm for the world eager to see it.



Lee So-jung / The Argus

The girl is reading out the braille.

The works displayed were specially reproduced by 18 artists for this exhibition. The exhibition will continue to Dec. 9.

By Lee So-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

Human Rights Concert



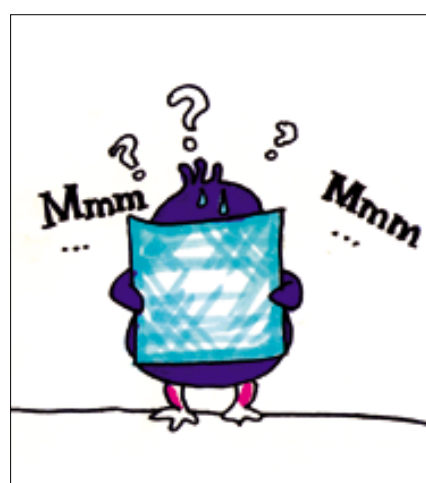
CHAFS

CHAT + HUFS

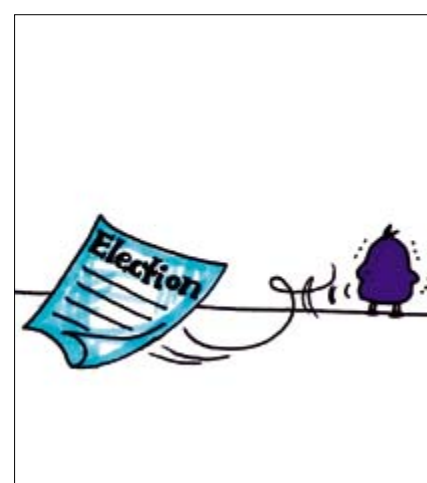
Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus



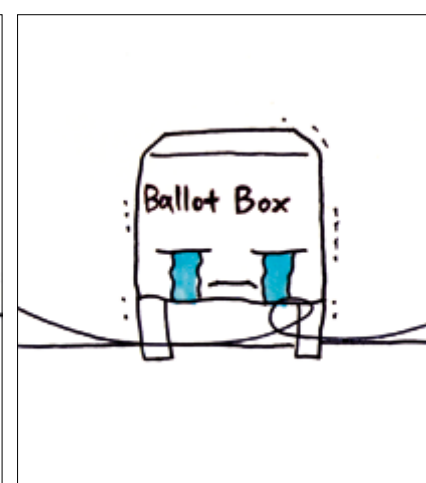
Please, read this.
We are in the team NO.X.



Election?



I don't care.
It's cold.



I feel very chilly, too.