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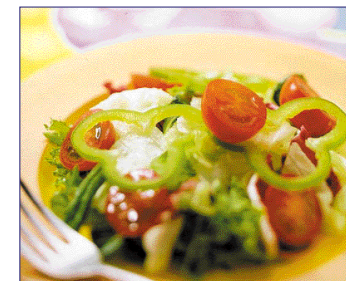
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Students stuck in tuition hike

The negotiations for tuition fees ran into difficulties. Now, the tuition fees budget in 2002 was made public so that HUFSSans could see the money on deposit just as expenses were raised 6.8%.

This was agreed after 6 negotiation meetings of the Tuition Fee Arrangement Committee (TFAC) held between January 24th to February 18th. This is a favourable outcome in comparison with the 9.8% raise in 2000 and the 7% raise in 2001. But students blamed HUFSS officials for increased expenses for three consecutive years.

Officials denounced and hid the reality of the budget by transferring only 50 billion from school funds. The negotiation for agreement on a fixed budget for tuition fees was originated in The Committee on Adjustment of Tuition Fee (CATF) on January 4th for the first time. Then, the school authority clarified their attitude that they would increase the tuition around 12.1%.

After ten days, there were two hot issues and a second meeting of CATF was held. One hot issue was the making public the proceedings of a conference and this issue was resolved by an agreement that such conferences will be open to the public. The other was the organizing of TFAC. This point didn't come to settlement easily because of differences of opinion.

Therefore the students' side insisted that school authorities should be heading the organization of TFAC. This issue was only one among 32



Some students have a rally against raise of tuition fees.

items of understanding. They added that a one-sided report about tuition fees from school authorities was not reasonable.

Accordingly, they emphasized the organizing of TFAC. A meeting of the board of the trustees was held upon request of school authorities. All constituent members agreed on organizing TFAC. But they merely discussed the freshmen tuition without bringing up the investigation of a temporary draft budget in 2002.

And TFAC announced a statement

which included their opinions and ideas on February 18th. They argued that they should lower from high percentage dependence of tuition fees to average percentage dependence of tuition fees. They carried their point that school authority should surely arrange plan to increase earnings by transferring.

And they added that school authority should prepare substantial scheme to improve structure of financial affairs. The last was they emphasized Government should

stick to increase educational finances of 6% by considering GNP.

Most HUFSSans resisted the school authority's attitude on receipt of the news about the 6.8% raise of tuition fees. Because the school didn't lift a hand to increase money transferred and depended only on tuition fees obtained from students. The results of negotiations are expected while the Government stated its position that they will try to control the raising of school fees to the highest level.

By Lee So-jeong / The Argus

Contributory enrollment still debated

Concerning the introduction of the contributory enrollment system recently suggested by Finance and Economy Minister Jin Nyum and KDI (Korea Development Institute), Lee Sang-joo, the deputy prime minister of Education and Human Resources Development firmly showed his opposition to the system.

Finance and Economy Minister Jin Nyum said at a press conference on Feb. 14th, "It is desirable that the government put the university in charge of selecting rights on the assumption that fairness and transparency will be secured, rather than interfere with the permission of college admissions through contribution." Also, "For example, while many universities including Harvard University and Wharton School grant a honorary degree to someone making a contribution,

Stanford University does not give this type of award. With the Education Ministry making over selecting rights to the university, they only supervise universities," he added.

KDI also insisted that it be advisable for the government to gradually permit the "admission-through-contribution" system by setting a satisfactory standard for securing enough finances in the last report, "Vision 2011" which presents policy plans of each field ten years from now.

However, Education Deputy Prime Minister Lee Sang-joo made his resistance clear about special college admissions for descendants of donors, saying the system runs against the public sentiment because it puts emphasis on the ability of the students' parents or grandparents, rather than themselves. Also he said,

"Although most of private universities are conscientious, if a contributory enrollment system is permitted, nobody can control this type of "financed" admissions."

In the meantime, in relation to this, a majority of constitutional scholars view the controversial system as consistent with the Constitution, a survey showed. The survey heating up the issue even more. According to the survey, 12 of the 16 scholars, or 75 percent, said they believed a contributory enrollment system was in accordance with the Constitution.

While pros and cons are sharply standing face to face with the introduction of the contributory enrollment system, the results are being watched with keen interest.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

New chief director inaugurated

"HUFSS is now confronting the biggest crisis since the opening of the university. I'll do my best to revive HUFSS."

An ex-president of Korea Univ. Hong Il-sik elected recently to chief director of HUFSS had his inauguration ceremony in a lecture room of the Faculty Office Building II on Feb. 19th. Chief director Hong also said that he hoped all of HUFSSans would be up for a historical task, namely, restoring this university again. He continuously emphasized that members would first have to accept the upper hand of morality. He has served on the newly formed Board of Directors of HUFSS. Chief director Hong graduated from the department of Korean language and literature of Korea Univ. and was president of Korea Univ. from 1994 to 1999.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Half of world languages facing risk of disappearing

How many languages exist around the world? Approximately 6700 languages are spoken on the surface of the earth.

But United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) announced that half of the world languages were facing the risk of dying out.

The UNESCO is preparing to investigate for protecting the intangible heritage of humanity and preserving cultural diversity for the second time on International Mother Language Day, February 21.

According to a report of UNESCO, "Atlas of the World Languages in Danger of Disappearing", the most serious regions are U.S.A and Australia. Especially in Australia, hundreds of aborigines' languages became extinct because of vectors for governance.

In America, less than 150 languages survived among hundreds of American Indians' languages which they had used until Europeans emigrated.

In Asian, fourteen languages are not used nearly among twenty three local languages of Thailand because

Chinese is widely spoken. Also many languages are in the moment of crisis of extinct in Africa, Central and South America, France, Scandinavia and North Russia.

Now, it's still used in total some 2000 languages in Asia Pacific area including Papua New Guinea with 820 kinds of language.

In Japan and Canada, the campaign is being conducted for contributing to language's revival. Norway, Switzerland and India try to keep the diversity of language by governmental policies.

Therefore the UNESCO is conducting studies into some of the most endangered language groups. It is said that each language represents a conceptual universe, a dazzling and complex array of sounds and emotions, associations and symbols, representations of movement and time.

The UNESCO invites Member States, in this regard, to translate this atlas into as many of their countries' spoken languages as possible.

By Kim Hong-ran / The Argus

OT. workshop, carefully organized than last year

The 2002 orientation workshop of Imun Campus was held in Hyundai Family Town in Sokcho, from the 20th to the 22nd of February. Approximately 2400 people participated and this number is larger than the past year's.

Generally, the whole situation was much better than the last year's orientation workshop and it was well organized. Freshmen had the opportunity to get to know new students of other Departments, as the

program helped them to meet other students from each college.

The most noticeable thing about the orientation workshop was that the Female Students Committee prepared a special monitoring event for preventing any possible sexual violence. Sexual violence is something which is not properly known to the freshmen, so volunteers of each department explained it in detail and each group included "No sexual violence" in their own room

regulations.

The new students of this year could eat each meal without spending much time getting to the hall. In addition, the packed lunches were better.

In the general meeting, each president of the Student Council was introduced and there were programs containing messages of stopping the pulling up resistance fee as soon as possible.

Many students enjoyed the

orientation workshop and Ryu Young-dae (S-01) said, "I was pleased to see my juniors because they really seemed to enjoy it very much and they made good harmony with the undergraduates."

However, the schedule was not kept as punctual as it should have been and the event hall for the whole meeting was pretty small so that the freshmen had to watch the stage uncomfortably.

By Lee Joo-hyun / The Argus



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Editorial

Anti-U.S. with cause

Before and during the U.S. President George W. Bush's visit to South Korea, there were sporadic but ceaseless protest rallies. The American Chamber of Commerce in downtown Seoul was occupied on the 18th by about 30 students from Hanchongnyeon, or the Federation of Korean University Student Councils. They protested a range of military and economic issues associated with Bush's visit to South Korea. On the 20th, about 5,000 protesters, representing some 600 civic groups, gathered in front of Jong-myo in downtown Seoul to protest Bush's visit to South Korea and his hard-line policy toward North Korea. Such a series of demonstrations shows apparent anti-U.S. or Bush sentiments in Korea.

While Bush's visit and the U.S.-South Korea Summit ended smoothly, Koreans' anti-U.S. sentiment still remains. The direct cause for Koreans' wreaking their anger on Bush's visit was his labeling the North as part of the "axis of evil". That made Koreans afraid of the outbreak of war and scattered their aspirations for a reunification, dashing ice water on the budding detente. Their anger, however, did not burst on the scene. Bush's "axis of evil" statement only aroused a dormant sentiment against the U.S. and made people come out into the street to protest against Bush's visit.

Since the 1945 Liberation (of Korea), South Korea and the U.S. have kept a close relationship with each other. In the Korean war, the U.S. entered the war on the side of South Korea and provided economical aids with the war-devastated country. Most Koreans put their trust in the U.S. as a blood alliance and preserver of their lives. Even the Korean government treated the concept of anti-Americanism as a taboo like leftism or communism. Therefore, anti-Americanism subsisted only among student activists and some progressive intellectuals averting people's eyes and evading the net of national surveillance.

With the 5.18 Gwangju Civil Protest, however, people came to harbor suspicions about the true character of the U.S. Because it was revealed that the commander of the ROK-U.S. permitted the Korean government to throw a battalion into the suppression of 5.18 demonstrators. Even then U.S. President Jimmy Carter stated on CNN that they gave priority to security helpful to their national interests rather than to human rights of the allied nation. Since then, the anti-U.S. sentiment began to come into view in public and it became rooted that the U.S. was not any more an allied nation but an enemy who was immersed in hegemony. The incendiary case of Busan U.S. Information Service in 1982 proved people began to display their antagonism against the U.S.

In spite of Koreans' angry voices, however, the U.S. has not offered their sincere apology. Today's situation is the same as in the past. Since evidence of the massacre of South Korean civilians by U.S. troops in the Korean War such as "Nogun-ri incident" was brought out, the U.S. government is not even trying to apologize. On the contrary, they are deliberately ignoring documentary evidence and survivors' voices.

Aside from historical blame, there are unsolved problems between the two countries at present. Many civilian activists have been already working to revise the unequal Korea-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). But the U.S. is not likely to listen to these voices carefully in disregard of the violation of victims' human rights. In addition, with the advent of neo-liberalism, the pressure on opening a domestic market brought about complaints from people from various strata of society. During Bush's visit, farmers participated in the anti-U.S. rallies clamoring against the influx of American rice. And college lecturers demanded that the U.S. withdraw the compulsion to open an educational market at a news conference.

Like the above, today the anti-U.S. sentiment is deeply rooted and begins to spread throughout the Korean public. Nevertheless, if the Bush administration is not taking this anti-American mood seriously and keeps regarding it as a just passing phenomenon, they are obviously misjudging it. They should know that this anti-Americanism is not a blind hatred. The target of criticism is not the American public but the haughty attitude and unilateral diplomatic policy of the U.S. administration. It is still not too late. Whether anti-Americanism melts away or not depends on Washington's thoughtful policy from now on.

Interview with a KBS 9 news anchor, Kim Jong-jin

Confidence in myself realizes dream

Many students of HUFs want to work at the press and meet Kim Jong Jin, who is an anchor for the KBS 9 o'clock news, called a flower of broadcasting. He graduated from HUFs and majored in Dutch. And the Argus met him to ask of everything related to him.

He entered HUFs, uncertain of his future dream as most university students are. When he studied English through AFKN news, he could be known the reporter's job. And he had the passion for activities of reporters gathering news materials.

He saw that Choi Dong-ho was awarded a prize that is given to alumnus who brought glory to HUFs. Choi Dong-ho was the reporter of KBS then and Kim determined to become a reporter of broadcasting station. After watching a ceremony of awarding a prize, he started a concrete preparation for becoming a reporter.

He studied English very hard and got qualifications for membership of Interpretation Society of HUFs. He was in charge of the head of public relations. Kim said, "I think the activities at the society in HUFs helped me to realize my dream." He had chances to meet many foreign real reporters as a chief of the society. So he was vividly aware of the essence of the reporting profession.

He added that HUFs gave him lots of help in many ways. First, it is important for applicant of broadcasting station to master foreign languages for cultivating sense of terms and of writing. Second, HUFs provides the students with surroundings to broaden international outlook and to have international mind. Finally, he liked liberal atmospheres to look at the international affairs in HUFs campus.

He passed the examination of KBS and Korea Herald but he preferred to work at broadcasting station. So he joined KBS as a reporter and tried to lose himself in work.

Finally, he grasped an opportunity to prove his abilities.

When Gulf War broke out in 1991, he volunteered as a special correspondent of Israel where there were not anything to eat for Korean. But he achieved his duty bringing live broadcasting from the war scenes and news about war to TV viewers. Owing to that experience, peers of station and viewers recognized him of his quality as a reporter.

He also accomplished his real dream of gathering firsthand hot news. Furthermore, his actions for an Israeli correspondent were highly evaluated. So he got an opportunity to be an anchor because his name and face were well known through his activities as a reporter. While looking upon the past, he agreed that he had had very good chances for his young age.

Kim said that anchor should complete voice that bears powerful charisma to appeal news and be a master of correct pronunciation. Besides he mentioned the importance of the capacity for writing out scripts with accurate wording for news and impartiality for transmitting objective news to all persons.

It was a good point for him to make confident impression. As KBS is a public station, his image well matched with the standards of KBS that pursue fair news in company with sense of security. They were why he was appointed the main anchor.

But he exerted all possible efforts to stand high above the others. For example, he played an active part in anchor from news program weekend and collected news materials as a reporter for news on weekdays for 5 years.

As a result, he could hold the anchor for the 9 o'clock news and keeps on his efforts even now. The Argus calling on him, he was watching three news programs and some newspapers were set on his desk. He told



KBS

The Argus reporters that he was preparing for the 9 o'clock news.

He has always striven to access red-hot news to open his eyes and ears throughout every mass media, because he needs to be proficient at catching a hold of focus of each case. Maybe, without his sincereness, he would only read sentences like an announcer.

At that point, Kim gave vent to his pent-up feelings and opinions about Korean anchors. He explained that "anchor" was originally from the U.S. and it, however, has been degenerated by the natural features of Korea.

So they have partial rights for editing news and appointing personnel management. It is said that an anchor plays a key role to compose news program. Such a perfect system, however, has not been completely permitted in reality.

In addition, he pointed out the prematurely aged aspect on TV networks in Korea. It is

impossible for a skillful anchor to extend the life span of anchor. He also added that becoming a reporter would cost him a great deal of trouble without plain mentality and sense of duty as a reporter.

He said that the presses should carry out many interchanges. But, actually, the interchanges among broadcasting stations are not accomplished briskly. So he hoped to interchange high-quality human resources softly.

He was confident that he could spread his dream through KBS. He made an earnest request to HUFs for struggling to attain each goal. He stressed that the most important thing in life is to believe our dream and ourselves.

By Lee So-jeong

Associate Editor of News Section

Dear Readers

The Argus reshuffled its staff positions for the new semester. Newly appointed Editor-in-Chief is Kam Eun-jin (E-00). Educational consultant is Hong Joo-hee (EE-99).

Two Associate Editors have been promoted to the position of Editors. They are Kim Jae-hyuk (E-00); Editor of News Section and Kwon Hye-mi (E-00); Editor of International Section.

Four reporters have been also promoted to the positions of Associate Editors. They are Lee So-jeong (R-01) and Ha Kyung-hwan (E-01); Associate Editors of News Section, Lee Joo-hyun (S-01); Associate Editor of Theory&Critique Section, and Lee So-jeung (FE-01); Associate Editor of Cultural Section.

Two Cub-reporters Who were recruited through an examination in September, 2001 have become full-fledged members of The Argus, also have been promoted to Reporters. They are Kim Yu-kyung (G-01); Reporter of National Section and Kim Hong-ran (S-01); Reporter of International Section.

The whole staff of the Argus thanks for your readership and encouragement. We will do our best to make the highest campus English newspaper in Korea.

From the Faculty Lounge

Freshmen, try hard to pick up star

As a member of the faculty body of HUFs, I would like to extend my warmest welcome to you, newcomers on campus. Even though it is an annual event, meeting you gives us lots of joy anew because you add freshness to our university as freshmen, a label dubbing you, imply. I suppose by now you are very excited to think that you are about to begin your college life.

As I recall earlier days of my college life, my peers and I spent much of our time in participating in extracurricular activities, such as joining discussion groups and sports clubs, and a makguli party on a mountain not so far from campus, and so on. Participating in a variety of activities does not necessarily mean that we did not spend due amount of time studying our subjects.

To tell the truth, however, the subjects that were offered us during the first year did not interest us much. They were roughly the same as those that were taught nowadays, namely philosophy, physics, astronomy, Korean and foreign languages, history, etc. Contrary to the university policy which required us to take such balanced diet, I rather wanted to allocate most of my time to the major subject courses, most of which were not offered until the second year.

What resulted was poor grades on most

subjects I took, which really shocked me and let me think over what the university really was and how I had to live my university life. So by the end of the first year I made up my mind to spend much more time on meeting class requirements. The result was very satisfactory: A's or B's on most subjects.

In the light of my experience as described above, I would like to suggest that you pinpoint a star in the sky and do your best to pick it up before graduating from college. You would complain that I am asking you to do the impossible. That's true; it is impossible to pick up a star in the sky. Now let me be more realistic for you to follow my suggestion.

Suppose the star symbolizes a collection of your objectives, for example, passing a highly competitive government-sponsored examination, obtaining a certificate of competency in information technology, which you want to achieve while studying for four years at this university. Hopefully those objectives are some subsets of the values you would like to pursue in your lifetime. That is, achieving them would contribute to attaining higher goals, such as improved personal competitiveness, social status, well-being, happiness, and so on.

What I would like to stress is that it is very important for you to set goals and objectives

and to try hard to achieve them. Without setting goals and objectives, you would row your boat without knowing where you were heading for. They will provide you with a sense of direction; they help you design the means to achieving them; they provide you with measures with which you can compare progress towards achieving them; and above all, they increase the probability of their achievement.

When setting goals and objectives, it is advised that you select something challenging enough to induce your efforts. If they are deemed to be very easy to achieve, they no longer become a motivator for you to work harder. Once your goals and objectives are set, then find the ways that will contribute to achieving them. Good command of English, outstanding skill in handling information technology, strong body and sound mind, moreover excellent achievement in your major field of study appear to be main targets you have to focus on achieving. I hope those means are the right ones for you to pick up the star you pinpointed earlier.

Kim Myoung-soo

A Professor of Public Administration and Policy

Letter to The Argus

Our opinions openly expressed

Bush visited Seoul for 2 days. Right after the 9.11 terror, President Bush assumed hard line policy toward the countries which he has named as a hostile nations. And few weeks ago, he named those countries as the "axis of evil".

As the unification of North and South Korea is our an unfulfilled desire, the fact that Bush had named North Korea as the "axis of evil" will obstruct peace between the North and South. In South Korea, because of Bush's speech, most of the Koreans protested Bush's visit. This means lots of Koreans are quite hostile about Bush's visit.

Because of this reason Bush didn't show strong hostility about North Korea. But during his visit, his basic view of North Korea wasn't changed. Why is North Korea one of the countries that should always be pinpointed in this way?

During his visit to Seoul, there were a couple of political success between the US

and South Korea. The main thing is that Mr. Bush and President Kim agreed to do their best to promote friendly relations between Korea and the U.S. And Bush gave his word to support President Kim's Sunshine Policy toward North Korea. Also he wanted to solve problems between North and South Korea by discourse. Even though his visit to Korea looked successful we can't ignore the fact that the relations between Korea and the U.S. are subordinated.

As I'm a Korean and intelligent person, I don't want to just criticize but try to support their successful result so that there will be more advancement between the U.S. and Korea. But we shouldn't pass over that we have to insist on our opinion in the relationship between powerful countries.

Kim Jung-joo (A-98)

In preparation for 2002 World Cup, care for the handicapped is necessary

Now the eyes of the world focuses on the 2002 Korea Japan World Cup. And this festival that has significant meanings toward world peace is also important to our country because, through this international game, we can show the world our real nature.

They can discover our economic, social and cultural aspects. To be sure, the 2002 Korea Japan World Cup is a festival for all nations. But at this point, I want to ask one thing of the two countries, Korea, Japan. Are we really convinced that we are doing our best to make the World Cup an international festival for all?

I think that the answer is maybe 'No'. It is sure that all kinds of people will come to us during the World Cup. And that includes the handicapped (physically challenged) who are

expecting to participate fully.

But we can hardly find accommodations for the handicapped! A train map for the blind is not found anywhere!

According to research, the handicapped cannot see the game in the World Cup stadium if the people in front of them stand up. The place where the handicapped watch the game is not high enough!

All of the people will want to enjoy themselves together for the period of the World Cup. Therefore, Korean and Japan, don't forget this and do your best making the World Cup truly an international festival for all of the people.

Ryu Jong-sun (E-00)

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Analyzing problems on screening test for majors in English Division

Students lament one-sided notification of school authorities

Students' protests followed the short notice screening test to determine majors within the English Department. This academic unit is divided into three majors: English Literature, Linguistics and Interpretation & Translation. Many students called the English Department Office to complain about the situation.

The major issue of the complaint was that students did not agree with the method of arbitrarily assigning the students into their various majors. A demonstration was staged in front of the English Department Office of the 2nd floor of the Administration Building. But the Chairman of the English Department didn't answer the phone and he refused to defend or explain the reasons to the students.

Many students voiced their complaints

The English majors wrote numerous articles airing their complaints and opinions about the decisions. These were posted on internet bulletin boards giving access and participation to a wider online community. Accordingly, the President of the Student Council of the English Department wrote an article in order to sooth the students' chaotic feelings.

So Kang Sinho (E-00), the President of the Student Council of the English Department met the Dean of the College of Occidental Languages to ask for a resolution to this troubled issue. However, it was the last day that this man was to be Dean of the College of Occidental Languages. So Kang listened to what he advised.

The Dean said that he would think about the situation of the students. But, he did not state a suggested method of settlement. Kang was at quite a loss about what to do because he was responsible for finding a solution.

There are two major points to the complaints: the items of official announcement and the apparent standard for the screening test, and the way the students majors were assigned.

The screening test for selecting the majors was put in force in these ways: the examination marks during four semesters and interviewing. There were problems in connection with the official announcement



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

This is the office of English Division. The results of screening test were on the bulletin board next to the door.

for interviewing test. The problems which students complained of and screening test itself hold were compressed into 2 points.

Delay of the official announcement need to be improved

First, the items of official announcement and the apparent standard for the screening test and which selected students' majors were previously not expressed. Students knew nothing for interviewing in advance because they got the news about the schedule of the interview test just a few days before the tests were held.

So students who stayed the provinces and went abroad had to return in a hurry. Owing to the delay of the official announcement, students couldn't prepare sufficiently for the test. Moreover, although students knew they were taking an interview examination, they couldn't do anything according to their schedule.

Standard of screening test ought to be more clear

In addition, the basis of applying students' scores were reported just before the choice

examination. And many students hadn't listened to lessons related their desired majors during the previous 2 years. However, listening to a course of lectures had a principal influence on deciding students' majors.

Administrative affairs should be consistent

Going back to the past, a briefing session for examination about majors was held at the beginning of October in 2000. Then, an assistant instructor had said that dividing the department would be enforced when students would be sophomores. After that statement was published, there were many student protests against of this official announcement.

After that, another official announcement was given. It said that the assistant instructor's saying was a kind of mistake. Students were also confused because of this happening.

But it included concrete articles in its own way even though this statement changed former opinion. Because of this articles were written about the requirement of students

listening to classes in order to determine their future majors.

Students want an apology from the school authority

Second, was the attitude of school authority. After the results were announced, most of the students questioned the standards and computations that were used to decide their majors. An additional screening test was conducted once more by reason of many students' protests and complaints. Mistakes were found in the computation of scores.

However, the school authority didn't apologize mistakes and delayed the official announcement. Students thought that these problems were caused for the convenience of school authority.

Kang said, "I'm aware of my responsibility for this trouble because of my late interests for this item." He added that he felt sorry that each representative didn't argue about screening for majors and that everything related to this happening was practiced dogmatically.

School should consider students first of all

It is the first time that such an operation has been performed in the Department of English and it was bound to meet trouble. But school authorities should prepare in advance for such operations. For example, more chances could be given to freshmen so that they could listen to lessons in their desired majors.

And the items of official announcement about apparent standards and an exact day for taking an examination in relation to screening should be announced to HUFSSans with enough time to plan. Above all, the school authority should fulfill administrative affairs not merely for their own convenience but with real passion for HUFSSans' growth.

By Lee So-jeong
Associate Editor of News Section

Now, no one is surprised at this, and they only rage. CATF (The Committee on Adjustment of Tuition Fee) that was held during last vacation was stopped, confirming only both sides' positions. Actually, many HUFSSans expected that this CATF would be able to draw 'a desirable result' with construction of TFAC (The Tuition Fee Arrangement Committee). However, the tuition fee of 2001 was up 7 percent to 2119000 won, and that of 2002 is going to up 6.8 percent.

Up to now, the negotiation on adjustment of tuition fees has mainly been led by school authorities. That is, the students couldn't help staring fixedly at school authorities' behaviors. They only presented tuition fees that were calculated by their own criteria. This is why the students distrust the authorities.

The role of the above-mentioned TFAC was a key issue in this CATF. We still remember 32 mutual agreements between GSC and school authorities. One of the agreements is the formation of TFAC. This committee was created to help bring about a reasonable appropriation of tuition fees. Therefore, we expected a different result compared with that of last time.

But school authorities have repeated their former behavior, being indifferent to the construction of TFAC. They unilaterally raised tuition fees 12.1 percent and afterwards lowered the rate of raise to 6.8 percent. That is, in fact, a trick they have used regularly. However, school authorities should not ridicule the students any more. It only causes the students to be estranged from school.

In addition, the problems on the money transferred from the foundation and the returning rate of tuition fee were also no improvement over the last time. These two chronic diseases are connected directly with sound finances which are important factors in deciding tuition fees. Actually, the amount of the money transferred from the foundation at our university is incredibly low

compared with other universities. Nevertheless, school authorities still don't enlarge the scale of the transferred money, and only raise tuition fees. Such an insincere attitude, just as it was, gives the students a further burden.

The financial structure needs immediate improvement. In the case of our foundation, it is a well-known fact that live assets were secured considerably. But, unfortunately, most of that is not buildings or a deposit but land, forests and fields. Namely, giving consideration to such a undesirable conditions, school authorities ought to convert our few profitable assets into high-profitable ones. They will, of course, have to diversify the sources of the university's income and strengthen liquidity of funds. And each administration should reduce unnecessary budget items.

Also we'd like to urge the government to hold out for the securing of educational finance of 6 percent. Unlike other OECD member nations, our government gives very little money to the universities. Especially, private universities are more poorly supported. We judge that it's a kind of evasion of responsibility. Definitely the government's policy should be revised toward reducing the students' burden to a minimum by expanding continuous educational financing. Therefore, the promise will have to be kept as soon as possible.

Equality is an important concept. At least, it is the concept that never should be missed in the field of education. However, too much tuition fee is driving many students off of the campus again. We think we ought to say that school authorities should have decided tuition fees more democratically.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

An unsolved problem

Dear HUFSSans

Dream did not come true



Kang Duck-soo

When I was a student, I had a dream. Reading poems by Robert Frost, I imagined myself to be a great poet. Young people would be crowded to listen to a new poetic message to a troublesome world. Such an imagination would have thrilled me.

Once I was an active member of the circle of literature. But soon I realized that I did not have a poetic talent. I had already gone too far into worldly cares. Such words as success, fame, money were my main themes of that time.

It was thought a romantic adventure for a

poor student to make a living by pens. I could not but giving up the dream of being a poet.

Instead, I fostered another dream to be a journalist. The journalist seemed to live up to social justice and firm principle. I imagined myself to be a Korean "Lester" or Walter Cronkite.

I passed an employment examination to one of the major newspapers. But I withdrew myself out of the list of final interviewees. The day before the date of the interview I came to the conclusion that the way, "trodden" and "traveled", was not for me.

Finally I decided to keep on going to study my major, Russian. That time it was nearly foolish because there was no perspective in the future with that major.

But I thought at least in 10 years a specialist in Russia would be very needed. The time will come when we should open the door not only to Russia(that time Soviet Union) but to socialist countries.

Then who would take over the mission of normalizing relations with them? This way would be highly risky. But I thought it was worthwhile taking a risk.

I accepted the reality as a fate. To study

Russian was not a dream, but an inevitable fate. I had not asked to myself any more, "what should I do with the knowledge of Russian?"

Since then I had studied hard. No one could understand, "Why?" Sometimes I was questioned seriously why studying so hard, then just smiled or simply replied, "my fate."

When I was a student, I never dreamt of being a linguist. And professorship looked an untouchable profession. Only I saved the slightest space of time to study Russian. I just believed if I would be fully equipped with sufficient knowledge of Russian, the future would be for me.

So I intentionally made myself isolated from friends of the department. I was even thought an eccentric. But I didn't mind because I enjoyed myself in studying Russian as my fate.

After graduating the University, the first chance unexpectedly came. The government introduced a governmental scholarship for outstanding students in various disciplines. It guaranteed the study abroad five years without financial concerns.

At that time it was just a privilege to go abroad. Study in America? What a fantasy it

was! It was considered simply more than honor. People thought it was more privileged and honored than passing governmental examinations.

Now I am studying as a linguist and teaching as a professor. A dream of being a poet did not come true. A dream for a journalist was not realized, either.

However, Frost's message is still alive in myself: "I took the one less traveled by, And that has made all the difference." I never had a dream for a linguist and professor.

As I chose Russian language as the major, I took the one of roads, untrodden and untraveled. Then I was never skeptical about my choice. I believed my choice of Russian was the fate, not a dream.

By Kang Duck-soo
The writer is Professor of the department of Russian

Reporter's Note

Foreigners still under injustice in Korea

Incheon Jung-gu ward office announced to develop the whole Seon-lin dong to China town. When the reporter came to China town, "Pae-ru" which stood dignified in entrance of welcomed the reporter.

It is sure that the whole Seon-lin dong had been a foothold of Chinese emigrants. Now there are a lot of Chinese emigrants who manage to subsist by working hardly. So Deciding to cover China-town, the reporter expected to be able to experience fresh exotic culture.

However, the real scenery of China had

great gap with my imagination- prosperous and active view which had watched at Chinese movies.

Even though a large number of Chinese emigrants are living there, it was too small and poor village. Only some chinese restaurants, stores, school and old Chinese style buildings distinguished it from common Korean village.

When the reporter was disappointed, suddenly one man came to the reporter and sighed out Chinese emigrants' pitiful circumstances. Although his nationality is

China, he was born and grew up in Korea. But it is difficult for him to live under the present system. He kept on talking their sorrows to live as a stranger in Korea. He was so deplorable that expressed his regret strongly.

Sun Shun-tzu, the manager of "Ja-kum-seong" said that something not related to China such as Korean restaurants and PC room ruined an exotic atmosphere and our own character.

The Jung-gu ward office has to try preserving and accelerating Chinese identity

and uniqueness.

Strictly speaking, there had not been perfect China town in Korea. On the purpose of having a fine view of China town of Seonlin-dong, the government must have open-minded to Chinese emigrants primarily and set up some supporting policies to help them.

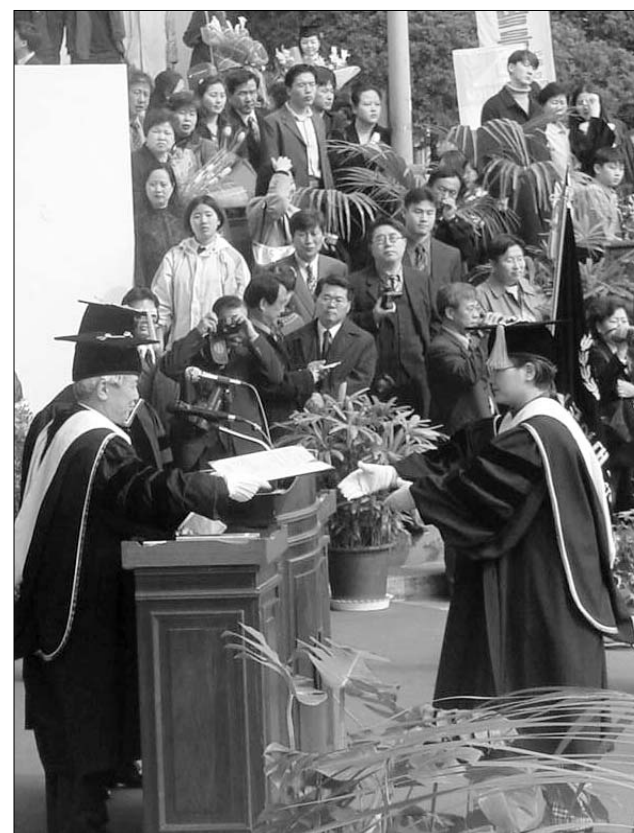
By Kim Hong-ran
Reporter of International Section

Notice Board

The Wangsan GSC is going to demonstrate against raise of tuition fees by postponing payment of tuition fees till March 29th. And they will gather students to organize some groups which will struggle for preventing raise of tuition fees.

The orientation workshop for freshmen of Wangsan campus will be held in Osaek Greenyard Hotel and Freyaresort of Sokcho from March 1st to 3rd. It is said that the total theme of this party is "our department, our college, our Wangsan".

The Expanded Management Committee was held on February 26th under the host of Imun GSC. They discussed a fight for higher wages and wrote out draft resolution of struggling for raise of tuition fees. And they also announced a statement for supporting joint strike of labor unions in the government corporations.



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

A graduate is receiving a doctorate at open theater on Feb. 27th.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

What a singer left us

The dance singer Yoo Seung-joon, who has been called a "dancing machine" has traded in his Korean passport for an American one, which shocked many Koreans. Mr. Yoo's decision popped up after he declared to carry out his allegiance last year. Actually, he was classified by the Defense Ministry as a public service agent. He had also been scheduled to start his service beginning in April.

Therefore, the aftereffect is really serious. According to now Korea's military draft law, as long as a Korean man with permanent resident status in foreign countries becomes a naturalized citizen elsewhere, he automatically loses his Korean citizenship and is exempt from military service in Korea.

Mr. Yoo's behavior, of course, has no legal problem. However, his case is different from that of Oh Tae-yang, a Buddhist, who refused to enlist in the army. In a statement released on the day he was supposed to enter the boot camp, Mr. Oh said he was seeking generosity on a conscientious objector. That is, while Mr. Oh has been refusing to be conscripted into the army in accordance with his belief, Mr. Yoo has evaded his allegiance.

Here, we think that we don't have to comment on his attitude as a public man. But there are some points to ponder. Mr. Yoo broke his promise to serve in the Korean military. He said last year, "I will follow the nation's judgment" as regards military service, adding that he would do his best to carry out the duties of a Korean. Consequently, he told a lie to us.

Second, what we should not miss is a sense of alienation that many other young draft-aged men in this country might feel. Many of them who heard about Mr. Yoo's decision responded that they envied him for his luck. We can understand their envies enough. It seems likely that such cynical comments with sighs words, "Those lucky kids evade military service through their parents' influence."

Mr. Yoo has also been criticized for having made use of his motherland as the place only for moneymaking. It is no doubt that his motherland has made him a young millionaire. According to a daily newspaper, he signed a two-year exclusive recording contract with YBM Seoul Records for two albums last year and was paid 3.7 billion won. In addition, he earned 2.2 billion won through performing some commercials in 2000. What we mean is not anyone who earns lots of money should unconditionally join the army. At least, Mr. Yoo should have showed gratitude for his success to his mother country.

We cannot help being embarrassed by such behaviors. Actually, has he been leading eradication of drug and an antismoking campaign for last some years? So many people have complemented Mr. Yoo on not only his remarkable singing ability but his public activities. Therefore, when we heard Mr. Yoo said in a statement released, "Though I am an American citizen on paper, I am still a Korean at heart." Now we cannot but have disagreeable impression on him.

Mr. Yoo is now the center of a new debate after he was denied entry to South Korea. On one anti-Yoo website, thousands of critical messages about the singer and the ministry have already been posted. Those who criticized the singer accused him of deceiving his fans and not being honest about his motivation for acquiring U.S. citizenship. Immigration authorities said they denied Mr. Yoo's entry because they judged he had acquired U.S. citizenship to avoid military service in Korea.

But some legal experts criticized the Justice Ministry for banning an individual who poses no danger to society. They insisted that it could have room for the violation of human rights. However, we'd like to ask them, "Who takes the responsibility for the influence?" If Mr. Yoo's entry had been admitted, that would have hurt other young draft-aged men again. It is an unavoidable truth.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Editor of News Section

Visiting Sillim-dong, a "Mecca" of all sorts of exams

What makes people devote their energy to qualifying exams?

Recently, the Government have increased the number of qualified persons for practicing law and public accounting. The ministry of Justice announced that this year they would qualify 1,000 persons as lawyers. Also, 1,014 applicants passed the 36th exam for a CPA(certified public accountant). And Lawyers and CPAs express their strong disapproval of the policy, pointing out that it causes serious unemployment problems. Despite their outcries, the number of candidate is rising rapidly, and competition becoming more fierce.

On the evening of Feb. 8th, "Sillim-dong", Kwanak-gu. This place is called a Mecca for people studying all sorts of state exams and qualifying exams.

At twilight, students walk into an institute from young students to the middle aged one by one. Some people look tired in shabby clothes and with disheveled hair; some seem energetic with neat appearance. The temperature might be bitterly cold outside, but the classrooms and lobbies of the institute are sweltering. The propane heaters in the classrooms are part of the reason, but most of the heat is generated by the throngs of students crowded in the place. It has grown very late, but the street is lit up with the institutes' electric signs.

Yu-min, a made-up name 24, has prepared for the bar examination for two years. She did not major in law, but she thought the prospects in her major field were discouraging. Sang-jae, a made up name 27, has studied for one year to be a CPA. After his graduation, he did not get a suitable job. So he has sought some qualification. They said the same thing that the increasing number of successful candidates motivated them to take the exams. A teacher of an academy also said "Owing to the rising number of success, the more students are preparing for the exams. It is prevalent among students regardless of the college majors."

With the increase in the number of the successful candidates, more candidates for the exams have been gathering in Sillim-



Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

A district in Sillim-dong, kwanak-gu, crammed with institutes and candidates for exams.

dong. So many educational institutes and even restaurant businesses are thriving. On the other hand, CPAs and lawyers denouncing the current situation, saying that the increasing supply give rise to the unemployment problem. They say that this year lots of CPAs have failed in employment exam, to put it concretely, the Bank of Korea failed 53 CPAs on its written exam, Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation picked only 4 out of 160 CPAs. And a candidate admitted to the bar also failed to join a security corporation. So the CPAs and lawyers have been pressuring the government to change the policy.

But candidates have no sympathy for the successful candidates' complaint. Yu-min said that this is just lawyers' egoistic efforts to protect their vested right. She added that

lawyers had lived in wealth and honor, and merely entering the law has granted too much. So she gave her approval to the government's plan. Sang-jae said "I also support the plan. It will improve the quality of services. So far people received badly poor services."

Ha Young-jae, a teacher of the international law in Sillim-dong, commented that he gave blanket consent to the policy, because Korean service market would enter into competition with other countries. And the existing examination system that can be characterized as "Once you get it, you get everything," would weaken our competitive position in the world market. And he added, "Now, the qualifications don't make all go well. After getting the qualification, you should keep up with your efforts, that is, you

have to find your own field."

But what makes more people devote their energy to the qualifications? Tae-rim, a fictitious name 25, who will take the first bar examination this March said, "I know the situation, and I don't make preparation for the rosy future, but actually since I have had nothing to do, so out of sheer necessity, I'm here, in sillim-dong." Dong-min, a fictitious name 27, who is studying to be an accountants, also mentioned, "I know very well that the qualification doesn't give many advantages, but the have-nots anyway. It's just for a better job."

Ha explained "Our nation has small population; the domestic industry is small in scale and in addition, businesses have been so falling off that college graduates have been facing a very tight job market. So many students have made preparations for the qualifications. However, most of the young people awaked up from the illusion of "once you get it, you get everything," which the older generation enjoyed. So if they fail the exam once or twice, they give it up soon. However, even now a few older people still have a deep attachment to the bar exam."

Many people making preparations for the exams has become a social problem. The step the Government took has brought some changes, but the root of the problem lied in a stringent job market. To meet the growing supply of labor to the limited job market, the economic problems should be fixed first.

A man who asked not to be named says with a sigh, "I graduated from a university with a good grade, but I didn't get a job. So I'm here in Sillim-dong. I'm aware of the fact that lawyers are facing with cutthroat competition, but first I want to pass the exam for a job."

The report caught a sight of his back- he was walking with a heavy step.

By Kim Yu-kyung
Reporter of National Section

President Bush meets anti and pro-U.S. rallies in Seoul

From February 19th through the 21st, U.S. president George W. Bush visited Korea. With his visit, lots of anti-U.S. rallies and pro-U.S. gatherings were held throughout the nation.

Some civic groups protested against the visit. On the 18th, 28 activists from Hanchongnyon, a radical student group, occupied an office of the American Chamber of Commerce to protest Bush's visit.

Also, leaders of religious, academic and civic groups announced the "700 people's peace declaration". "The U.S. has no justification for expanding the war against terrorism to the Korean peninsula, and we strongly urge the Bush administration to withdraw its hard-line policy toward North Korea." they said in the statement.

On the 14th, a large scale rally was also held in Chong Myo in downtown Seoul.

Thousands people participated in this campaign including laborers, farmers and students. They said, "We request that Washington drop its hard-line plan toward North Korea and we also object to the expansion of the war."

But other organizations attracted citizens' attention by rolling out the red carpet for the American leader.

About 1,000 members of the Free Citizens' Alliance of Korea gathered in front of the USFK (United States Forces Korea) base in Yongsan to say welcome to President Bush.

Near the base, the Korean Veterans Association also held a pro- U.S. campaign in front of the War Memorial of Korea.

By Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

Election law cannot keep up with digital age

The Internet newspaper OhmyNews (OhmyNews.com) was banned from interviewing presidential hopefuls by the NEC (National Election Commission). The NEC prohibited Noh Mu-hyun, a presidential aspirant in the ruling MDP (Millennium Democratic Party) from appearing on a live panel debate on the news website Ohmynews.com. And in a similar case, it also blocked Kim Guen-tae, another ruling party presidential hopeful, from appearing on another Internet newspaper.

The national watchdog has stuck its opinion that the appearance of presidential contenders on internet video panel discussions violates the election law, as internet firms are not categorized as news media outlets.

In opposition to the NEC, the Ohmynews said, "The laws governing digital politics are still stuck in the analogue past." And the citizens' Action network, a civic group, also made a statement that the Government had to change the law quickly to keep pace with the demands of the times.

But the National Election Commission reannounced that they didn't permit the internet media's single online discussion.

In relation to this controversy, a forum was held by the Journalists' Association of Korea. A professor Sung Nak-in said, "The internet newspaper Ohmynews.com has to become an official media outlet so that it can acquire the rights they are now claiming." He added that the National Assembly should try to revise the laws which don't keep up with the times.

Sung commented "If the internet sites become official media, this will diminish the

key merit of the sites. Ohmynews, for example, is popular and influential because it is open and every citizen can be a reporter for the site. Once it is recognized as a media agency, it will become just another press company regulated by the government."

But Jung un-hyun, the head editor of the Ohmynews.com, said "We have petitioned the Constitution Court to be recognized as a media outlet, and that petition was accepted this morning."

By National Section / The Argus

Shot On Spot



On January 8th, members of the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy held a meeting. They denounced that the national assembly was negligent in its duties, and demanded for establishing a law restricting high interest.

Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

The national campaign for eradication of crimes by U.S. Troops in Korea



Protecting Korean citizens' human rights from U.S. Troops

United States Forces in Korea (USFK) has caused over 100,000 cases of criminal acts against the Korean people since 1945. Nevertheless, Korean courts have only judged around 4% of the crimes. In most other cases, U.S. soldiers who committed crimes were released without punishment," said Ko You-Kyung, the secretary of the National Campaign for Eradication of Crimes by U.S. Troops in Korea.

This organization was formed on October 26, 1993. It aims at researching and investigating the crimes committed by U.S. troops, and eradicating such crimes. And this civic group also works for the revision of SOFA toward an agreement that guarantees equal rights between the U.S. and South Korea.

Demanding the U.S soldiers' apology for their continual crimes, this society has held assemblies every Friday in front of the Yong-san U.S. base since December 28, 1994. These rallies have played an important role in disclosing many crimes. And this civic group also receives reports

of crimes committed by the U.S. soldiers, works for compensation through legal means. And it investigates all the reported crimes, over 100,000 committed by the USFK since 1945.

And for the more fundamental measures, members of this organization have petitioned the government for the revision of the SOFA. Supported by professors and lawyers, they released a book which explains easily about the SOFA. She said, "We expected people to be more aware of the problems of the SOFA through this book."

About the report on relocation of the Yongsan base, the secretary said, "I think it's a trick into building 20 eight-story apartment units for its troops on its military base in Yong-san, downtown in Seoul." She also added, "It is impossible to move the military base because the Korean government doesn't have the capacity to offer alternative land and cover the relocation costs. People could remember that the negotiation, held for the relocation of the Yong-san base in June 1993, was

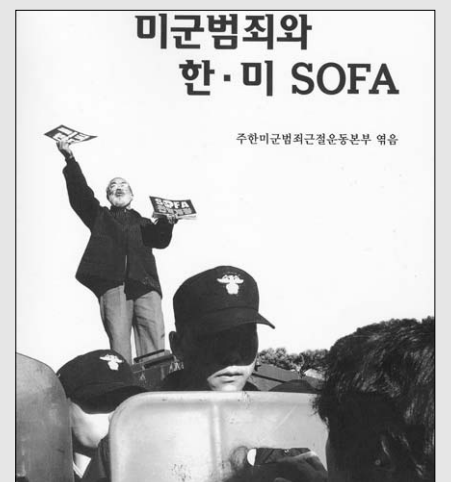
suspended due to the budget problem." She appealed that it was necessary to reduce the size of U.S. Forces in Korea.

On February 1, 2002, this group opened the 357th meeting with some university students and citizens. It demanded the U.S. compensate for the Chun Dong-rock's mishap. Shocked by electricity, Chun Dong-rock had to amputate his legs and arms. The U.S. troop's carelessness caused the accident, but they didn't make up for the injury.

And this organization also objects the president Bush's visit to Korea.

Ko You-kyung said, "University students are intellectuals; therefore, they need to give continuous thoughts to social problems, and keep it in mind that we are living with the weak."

A member of this organization mentioned that they were not only referring to the victims of crimes committed by the U.S. troops, but talking about the human rights of all Korean citizens and that they were important issues that could no longer be pushed aside.



This book was issued by this organization.

Tel: 02-774-1211
Homepage: http://usacrime.or.kr

By Kim Yu-kyung
Reporter of National Section

On Foreign Streets Reporting Chian-town in Incheon

Once prospered, now desolate town

You may know Chinese immigrants have built up their own communities around the world. Korea is no exception. Actually, there are some Chinese schools in Myeong dong, Yeon-hee dong in Seoul and Seon-lin dong in Incheon. Especially Seon-lin dong among other places has many interesting views. Incheon was spontaneously formed with Incheon harbor's being opened in 1883 and became five thousand pyong (about 16,529m²) of the free-trade zone for merchants of the Qing Dynasty sitting over the whole area of Seon-lin dong hillside. Now, it is not the same as the zenith of prosperity in the past. But about two hundred Chinese immigrants are living there and keep up with their own culture.

As soon as you get off subway at the Incheon station, you can see strange and Chinese large gate. The gate is called "Pae-ru". Recently Incheon city announced the plan to develop Seon-lin dong as a formal China-town and so Weihai City in China donated that gate. That gate was made by a lot of chinese painters and sculptors, its design and atmosphere is real Chinese. "Pae-ru" was erected beside Incheon Station, and the Weol-mi gas station and would mark itself as a most charming sight.

When you walk along the China town Avenue for half an hour you can be surprised at Chinese two-story houses. The houses are painted in red, and many Chinese objects of craftwork hang from the ceiling. When you

look at these splendid houses at first sight you may regard them as simple houses but they are Chinese restaurant. Right about there is the place where original "Ja-jang-myeon" was born. About one hundred years ago many Chinese restaurants were appeared for the first time and have flourished for generations. Huang Ko-shieh, the chef of Ja-kum-seong said the proprietor succeeded to his father's occupation for three generations and lots of people came there to taste delicious Chinese food from all over the country. Sun Shun-tzu, the manager of Ja-kum-seong said Incheon City must try to bring prosperity to the whole Seon-lin dong to make a true China-town. For example, although the whole Seon-lin dong is famous as a China-town, there are not sufficient parking places for many visitors' cars.

When you turn right and go up the hill you will see the oldest Chinese building among all existing structure. The building is Kong-hwa-chun, the Chinese restaurant closed now but you can experience the peculiar Chinese building style.

And if you pass this avenue you can see the office of Chinese Immigrants Association, Jung-san School and Bok-rae-chun. The place of Jung-san school was originally consulate of Qing China in 1884 but nowadays this place is the school that the students living in the vicinity of Seon-lin dong attend. In the opposite side of the school there is Bok-rae-chun that have sold

"Kong-gal-bbang", the chinese bread the inside of which is empty, other Chinese cookies, alcoholic drinks and dishes used in religious services for about one hundred years. If you take a quick look at this shop you may feel it is a small and worthless shop but it has a long history. Yoo Seo-ji, the shop keeper said that all Chinese cookies are made by Kok Hae-ok, her husband, and that Chinese drinks are brought in China directly. Mr. Kok's grandfather opened the shop in early 1900 and Mr. Kok attends closely to his trade these days.

It is never easy to live as a Chinese immigrant in Korea. For instance, if a Chinese immigrant wants to have his own car, it is necessary to provide two Korean guarantees. Like this, the Korean administrative system for foreigners still has irrationality. So many Chinese immigrants complained of living problems and some left Korea. Under the present condition to constitute China town actively is indeed important. Until now all over Seon-lin dong is not a perfect China-town because there are only a few Chinese style buildings and their worn-out figures speak for decline. So, although many Chinese immigrants are living there, the circumstance around there is a little gloomy and desolate. From now Incheon City must improve this avenue to a place for an exotic atmosphere deliberately. Let's look forward to a wonderful China Town.



Kim Hye-mi/The Argus

By Kim Hong-ran
Reporter of International Section

Analyzing Korean instruction for foreign students

Korean deserves more attention

For some years a lot of university students go abroad to take intensive language learning courses. The highest number is that of students who want to study English. On the contrary there are not a few foreign students who want to study Korean in Korea. You might think there are only a few students who come to Korea but experts say that the demand for studying Korean has been increased. In fact there are many people in China who want to learn Korean. Korean was newly adopted as the second foreign language in Australia. Then let's look into the real state of Korean instruction for foreign students.

Some universities in Korea have foreign language training and testing institutes and educate foreigners who want to study Korean. HUFs has the Foreign Language Training and Testing Center (FLTTC). Not only HUFs but also some universities like Seoul, Yonsei, Korea, Sokang, Kyunghee, Paichai, Chonnam University and so forth run Korean language courses for foreign students.

However, there is no national institute to train the foreign students. Then there are many websites that provide Korean learning programs which students can study by themselves. Unfortunately these sites are not plentiful and most sites only give their information explained in English. It is difficult to find a website for East Asian,

Japanese, Chinese etc.

You might think Korean is in a low demand so the Korean education system is not concrete and organized. But it's not true. Heo Yong, a professor of the Department of Korean Education in HUFs said the Korean teaching system is exceedingly methodical. Korean language education uses practicing conversation and out of Korea the education puts its focus on reading books about one's own major like Korean Studies.

For example FLTTC uses various new teaching methods and operates a total six steps; each step has ten weeks. And it develops continuously books and games which make students learn grammar and vocabulary in each step more easily and with enjoyment. And various Korean linguistic associations have a lot of conferences and seminars on Korean as a foreign language. And also there is the test which can evaluate one's own reading and writing ability in Korean, the Korean Proficiency Test. The Korea Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation supervises this test. It is carried out once a year and is used for the standard of entrance and graduation to complete the education course.

The most important problem the shortage of instructors who teach Korean. In order to educate the Korean for foreign students smoothly, the teacher must be familiar with the foreign culture, so it is better to employ a

person who has lived in foreign nations. But finding people to meet these standards is difficult and if there is a qualified person, it is uncertain that they would want to get this job. It doesn't go smoothly to execute feedback between an institute and a connected department. Namely it is somewhat difficult for the students of the Department of Korean Education to visit a class at an institute.

Indifference of the government and each university is another problem, too. Even though there is not high demand for Korean as foreign language, it is distressing that there is no one official Korean teaching institute run by government. Several specialists who regard it as lamentable tried to build up private institute authorized by the government like the U.K. case but it is not sure that this can happen.

Also the apathy of each university is considerable. There are many universities which have a Korean teaching institute, and Kyunghee University has a widely known one at that. Kyunghee University gives full support to many fields in Korean instruction. It promotes its language courses and programs to overseas Universities which have Korean Studies classes. But other University have no extraordinary support.

Probably you have little background knowledge about Korean instruction as a foreign language. Though now the demand

for Korean is low, specialists look out on the prosperity of Korean. For instance many Chinese want to learn Korean to get a job in a Korean company because they can get a good salary.

And a new trend, Korean entertainers, are gaining in enormous public favor in Taiwan and China. This helps increase the number of foreign fans who want to study to communicate with them. Meanwhile as previously stated Korean language is the second foreign language in Australia and the Korean Studies chair is newly established in Portugal and Spain. In order to develop a Korean teaching method, it is good that lots of associations try to continue various research studies of Korean as a foreign language.

To establish the institute run by the government is ideal way, too. Above all things, we have to be concerned about Korean instruction as a foreign language and watch continuously to be able to accomplish good education. We should not overlook some foreign students who want to know Korea and to study Korean.

By Kim Hong-ran
Reporter of International Section

Foreign students talk about Korean instruction



Kim Hye-mi/The Argus

The left is Morimoto, the right is Anna-Maria

Morimoto : About eighteen years ago, I took a plane from Japan to America by way of Seoul. Though it was in a very short time, I began to be concerned about Korea. One day I heard that Christianity in Korea has a better system than Japan so I sometimes used to take a trip to Korea. Finally in March last year I entered in this institute.

Anna-Maria : I am Swede but my mother and relatives on my mother's side are all Korean. Since originally I was concerned about language and I wanted to communicate with mother and relatives in Korean, I decided to study Korean.

R : Before you went to learn Korean in FLTTC, how did you study it?

M : There are a lot of Japanese institutes in Korea, but in Japan there are not many good Korean institutes. So I went to an institute run by Korean residents in Japan.

A : I had been ignorant of Korean. Although my mother is Korean, she had never taught Korean to me. But I majored in Korean Studies in Stockholm University, so I took Korean lecture inevitably.

R : There are many institutes in not only HUFs but also other universities. Then why did you decide to attend FLTTC?

M : After I left the company in March 10, I was looking around at various institutes. Other institutes had already started the

course, but only HUFs begin the course in early April. So I had no choice but to attend here.

A : Because I attend FLTTC as an interchange student, I could not help choosing another institute.

R : What do you think of the curriculum of FLTTC?

M : Even though I came to here by chance, I like the curriculum. I think language instruction should be accomplished by image and teachers here educate us with the image of the world. But I want to decrease the period of vacation a month because a visa, and have school in the afternoon.

A : I am satisfied with whole curriculum, I like that all students and teachers must speak only Korean in class, it is somewhat difficult and terrible but now it is much help to me. Teachers of each step are changed so I miss my former teacher a little.

R : After the daily class ends, what do you do generally?

M : I have lunch and take a nap. Then I go to the study room on the fifth floor, and study many things. I will read a paper on a subject after a few days, so I gather collected materials and research them these days.

A : I usually go the computer room, check my e-mail, do my homework with friends

and work at a part-time job.

R : How do you study Korean except for class by oneself?

M : Usually I read the newspaper but I have a few difficulties in words. So I look up words in an electronic dictionary.

A : I study Korean by an interesting method, by watching an entertainment program and a television serial drama, listening to Korean songs, singing the songs and I often go to a No-rae-bang. Especially I use an entertainment program for learning because most programs have superimposed captions.

R : After you have finished the course, what will you do in the future?

M : I will get a job in a Korean IT company. Actually Japan is still behind in the IT field compared with Korea. So I study hard and will prepare wonderful project.

A : Since I am an interchange student, I'll come back to Sweden soon. But I am getting familiar with Korean customs and culture. I like Korea. When I go home, I will communicate with my mother and relatives fluently in Korean.

By Kim Hong-ran
Reporter of International Section

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Ugly Olympics

2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games ended on February 25th. The Olympics is a global party for all human kind. It reaches beyond race, religion and nationality holding up an ideal which is unity for mankind and world peace through sports. However, the Salt Lake Games will be recorded as the Olympics stained with scandal, drug use, sluggish ticket sales and the specter of terrorism and the worst biased judgment in Olympic history.

This Olympics had a bad start. It has been revealed that the Salt Lake City Olympic Committee offered a bribe and convenience to 6 IOC members. This nearly deprived Salt Lake City of becoming the host city. However, the Olympics was held according to schedule due to pressure from the U.S. Fair play spirit was disappeared, too. Unfair refereeing seen as favoring U.S. athletes damaged many players. Russian strong protested against wrong refereeing of the Canadian referee on United States-Russia icehockey semifinal on 23rd and threatened to boycott in the closing ceremony. The partial result on the drug testing of cross-country skier Larisa Lazutina and figure skating kept going on so cold war antagonisms was revived in Russia.

Especially, Kim Dong-sung who was disqualified for blocking Anton Ohno's path in the men's 1,500 short-track speedskating, resulting in the gold medal being awarded to American Ohno instead. Following this event, a vicious mood grew in Korea and in other countries, and foreign news sources also criticized it. Even athletes who were in that competition said they couldn't understand the result. On the contrary, the U.S. press and media favored the U.S. athletes and were continually speaking up for them. NBC's "Tonight Show" which insulted Kim and Koreans incited Korean citizens' resentment. CNN and USA Today justified Ohnos' gold medal by reporting that he came close to being a victim of Kim's dirty play.

Because of these events, Korea showed that it has limited diplomatic skills in sports. After Russia and Japan protested strongly against the unfair decision, the IOC and the International Skating Union officially apologized. However, the Korea Olympic Delegation, which has 3 IOC members, appealed the case to the Court of Arbitration for Sports, but the application was rejected instantly because of lack of evidence. The reaction of Kim Un-yong, in particular, disappointed us. While the delegation held a press conference to express its strong will to protest against the corrupt decision and the possibility of boycotting the closing ceremony on the 22nd, Kim announced an opposite statement which said that he expected Korean athletes to participate in the closing ceremony to celebrate the end of a successful Olympics.

These games were just a home binge for Americans to create more anti-American hostility and not a global festival to contribute to building humanity and world peace. Too much commercialization of the Olympics has caused the event to lose the essential spirit of fair. The U.S. used the Salt Lake Olympics to mourn over the Sept.11 terrorism victims and to inspire patriotism by showing the torn Stars and Stripes in the opening ceremony. Billions of worldwide viewers got into a rage because the U.S. lorded the Olympics over visitors causing the event to be remembered in future years as the worst Olympics.

Athletic sportsmanship will be upheld through the Olympic oath, which states: "In the name of all competitors, I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams." This oath reminds us of the real ideal of the Olympic games. The Organizing Committee for Salt Lake City and some players like Anton Ohno should think what this states mean and what they do to acquire 33 medals.

By Kwon Hye-mi
Editor of International Section



Life at the University of Padua

Continuance vs change

Probably the most appropriate word to describe Italian Universities is flexibility. It seems to be very difficult to make a general statement. "Everything depends on where you study and what you study."

I am reading communication at Padua which is near Venice. It is a fairly small city and university life in Padua is obviously somewhat different from big cities like Rome, Milan and Venice. Small cities tend to have a friendly environment whilest nightlife in big cities is fabulous.

When students successfully complete their university courses, they earn a Bachelor's degree. However to finish their degree, they have to spend four years if they are law students, five years if they study engineering and six years for medicine. The time you have to spend depends on the subjects you do.

The academic year is divided flexibly, too. There are usually two semesters from October to January and from February to June. However there can be three terms in a year and sometimes only one semester for the whole year is possible. Moreover, the government has recently introduced a new educational system. Some universities have begun to adapt whereas some universities have not, so even more flexibility.

On the other hand, a campus university, i.e. one in which all the buildings are in the same area does not exist in Italy. The buildings are rather scattered because most Italian universities were not built in a short period of time. Many of them started in the 13th or 14th century and then gradually became a university. Italian universities tend to be traditional in this sense, and it is not difficult at all to see a lot of professors with an authoritative (and often authoritarian) tone and manner.

In some parts of Italy, nursery education is provided but it is expensive and parents have to pay a lot. Three years for kindergarten after nursery education is the norm and a lot

of children go through this program. All children must go to primary school (5 years) and middle school (3 years). High school (5 years) is not compulsory although most students do go to high school and then to university!

In Italy, students choose one main subject to study but at the same time they must also take classes in other subjects. Therefore it is common to see hundreds of students in one classroom whereas in the UK, only a few students fill the room. This is because Italian universities place emphasis on general subjects while UK universities give no particular importance to general subjects but to specialisation of subjects.

Entrance examinations are not required to get a place in universities except in the field of medicine. Instead, graduation is the real problem for students. According to the latest statistics, only 50% of the students pass graduation examinations and complete their degree.

Compared to US universities and UK universities Italian universities are less international. There are some students from Greece and Africa but not many. Perhaps Italian universities are not famous enough but all overseas students are welcome.

Italy is well-known for art and the fashion industry and there are many decent schools but most of them are private institutions and they are very expensive. Apart from art, design and fashion schools, universities are supported by the government so the students do not have to pay. Padua is a nice place to study and enjoy. Although things are a bit complicated because of the flexible educational system, there is a long history which started from 13th century. And I love both historical tradition and change.

By Chiara Calpiaz

The writer is Student majoring in communication at University of Padua

Reporter : What induced you to begin studying Korean?

T&C Tower - looking at scientific evidence of becoming a vegetarian

One man's meat is another's poison

Sit on the chair, look at the food that is in front of you, hold your chopsticks and pick up the food which will not harm your health.

Is there anything to eat?

A series of documentaries of a broadcasting station was telecasted at the beginning of this year.

The trendy movement of being a vegetarian is based on the documentaries and according to the broadcast, the wave has settled on the assumption that meat is a bad nutrition because animals tend to be grown in the artificial environment with animal feed, injected with harmful growth hormone and other chemicals are placed in order to raise the rate of production.

Therefore, in common sense, eating this kind of meat would not do good to our body.

However, it does not mean that meat by itself is harmful. In other words, meat of high quality is also regarded as a dangerous nutrient.



The trendy movement of vegetarianism is spreading widely throughout the Korean society. However, becoming an extreme vegetarian leaves a question mark.

Scientific evidence allows people to become vegetarians

Nowadays, many ordinary people think that being a vegetarian means becoming a healthy man and this is scientifically proved.

Dr. H. Irving Fisher of Belgium, Dr. J. Iolejko and Dr. V. Kipani of the University of Brussels carried out several investigations which were to discover the recovery time of weariness on both vegetarians and meat consumers.

They concluded that the vegetarians need less time to recover the normal heart rate and they tend to have more energy to release than non-vegetarians.

People usually think that sport players have to gain a certain amount of energy from meat but many experts say that they do not need any meat to get energy, but they need to consume fruits and vegetables. Many famous sports players such as Murray Rose and Bill Walten recommend the players to

become non-meat-eaters in order to get better records.

A lot of medical doctors insist that meat is a poisonous and accelerating aging product. For example "The Kirges" of the Eastern Russia only eat meat and their average life span is about fourties. However, "The Motamis" of Mexico and "The Hunjars" of Pakistan are popular vegetarians and they tend to live over 110 years.

When animals are killed, a huge amount of hormones are released throughout their blood streams and poisonous substances are produced during this process.

Humans eat the meat with full of superannuation and noxiousness chemicals and these things are quickly spread into the body, deranging cells and stimulating the central nerve system.

In addition, bilogists contend that the human body is constructed to be a vegetarian due to the developed sweat gland, the

digestive system, the total length of both small and large intestines and even the saliva gland.

For exmaple, the human intestines are about 13 times longer than the height, where the intestines of animals are only 3 times longer than their height.

Also, canine teeth of the human are well developed and the saliva glands produce ptialin to digest cereals.

Refutations against vegetarians

However, still many sceintific experts argue with vegetarians that meat consumption is essential.

At the beginning of the nineties, there was "The Dortor Lee Symdrome" in Korea and it pulled the number of meat eaters down. After several years some people who gave up their eatting habit of meat, ended with anaemia. "Eating meat would speed up aging process but people cannot get the essential

amino acids from vegetables or fruits," said a medical doctor from Catholic University.

The Oriental Medicine field also raises its voice. The head of "Hyundai Medical Centre" near Beomgye station claimed that there are many physical constitution types in the Oriental Medicine studies and each constitution type should follow their own method of eating, otherwise their health may be seriously damaged.

The physical constiuitions such as "Colonotonia" does not require any kind of meat at all and meat consumption may lead to Parkinson's disease.

However, the physical constitutions such as "Gastrotonia", "Pancreotonia" and "Cholecystotonia" require several kinds of meat. In these conditions not all the kinds of meat are needed because each meat possesses different substances and components. For example, a person with the "Pancreotonia" physical condition should eat beef and pork but not duck meat nor chicken.

The choice of food

The endless discussion of whether people should become vegetarians or eat meat product is gaining more attention from the ordinary people.

There are lots of theories supporting each side medically and scientifically. The bottom line is that it is very hard to say one is better than the other one or one is correct and the other one is wrong.

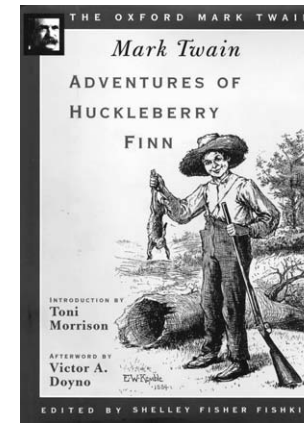
However, it is obvious that following the trend recklessly is not a correct behavior. The most important thing is that everyone should judge their own food and take the food which is the best for their health.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

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Adventures of Huckleberry Finn



This novel has been known as a children's storybook in Korea. It is, however, the novel for adults, which gives us the chance to think about the question of freedom, self, and humanity. Twain once said, "A classic is something that everybody wants to have read and nobody wants to read." Certainly this classic has been rarely read in Korea. I would recommend this book to students as the classic which they should read before graduation.

This novel contains three main themes. The first theme is Huck and Jim's adventures in their search for freedom. In the work Jim is actually running away from slavery, while Huck is escaping from his father Pap's abuse and Widow Douglass's "civilizing" efforts. We can see the tension between the individual and the society in their adventures. The Mississippi river, the great Mother Nature, becomes the background for Huck's initiation and their adventures.

The second theme is Huck's acceptance of Jim as a human being, not as a slave, and Twain's criticism of racial discourse and prejudices. The raft serves them as the refuge where they can build a "community of humanity." On the raft Huck overcomes the racial prejudices of American society and realizes that Jim is not just a runaway slave, but a human being like him. The third theme is Twain's satire of the towns and the people along the river. The episodes from chapter 17 to chapter 32 vividly portray the cruelty, violence and inhumanity of shore people through the Grangerford-Shepherdson feud, Colonel Sherburn's murder of Boggs, the King and the Duke. His satire and criticism of shore life shows us what human beings are and, simultaneously, provides us with the insight into the question how human beings should live.

The language of this book might be very challenging to Korean students because it is very colloquial. However, we should know that it is another achievement of Mark Twain's because it showed for the first time in American literary history how spoken language could be a wonderful literary language. If we try hard to understand it, I think it is not so difficult to enjoy the spoken English in the novel.

In the novel Twain truly teaches us through humor, but, as he said, his humor does not professedly teach and preach, but it does both. Ernest Hemingway once said, "all modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called Huckleberry Finn ... It's the best book we've had. All American writing comes from that." If we read it, we will realize that this book is really great and Hemingway is not exaggerating its value. It also give us the chance to understand America and American culture more deeply.

Sung Kyung-jun

The writer is Professor of English Division

BULLETIN

February

Invited Lecture of Tiziano Rossi, a well-known poet

Organized by Department of Italian of Hufs and Italian Cultural Institute.
3rd of March (Thursday) at 10 pm.
The lecture will be held in Faculty Center, 2nd floor.
To get more information call 961-4212 or 796-0634

Seminar of Oehakyeon

Comparative and interpretative criticism on classical literature.
It started at the beginning of February and it will be held until the end of March.
Literary work such as "Othello" and "Merchant of Venice" of Shakespeare and these will be focused as well.
To get more information call 961-4639

Quiz Quiz!

Send your answers to theargus@hammail.net until 20th of March. A prize will be awarded determining by lot. All the answers are in the No.364 of The Argus

①			③			
				④		⑤
	②		③			
④					⑤	
	⑥					

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- The negotiation, held for the relocation of the Yong-san base in June 1993, was suspended due to the _____ problem.
- What's the name of the test which evaluate Korean proficiency of foreign students?
A: _____
- Where did Kim Jong-jin KBS 9 anchor graduate from? A: _____
- This system is still established to protect local movie industries in England, first. But the system is maintained in Italy, Pakistan, Brazil and South Korea. What is it called?
A: screen _____
- What is the family name of the lecturer who was interviewed by Theory & Critique Section of The Argus this month? A: _____
- Who is the author of "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"? A: _____

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- In Russia, women were called as _____, which was to abase them.
- The film, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" is included in _____ genre.
- As soon as you get off subway at the In-cheon station, you can see strange and Chinese large _____ called "Paeru"
- What does "CPA" stand for? Certified _____ Accountant
- Where is a dance singer, Yoo Seungjun, now? A: _____



Neo-file

CQ, Quotient to measure real charisma

What is the general impression of this word, "Charisma"? Without any doubt, people normally imagines automatically a politician with the art of conversation, an entertainer with full of popularity, and people who are able to control others. However, these images are biased in a way and the real image of "Charisma" has settled in the ordinary people's mind with preoccupation.

The "real" charisma is associated with diverse concepts such as sociability in a particular society, confidence within a group, ways of behaving in a society, and this may be measured and expressed with a new quotient called "Charisma Quotient", the CQ.

Professor Jeiconger, the head of "The Leadership Institute of University of Southern California", actually devised this quotient recently.

The expert of the University in the U.S. insists that people should possess three factors in common in order to improve and utilize their own charisma. The first factor is to exhibit a vision which is able to enhance both oneself and others. Providing trust and technical knowledge is the second factor, and ability to persuade other people in order to get their support is the last factor.

According to the expert, a person with a high CQ does not get embarrassed during the difficult times but act fully rationally.

Also, that kind of people provide a proper way of solving a problem, do not criticize others' mistakes in public and when they would like to point out the mistakes they do it very carefully with suggesting valuable solutions.

The measuring method of the CQ is subdivided into areas such as spontaneity, integrity and pertinacity. These areas make an accurate diagnosis of measuring the Charisma Quotient of the people. For example, the spontaneity refers to any active action taken with carefully planned ideas and the propensity with the actual behaviour towards a problem would score a high grade.

It is pretty difficult to see a difference

between egoism and individualism these days. In addition, many people regard the charisma as reigning over and controlling people. However, the "real" charisma is controlling oneself before getting into others' business. Persons with a high CQ are able to feel self-consciousness for themselves, and they also give a message that each constituent member's behaviour is vitally important. Therefore, the society would be filled with responsibility and respect to others, not with egoism.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Focus - Interview with Cha In-soon, Lecturer of Women's Studies in Konkuk University

Highlighting feminism combined with socialism



Aleksandra Kollontai during her speech session. She was a great speaker who was able to fully express her ideas in public.

Ladies like Margaret Sanger and Eva Duarte did remarkable works on women rights and they are well-known feminists.

However, a lady like Aleksandra Kollontai is less known than others. Aleksandra Kollontai carried out astonishingly progressive works in her homeland, Russia, and later her achievements began to blossom more abroad even in Korea as well. In addition, Kollontai prepared the basis of "International Women's Day", which is celebrated annually on 8th of May.

The Argus interviewed Cha In-soon, who gives lectures on Women's Studies in

Konkuk University, in order to obtain information about Aleksandra Kollontai and to view her in general as the point of an expert. The lecturer noted that Kollontai's activities were really remarkable considering the situation of that time, and that even after the dissolution of socialism in 1989, her idea is still valuable in these days.

"Yes, she was the one who combined feminism into socialism and she is viewed as a theorist of feminism and a person who translated the theories into practice, more than as an affective writer or the first female diplomat in the world," said Cha. Also, she added that, her works shared the common

line with the movement of socialism and feminism during the 1980s to the beginning of the 1990s in Korea.

Aleksandra Kollontai was brought up in a well-off family and she studied in Switzerland. Due to her background, it was very difficult to watch the bad living conditions of the low class people of Russia.

It could have been as a big hurdle for her to act for the poor.

According to Cha, Kollontai was shocked by the horrible working conditions of the female workers and she even saw that the female workers of the agricultural villages in Russia were discriminated by male laborers.

The lecturer commented on Kollontai's opportunity to work for the Russian women from the low class, saying, "She first observed the general working condition of that period in an accommodation of a factory and this was a moment for her to devote herself to the improvement of the women rights."

In Russia, women were called as "Babas", which was to abase them. The "Baba" was widely absorbed into the society and it became something not to be changed. The serious thing was that this concept of the "Baba" made the Russian women to rely upon the Russian men and it put both of

them into a vicious circle of hunger, discrimination and poverty.

As the lecturer said, Aleksandra Kollontai's idea and works were actively supported by the Russian female workers. She claimed "Bread" which was a symbol of anti-poverty for women and she aimed to get several achievements in order to bring better living environment, such as, independence in home economy by working freely, government taking more responsibility on the care and feeding of children, and getting rid of the derogatory concept of the "Baba".

These aims were widely supported by the laborers throughout the nation notably after the 1917 revolution because Kollontai adopted these matters into the policy.

"Her critical mind is still important these days even though the socialist women's freedom has become a less important issue to the ordinary people after the collapse of the socialism in 1989." Cha pointed out and stressed that especially this is why the "International Women's Day" is to be remembered and commemorated.

By Lee Joo-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory Critique Section

Visiting Mizy Center, Myongdong Info Zone of Youth

Place for desirable youth culture

Most of Korean teenagers are under high pressure only to concentrate on studying hard. There are many restrictions against young students having an opportunity to take part in any extracurricular activities and they are driven into strong competition with their companions. In this situation, it's difficult for the youth to have enough time, space and energy to create and enjoy their own culture and to have chances to actualize their interests and tastes out of school.

Having a critical mind on the absence of a desirable youth culture, Mizy (Myongdong Info Zone of Youth) Center was opened to provide the youth with a place which young students, aged 9 to 24, may freely use for club and cultural activities and to support teens' ideas to the full. Mizy was founded by Seoul Metropolitan Government like Haja Center and Ssro Net on May, 2000 and operated by Korea National Commission of UNESCO. It is located on the 2nd floor of the UNESCO building in Myongdong, downtown area. It pursues the place which the youth can experience diversity and unique culture through keeping company and getting to understand our society and people from different backgrounds and cultures.

Mizy center has various programs focusing on main aim- international exchanges, supporting students autonomy and individual club activities. Now five associated clubs are running in the Mizy center in the form of a consortium: the Network Center for a Harmonious Society, the Video and Film Service Center, the Center for Human Rights, the Fashion Center and the International Exchange Center. After inquiring into each clubs' project, Mizy offers them spaces in the center and sponsors their activities.

Especially International Exchange programs represents mizy's character. MICC (Mizy International Culture Club) is an open discussion club which take issues from around the world mixing people beyond nationalities and races. It is able to broaden the youth's world view about foreign culture and open their mind. There are Korean classes for foreign students, workshops and exhibitions helping them understand differences in culture.

Mizy has an Internet Cafe with 50 computers where students can use the internet, play computer games and chat free of charge. The youth can read 250 different kinds of magazines-comics, fashion, sports, music, movies and so on, watch movies and use a stage for performances in the Internet Cafe. It gets settled as a youth rest and play ground in down town. Everyday, at least 250 teenagers visit this place.

"Mizy just offers a playground to teenagers. Its nonsense that adults propose a specific idea and programs for the youth culture. We respect teens creativity. We just help and guide students to actualize their interests and ideas by themselves," said Kim Tae-hwang, the director of program planning. He said that he spent his adolescence soundly -not only studying but also doing band activity, joining a cinema club and participating in every summer camp and so on. Kim wants to share his sound experiences with the youth. 9 staff members who formerly worked at NGO, took part in international exchanges, majored in arts and teenager education, work for Mizy. Too much working time and tasks give them a burden, however, the staff are really enjoying to activity with juveniles and widely open their minds to have a conversation with the youth. "We have to be a good example to adolescents, read their cultural code and communicate with them truly. That is the most difficult thing for us," He added.

Myongdong Street Festival (MSF) was hosted by Mizy for six weeks in spring and autumn in last year. On every Saturday of the festival period, diverse performances, exhibition had done under theme-international culture, fusion, fake, toy, nonsense and Mizy festival on Myongdong streets. Citizens and students took pleasure to play games and to participate in cultural programs. Mizy opened a flea market and gave students an opportunity to sell self-made goods. This year, MSF also will be held and another fun festival such as a Boknal- the most hot day of year, eating nourishing food- Festival and Halloween Festival. Festivals offer place that the youth get together with each other.

Jo Sang-shin, second year of high school joined Union 10 for Students Rights and

Education Reform last year. He and his companies have gathered school regulations nationwide for a year and published a 13-volume regulation report. They analyzed it receiving help from lawyers and jurists. Jo will start a campaign to revise school regulations this year. "My parents and teachers oppose my activity, however, I have strong will to do it. There is no reason I couldn't change the world even though I'm juvenile and a student. Mizy Center supports me and teens like me to spread our idea."

Many teachers and people who have interests in the youth culture have visited Mizy and want to be trained. There are few institutions for teenagers' extracurricular activities and moreover it is centralized in Seoul. We have to give our teenagers more opportunities and places to enjoy their culture freely and pleasantly out of school like Mizy Center.

Mizy center

Open: 1:00 pm ~ 9:00 pm Tuesday to Sunday
Restrictions: Youth aged 9-29
Address: UNESCO House 2 Floor at Myong-dong
Tel: 755-1024
Website: <http://www.mizy.net>

By Kwon Hye-mi
Editor of International Section



250 magazines are available



Exhibition for understanding Malaysia



Program director Kim Tae-hwang



Internet Cafe in Mizy Center

OVERVIEW

Screen quota in danger

Recently the Ministry of Finance and Economy said that the screen quota should be reduced, related to the U. S and Korea bilateral investment treaty (BIT). As a result, the local movie committees, objecting strongly, took a stand against the government's position. "Related to the BIT, most of issues including the reduction of the screen quota have been agreed upon or are impossible," said a high-ranking official from the Ministry on Jan 22. The following day, against the government's attitude, the movie committees declared, "We will fight till the end against some bureaucrats who use Korea movies as object for dealing with the BIT." Also on Jan, 28, 150 people working in the movie field, including actor Ahn Sung-ki, held a press conference at the Sejong Center for the Performing Arts and clarified their will to protect the screen quota system.

This is not the first time for such movement. At the end of 1998 at the bilateral investment treaty negotiation with the U.S, "Screen quota is an obstacle for the Korean movie industry's competitiveness," said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, "therefore, screen quota should be abolished." The local movie communities protested at that year and the following year against the government.

However, as the Korean movie industry has grown, with the market share of Korean films soaring up to 40% last year, the United States stepped up pressure to abolish the screen quota. And the government has the opinion that last year's growth of Korean films proves the development of the Korean movie industry and screen quotas should be diminished.

It may seem to be true that screen quota now ought to be reduced, but the reasons that local movie communities disagree with the government should be known. The screen quota has made a success story of the Korean film industry. Indeed, it has been possible to maintain the number and quality of Korean produced movies resulting in an increased audience. For example, the movie "Connect", released in 1997, was not scheduled to be released for Korean theaters, but it had to be released because of the screen quota. Surprisingly, however, the movie was successful. That success caused other Korean movies to be produced. The less screen quota, the less investment in Korean films.

In addition, if screen quota is cut down, Korean movies will lose their local identities and cultural variety. Hollywood blockbusters will occupy the space that a Korean movie has once occupied. But it does not mean we have more chances to see David Lynch's movies, which are art movies popular in the world. Instead we can see the movies supplied by Hollywood producers more easily than ever. Considering the phenomenon that Korean audiences prefer blockbusters, Korean movies might easily fail in this kind of movie market. Because Hollywood movies from the states wedge into the gap, instead screen quota, cultural diversity will disappear.

Such reduction of screen quota will lead to the crisis in the Korean film industry and a loss of cultural identity and diversity. Screen quota first started in England to protect the local movie industry. The system was then used in some countries in Europe, South America and Asia. Now the only countries still using the system are Korea, Brazil, Pakistan and Italy. After screen quota had been abolished in most countries, their local movies lost their positions and had nowhere to go. In Taiwan, after the abolishment of the system, people were exposed to Hollywood movies and got used to them. Even the movies of the Taiwanese famous art movie director have lost his position in Taiwan. The screen quota does not cut the competitive power of local movies rather it makes the homeground better for the growth.

By Lee So-jung
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Reviewing the drama "Hamlet From East"

"To be, or not to be" This is not question to Estern Hamlet

Culture Road 2002 of The National Theater of Korea

The Byeohumn Theater of The National Theater of Korea showed adventurous and experimental drama for opening program 2002. That is Culture Road 2002, the theater gave a chance to the new artists that already had tried to make their debut in overseas festivals.

Three dramas off the conventional methods were played by turns From January 17 to February 17.

"Hamlet From East" of Theatre Company Nottle is the one of them. This drama already participated in Toga festival 1999 in Japan and Avinon Festival Off 2001 in France. This drama get an absolute support in both audiences and art critics. So this drama was made a selection for official inviting work of Seoul Performing Arts Festival 2001.



This man is the hero of "Hamlet From East". He plays the role of Claudius who is brother of died king.

"Hamlet", a revenge tragedy work of Shakespeare

To appreciate "Hamlet From East" without difficulty, it is necessary to review the original work. "Hamlet" is one of the four tragedies of Shakespeare as widely known. The main theme of the original work lies in Hamlet's revenge on his uncle.

Hamlet had regarded his mother's remarriage to his uncle as absurd, suddenly met his deceased father's ghost so heard his uncle who had wanted to be a king killed his father.

After that time Hamlet began to pretend to be crazy and planned to play reappearing deceased father's murder to sound out Claudius.

The point to see is Hamlet wants to take revenge on Claudius for not only hostile feeling against Claudius but also prosper of his own nation.

After Hamlet got hurt by sword stained with poison on the way fencing game with Laertes, Laertes confided Claudius's all wicked plan which had ordered him to kill Hamlet. Finally Hamlet killed Claudius and he asked Horatio, his friend a favor that the truth which Claudius killed deceased father and accede to the throne would give wider publicity.

Amazing conversion of Shakespeare's "Hamlet"

"Hamlet From East" is somewhat different with the original work "Hamlet". First, in the aspect of the theme, the drama showed death is not separated from life. So to speak, the deceased father asked Hamlet to revenge himself on Claudius in the original work, but this is the division between alive man and died man.

However in this drama the death can't be divided from life and the death is an extension of living. This is related to Orientalism, especially transmigrationism in

Buddhism.

And it is necessary to compare the thread of drama with the one of original work because this drama catches some scenes that is connected with the death in the original work and show audiences for peculiar way. So to speak, the original work has many characters such as Hamlet, deceased father, Gertrude, Claudius, Ophelia, Horatio, Polonius, Laertes and so on. But "Hamlet From East" has only eight performers, Hamlet, deceased father, Gertrude, Claudius and four ghosts.

In the first scene Hamlet and four ghosts having a smoke step out center of stage gradually in the dark and each person act all different faces and motions.

These four ghosts shout the name of Hamlet and Hamlet is suffer from the deceased father's murder. He expresses his pain to be happened by ghosts as not only sounds but also body motions, he rolls continuously, stoops down and stands on his head and hands.

And the scene to put the play that he planned to allude the deceased father's murder to his uncle is very peculiar. Only each three white gypsum mask wearing black clothes appeared in stage.

These masks have no change on the faces, and don't speak words and only move their masks here and there at all angles by three actors took cover behinds black clothes. But audiences can understand what three masks represent, primarily the three masks get along with together but one mask split the two up.

In the original work, the peak of story is Hamlet to have not been able to control his anger kill Claudius. But in this drama the peak scene is the last scene that Hamlet to die slowly after he killed Claudius disappear on the stage with four ghosts to have entered at first scene. The point is that the first scene is connected with the last scene so audiences

can understand what this drama show, the death is not the end of life but an extension of life.

You can be stirred by this drama in the aspect of the theme and you can also experience an eastern mood in the aspect of music. When ghosts bothered Hamlet they play a short bamboo flute. And when Hamlet retrospects his childhood and in the last scene "Ueo-ki-yeo-di-ueo-ra" of "Lee Sang-un" is used.

This song is the piece of triple time and its lyric is very eastern so you can relish eastern taste more easily.

Newly born Hamlet in eastern way

As previously stated this drama has a lot of eastern sources in various aspects so you can enjoy fresh impressions differed with existing "Hamlet" of Shakespeare. "Hamlet From East" is different with the original work, classical revenge tragedy.

Because this drama regards the death to a new start of life. This drama expresses Hamlet's suffering and anguish in gesture as diminishing speech of actors, and singular objects are used such as cigarettes, white gypsum masks.

In other words this drama reproduces "Hamlet" with modern sensuous description and experimental style. And "Hamlet from East" also has a good prospect in the future, it will participate in Avinon Festival Off again and would play in better theater with support of audience and critics.

By Kim Hong-ran
Reporter of International Section



Chang Il-bum's
music letter

Feel seasons in music

I am really glad that I can contribute my music essay to the Argus as one of graduates of HUFs. In my school days, I was a earnest member of "Thursday Music Club", a classical music appreciation club on the fourth floor of Student Hall.

There were a few people who really enjoy classical music at that time the same as now. However, classical music is so precious and valuable just to suit the taste of a small number of people. It touches us deep inside and improves the quality of life. Classical music has a great deal of songs and pieces, which can cure all human anguish and loneliness. I felt sorry that most of people live not to know its beauty and goodness and I'd like to let people know its beauty and play a role as Evangelist of Music through broadcastings, concerts and magazines. I will introduce jewels of classical music which you have never listened to before through this column in the Argus for this semester.

The piece of this month is Antonio Vivaldi's "The Four Seasons". You might have heard its name once at least even though you were not interested in music at all. But Vivaldi was not the only one who took an interest in the four seasons. F.J Haydn and Tchaikovsky also composed the Four Seasons and Astor Piazzola who was a master of new Tango wrote "Four Seasons of Buenos Aires".

Vivaldi, Haydn, Piazzola composed the Four Seasons divided into Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, however, Tchaikovsky wrote it in a different way. One publisher gave Tchaikovsky an idea that added music of each month at the end of a magazine as a supplement. Tchaikovskii accepted his idea and wrote a music calendar which contains great scenic beauty of Russia four seasons. As if you turn over the calendar pages one by one, he unfolds the suite like a landscape.

Generally, people think that Russian music is powerful and dynamic. If you listen to this Tchaikovskii beautiful, peaceful and

sorrowful music, however, you may realize lyricism is the essence of Russian music. A feeling about seasons is different for each person, but they are outstanding pieces no matter when you listen to it.

Piazzola didn't intend to compose the Four Seasons. First, he wrote casually the Four Seasons of Buenos Aires regardless of seasons. It fully contains the scenery of Buenos Aires Harbor to Tango rhythm.

I would like to recommend the album, "Vivaldi and Piazzola: Eight Seasons" performed by Gidon Kremer and the Kremerata Baltica- chamber ensemble consisting of young string players from the Baltic states. While in the northern hemisphere, Italy is spring, the southern hemisphere, Argentina is autumn. If you listen to Vivaldi's music in comparison with Piazzola's, you may find that they complement each other surprisingly well and it gives you an extraordinary feeling.

Kremer is a violin player who led popular music, Tango to classical genre. He and his ensemble apply taut Vivaldi-like rigor to Piazzola's pieces, while evoking a Piazzola-like pictorial quality in Vivaldi's music. The album, Eight Seasons combined the animated baroque style of Vivaldi's Italian Four Seasons with the sorrowful 20 century Tango Piazzola's Argentine Four Seasons admirably and are evaluated to present a new way of art in 21st century.

Chang Il-bum(R-87) is a classical music critic and columnist. He is active to introduce classical music to public with easy and pleasant comment about song and composer. He is now MCing concert in Rodin Gallery and making appearance on many TV and radio music programs. He is going to recommend music which is suitable to each month to HUFs during this semester.

Chang Il-bum
Translated by Kwon Hye-mi

Analyzing kidult syndrome in our society

Adults still in wonderland

“Companies would make a heat flow if they care for kidults,” said LG Economic Research Institute recently, at the beginning of year 2002. As the number of kidults has been increased, they are watched by businesses with interest and evaluated as a new customer group. The word “kidult” is a new consumption and culture trend, and it will be used in many parts in our society.



People are still interested in buying character things although they are grown-ups. These things can be vital to adults who live in the stressful society.

Kidult has childish and pure emotion

“Kidult” is the combination of the word “kid” and “adult”, meaning that 20-30 year old adults still have the child’s mind and mood. The word kidult is used in two ways, one is a group of people who consume character things or collect toys once played with. The other is a sort of child’s stories and fairy tales that are enjoyable to adults as well to children. In a lot of media, people can see kidult stories and mood.

No one can tell when kidult first appeared exactly. But most experts say that fairy tales or fictions such as “Gulliver’s Travel” can be seen as kidult genre that appeared for the first time. But in 1980s, Hollywood started to make films that can appeal to both kids and adults, such as “ET” and “Star Wars”. The stories of these movies are based on fantasy genre and child’s tastes, but they also can be attractive to adults.

It is 1990s that kidult has been used in earnest by Walt Disney as to gather more adult visitors to their animation. Disney produced animations for kids but they felt it was not enough for only kids to make a lot of money. Therefore, they got to make animations that can be enjoyable to adults, too. Its first masterpiece was “The Little Mermaid” and their adventure was successful.

After the Mermaid’s success many animations belonging to kidult genre have been made. Those trends in culture linked to consumption of character products or of

fancy stories. Such kidult consumers appeared around the end of 1990s.

Kidults in our society

As stated above, kidult can be seen in two parts in the world. The people, who are called kidults, have a tendency to buy or collect character things or toys. Lego, a block toy company, said that the number of adult consumers has increased to be larger than the number of children, since 1999. Known as the most famous cat character in Japan, Hello Kitty also has attended many adult fans around the world. Most consumers who buy character goods or plastic models are 20s, more than teenagers and even younger children.

Moreover, most of the movies recently released are included in kidult genre. The movie “Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone”, introduced as a fantasy fiction, is

representative that shows the kidult syndrome in our society. And so many other movies or animations, such as “Shrek” and “Pocket Monster Incorporation” are included in kidult genre, that the stories are childish or children stars in the story as heros.

The dark sides of kidult culture

However, kidult syndrome has some negative aspects. First, many people may over-consume character goods even though they are expensive. Most characters have images that make their prices higher. As to keep those images, the goods tend to be in high price. Most consumers are likely to buy them, though they are expensive, thinking they are worth in high price. The same goes with plastic models. Kidults buy and collect them even though they are exorbitantly high.

Second, if kidults are deeply fond of these kidult culture, they are regressive against the

normal adult culture. They are not able to catch up with the flow of contemporary adult culture, still wondering in child’s mind and mood. Those people are afraid of being adults, shirking their responsibilities as adults. Grown-ups working in a busy and stressful city want to release their tense feelings by being absorbed in kidult culture. Through consuming kidult culture, they would show their weakness and cowardness toward the society and adulthood. However, adults have to be adults and children have to be children. But kidult culture and kidults are likely to forget their situation where they have to be.

Kidult is a vitamin for adults

If kidult culture is spread in our society too widely, there must be a problem that people are afraid of being adult. On the other hand, kidult can be a vitamin to our society, remembering adults’ pure memories in their childhood and keeping children-like pure emotion may be needed in such a rough and dry society. The gap between adults and kids can be filled with the kidults culture, sharing common cultural constituents. Parents and children can pick up conversation about “Pocket Monster Incorporation”, together. Kidult culture has been created by some entertainment companies but it is going to be a big syndrome in earnest, as seen in the “Harry Potter” series being popular all over the world and more kidult goods being sold. The movie “Star Wars”, which predicted a blast whenever they were going to be released, is going to be released in May this year and it will gather many adult fans as well. Readers also can be a kidult if you are involved in those examples stated in the article.

By Lee So-jung

Associate Editor of Culture Section



Monet, spring wrapped with light



“Poppies at Araenteuil” by Claude Monet, 1873, in Musee d’Orsay, Paris.

In spring people wish to have every flower blossom and leaf turn to green when the long and dark winter has gone. They are waiting for warm breezes instead cold and sharp wind. Looking at this painting, their willingness for the spring becomes more desirable. The painting seems to be from the perspective that people see through the window, they cannot only see the view but also can smell the scents of

flowers and feel warm breezes blowing on the field. This is said that the art of Monet is like a window hanging on the wall. This means, perhaps, Monet transplants the nature seen through the window into drawings on canvas. Appreciative gazes go to the sky and fields then turn to a woman under a parasol and a boy holding flowers in his hands. They seem to have walked between the red flowers blooming behind them. Up on the

hill there is another woman and boy. They also are likely to going down the field, following the two people ahead of them.

This picture, supposedly painted in 1873, was exhibited in the Impressionists exhibition the next year. It is the typical style of Impressionism. It is one of Claude Monet’s most famous paintings, perhaps because of its beautiful and peaceful scenery. He arrived in Argenteuil, a small town (at that time in France) in 1872 and during these first two years he was a happy man as he lived in a beautiful house with a pretty garden, had a young wife, Camille, and a little son, Jean. In the middle of this picture the house on the field seems to be Monet’s. In Monet’s paintings, there are usually a woman and a boy who are possibly his first wife, Camille, and son, Jean, whom he loved so much. Camille and Jean seem to appear in this picture, also.

Claude Monet, the French Impressionist painter, was born in Paris in 1840 and is considered to be the most outstanding figure among the Impressionists. Monet was a caricaturist as a teen-ager, showing his talent in drawing. Meeting his early mentor Boudin, he converted to paint out-of-doors scenes. During 2 years’ military service in Algeria, he discovered an impression of lights and colors and they lead him to be an Impressionist. Monet had adopted Manet’s

concept of painting and applied it to exterior landscapes. His paintings are flooded with sunlight, they are Impressionistic with shimmering, luminous colors. About 1890, he began to paint pictures in series, showing the same subject under various conditions of light and atmosphere.

The word Impressionism came into existence when a hostile critic looked at one of his paintings, “Impression : Sunrise”, in 1874. The impressionist style of painting is characterized chiefly by concentration on the general impression produced by a scene or object and the use of unmixed primary colors and small strokes to simulate actual reflected light. The painter who established Impressionism was Manet and he had a great impact on Monet, Renoir and other Impressionists. Monet, like most Impressionists, used fast drawings and unmixed colors, coloring on a canvas directly. Monet always wanted to capture the flow of light changes in every moment and praised the beauty of things changed by light. His efforts to hold light and atmosphere made his works lovable and comfortable. The reason people love his paintings is because he saw nature honestly and kept nature’s beautiful light.

By Lee So-jung / The Argus

Dating on Sunday

“I studied English only in Korea”

2000. June. Translated Samjong Consulting Corp.’s corporate restructuring proceedings which were reported to J.P. Morgan Co. In August 2000. Coordination and interpretation service for BBC World News team at the second Inter-Korea family reunion. 2002. Jan. Conference Interpretation at Hanvit bank.....

What a splendid resume! It’s uncommon that a university student could have such a good career. The list is too much for this small sheet of paper.

This is Kim Yong-ki (E-96) the student who has had these notable experiences. You probably think, “He must have lived in America or other English-speaking countries.” If you think that way, you are wrong. He has never been to foreign countries. He has studied English only in Korea.



Kim Yong-ki (E-96)

Kim Yu-kyung / The Argus

A lot of people might be curious about his secret ability to be good at English. He said, “I just memorized many English sentences.” From an early age, he listened to English cassette tapes over and over to memorize whole sentences. And in his school days, he learned his English textbooks by heart which means he memorized everything in the textbooks. He said “Back then I thought it was an inefficient way of learning English, but now I can say with confidence that it’s the best way to improve your writing and conversation skills.” He also added that he practiced dictations steadily to progress his listening ability.

Kim has played an active part in University Student Interpreters’ Association (USIA) from 1997. He became the 26th president of the USIA.

However, he said that at first he didn’t have much interest in either translation or interpretation. He had found pleasure just in studying English. He said “During the period of my service in KATUSA (Korean Augmentation Troops to the United States Army) I took an interest in acting as an interpreter and translator. Therefore, when the term for the military service was over, I set to work in earnest.”

What were the memorable situations which he has had in his work? Kim Yong-ki said, “On August 2000, at the South-North Korea family reunion, I had a chance to interpret for the reporters sent from the BBC. It was a tough job. The place was crowded with a great number of people, and reporters were only nuisances to families who met after decades of separation. But I had to do something. I pushed my way through the crowd to have a talk with a family. I felt the necessity of something beyond the linguistic talent.”

He and his fellow workers translated about 1,000 pages for submission to the J. P. Morgan. He said, “We had to work overnight. It was a great deal of trouble, but it was a worthwhile job.” He added, “I think a translating job is a highly intellectual activity, so I am attracted by its charm.”

Kim said that throughout his life in the USIA, he has learned many valuable things, not to mention English. As a president of the USIA, he has been responsible for personnel management and also has taken charge of financial problems. It was a hard task, but it has advanced him. Kim mentioned with a smile, “I think these experiences will help me to live a comfortable life.”

Kim Yong-ki expressed his satisfaction with HUFs. “Thanks to HUFs, I’ve experienced many benefits, which are available only through HUFs. It has a practical language curriculum different from other universities. I can study not only literature but also linguistics and other language courses in general studies. I’m satisfied with its special character with an international atmosphere.”

Kim intends to go to Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation, the GSIT, or get a job in a foreign firm. “I cannot say for certain because these days many college graduates face a tight job market, so it is impolite to ask what they are going to do in the future.”

He gave some tips for freshmen at HUFs. “Don’t spend your time under the stress of the unemployment problem. Broaden your experiences by traveling or getting involved in school activities.”

By Kim Yu-kyung

Reporter of National Section

Cultural Events in March

Korea Art Festival March, 7-17 in Seoul Arts Center
Golden Age of Korean Films(3) March, 22-26 in Artsonje Center



CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Cho Yun-jeong / Cartoonist of The Argus



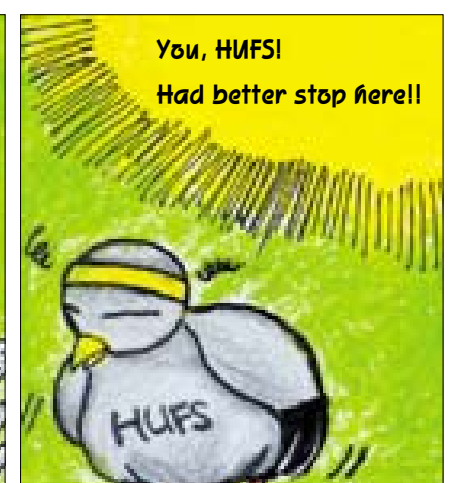
What the hell...??



Um... Price’s gone up & blah blah



Oh, my goodness!!



You’ve had enough already!