



Another World in HUFSS

Festivals repeat failures for several years



Koo Sang-chun / The Argus

The main event is held at the open theater on October 29. Above is a folk dance which Scandinavian department prepared for.

In Imun campus, HUFSSan held two festivals together on from October 25 to 29. One is the World Festival of Folk and Arts (WFFA) so called 'Semijeon', other one is the 3rd HUFSS World Film Festival.

The WFFA is the open place which HUFSSan and citizen could experience the folk arts of world. This festival is operated by

colleges, the open ceremony and the curtain fall ceremony are held on open theater. Also, many students displayed the folk arts products of their department at the 'Red Square'.

Somewhat, the movies of the 3rd HUFSS World Film Festival are screened at the open theater, the little theater. There are many

movies from the various countries that people can not see in common. The General Students Council operated the festival with the folk arts festival, commemorating the 1st anniversary of new millennium and the 2nd construction of HUFSS on October 29.

(Related story on page 6, 7)

Government Inspects HUFSS

On October 14, the Education Committee of the National Assembly took the inspection on HUFSS which has been operated the government appointed trustee system. This inspection dealt in the operating system of government appointed trustee, reinstatement of the dismissed trustees from ex-foundation and the defeat campaign problem against 7 assemblymen.

The inspection expedited through the procedure which contents have listening the statement of testifiers that consist of the ex-foundation persons such as Park Seung-jun and present school authorities like Byun Hyung-yun. They answered to the question of Assemblymen about the school steering since the struggle of last year and the steering plan after the term of government appointed trustee.

The point of issue of this inspection is the reinstatement of the dismissed trustees of ex-foundation. Especially, Seo Jaemyung complained "We but Park Seung-jun doesn't understand our dismiss. Also, the decision of school lacked the justifiable

proceeding, thus, school authorities should reinstate us." About this statement, some of school authorities said "There is no reconciliation with the criminals. Our decision of the disciplinary action need to make a clean sweep the corrupt element of school. Although ex-foundation tries to return to school, there is no place to stand for them." Finally, the inspection just decided the reinstatement of 9 dismissed faculties because they judged there was a problem of proceeding on dismissal.

They also inspect about the school steering plans of next year, however, there is no decision.

General Student Council announce their attitude "We express worry and rage about the action of government that failed to grasp the situation of HUFSS for last 14 years. Also, the reform which is accomplished by all of HUFSSan can turn over by this decision, HUFSS should struggle for better educational environment. Thus, the Ministry of Education made answer that HUFSS problem become intensified by this decision"

Continued Rallies For Abolition of NSL

Korean Federation of General Student Council (*Hanchongnyon*), Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) and groups of the prisoner of conscience demanded the government to get rid of the National Security Law (NSL).

In a rally of the 3rd day against the withdrawal of NSL in front of the *Chongwadae* October 31, about 1000 protesters paved the way for clear position of people who have put up with the authorities' inflexible policies.

"Politicians have to be out because they are not people's representative but a deceiver and suppressor with the reckless use of NSL, the law had better be changed from top to bottom" said Moon Kyo-hyun, a director of the National Catholic Council.

In a solidarity speech made by the Japanese activists, Yitto Lekiri and Yisi Hiro, they revealed the firm will to iron out the impending

situation of the two Koreas for the betterment of human right and co-prosperity between Korea and Japan. Also, they pointed out the imminent necessity of abolishment on NSL in a moderate accent of speech.

At a row, several speeches were continued until the crash came about between protesters and riot police which came up with approximately 8 companies of soldiers.

Hundred of people threw out a bunch of egg and powder yelling in a rather excited and raged attitude of complaint and criticism in front of a edifice of Opposition Grand National Party.

Protesters marched from Youido to Yongdengpo Station in posterior to this resolution rally. Over there, protesters held hand with many civilians by distributing leaflets, written such catchphrase - NSL should be removed for the human right.

Wangsan Athletic Festival Is Over

'99 Wangsan Autumn Athletic Festival' was held in Wangsan campus from October 25 and to November 2 with all of HUFSSans. The purpose of the Wangsan Autumn Festival is for cutting down the tuition fee which is to be raise in the next year and for the withdrawal of the National Securities Law (NSL). The closing ceremony and marathon was held at the open theater on November 2.

6 sports games for the festival were played including soccer, tug of war, basketball, foot-volley ball, women foot-baseball, dotball, marathon, and so on. Each event would be a place for solidarity and unify of HUFSSans rather than the result of the event.

Shin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the president of General Students Council (GSC) of Wangsan campus said "This festival was for the unification of Wangsan campus students. We proclaimed all together for the reduction of tuition fee and withdrawal of NSL. I wish, the students of Wangsan campus unify into one under their departments' flags."

There held billiards games. Near the billiard tables, there were streets

of exhibition for propagating NSL. And there was a funds campaign and a signature collecting campaign.

It's said that the profits from this festival will be given to Kim Dae-sung (T-92), and Park Jae-chul (E-90) who are protesting against the NSL. As the special event which were held under the auspices of General Coed Council, there were arm wrestling contest and barbell game to help and support the criminals who opposed against the NSL, including in Jo gae sa. Trade Department won the first place for the combined championship of the events. They also won the first place for the marathon.

During the closing ceremony, prizes were awarded, and the candidates of GSC president and vice-president were introduced. There were a few performances, after screening the video about the GSC's business progress was played.

However, some blames that it did not progressed as its original purpose. Because students did not participated in as much as they expected for the cold weather and mid-term examination.

Russia vs. Chechnya



Recently there were several explosions in Russia and the Ministry of Defense announced that a great number of servicemen have died since fighting broke out this summer.

Chechnya harbors a grudge

against Russian government. Furthermore, Russian military takes a firm attitude toward chechen military. Endless conflicts aggravate the situation.

(Related story on page 5)

INDEX

3 Indepth: Problems of Spanish Dept.

4 Reportage from Baekryong-do

5 Cosmopolitan: Military coup of Parkistan

6 Focus: Pushkin, Russian poet

7 Review: HUFSS World Film Festival

Candidates Finish Registration for Election

On October 29, registration of candidates for election were finished in Wangsan campus. For the 21st president and vice-president of General Students Council, Lee Song-bum (Ph-90) and Jung Gyu-youn (C-94) run in an election. These two people will protest against the raise of tuition fee, BK 21, and new educational law. Sok So-yun (Af-98), and Choi Go-un (R-97) stand for an election for the 12th president and vice-president of General Coed Council. They promised they will try to eradicate the sexual violence and to make it as a school regulations.

For 6th president of Students Union of Cooperative Association, Kim Kyung-min (CSE-95) run for the election. He persisted to make

an open place for the copartners, to give the advantages to them much more.

The team Park Young-chan (C-96), Yoo Dong-kil (ES-94) and Jung Hyun-ok (Hi-97) run for an election for the president and the vice-president of Club Union. They said that they will strengthen the solidarity between Clubs and also specialize each Club as well. All these candidates will take the stump from November 1 to 16. The election will be held from November 17 to 18.

On the other hand, Imun campus will consist 'Election Management Committee' in both November 2 and 3. And from November 10 to 12 they will accept the recommendation of candidates and registration.

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Absurd hiring professors of Spanish department

Plotted Appointment Brings out Controversy

I. Complications in the Spanish Dept.

In November 23, 1998 an unanimous recommendation of 2 doctors (professor candidates) for Spanish Department who majored in Spanish and Mid-South American literature were denied by School Personnel Committee. In March 31, 1999 the situation was turned over and on June 22, the two candidates were recommended again. However, the recommendation was ignored by the new school law which was immediately made by the school Personnel Committee. The new regulation was opposed by the professors and students on the grounds that it would only serve the interest of the school authorities and allow them to have the decisive power in selecting new professors through regional relations or school relations. Thus there were many conflicts between school and professors. Many inquiries and written petitions were sent to the Blue House, the Ministry of Education and the president of the school foundation.

The case, for a while, seemed to be settling down. But on October 11, the case was brought out in the open again with the disclosure of a mysterious letter. This unknown letter which was said to be revealed by Lee Hyung-jin, the president of Students Council of Spanish Dept. in Wangsan campus, involved conflicts between Wangsan Spanish Dept. and Imun Spanish Department. At this point, HUFSSans need to know what's going on and to analyze the problem.

II. Revealed letter from Imun Spanish department

Mysterious letter was revealed to the public by Students Council of Imun Spanish Dept. in October 11. The writer of this letter was not revealed by Students Council of Imun Spanish Department. The entire content of the letter was shown in the HUFSS's site on web. The letter included informations and sources about: the appointment of new professors; the dismissal of professor Jang Sun-young, and Min Sun-jae; the role played by professors Park Chul and Jung Kyung-won in these events. Students of Wangsan Spanish Dept. did not know that they were used as a tool for that. And all these facts were said to



There are lots of controversies on web site of HUFSS about the problem of Spanish department.

have been revealed by Lee Hyung-jin, the president of Wangsan Spanish Department. The students and professors of Wangsan Spanish Dept. got upset about this letter and asked Imun Spanish Dept. to reveal the writer of the letter. They also demanded that the people who reveal these kinds of unconfirmed facts should be subject to punitive measures and that the school should enforce strong regulations against this type of libel.

Some said that there are several things to be considered. First, why did Imun Spanish Dept. reveal the letter now? According to the Imun Spanish Dept. the letter was received during the first semester of 1999. Student Council of Imun Spanish Dept. announced that they could not open the letter in public during the first semester because the accusations in the letter had not been proven that time, and they thought they needed to investigate this matter first. Then why did they reveal it though it is still unconfirmed fact?

Second, was it the plot made by the school authorities? At a time when the problem of Spanish Dept. seemed to settling down, this letter has aggravated the situation. This time, the problem is not related to the school's absurd doings but

related to an unconfirmed plot by the professors and students. One of the professor in Spanish Dept. said, "All of these happenings are devised by the school to cover their faults and wrongdoings which were committed in the past. Student need to pay attention to what the school authorities are doing, and to face up to the reality."

III. Inveterate problems

One is about the plot which relates to the appointment of new professors and the quality of the professors. As some cases have shown in the past, the school authorities had changed the rank of candidates of Spanish Dept which were already examined in the conference of the professors, to select the people who were related through regional relations or school relations to them. The candidate who was placed in first went down to the third place, and the third placed person went up to the first place. This was done by the so-called School Personnel Committee (there is only one person who understands Spanish among the 19-member committee) though the candidate in the first place had better academic record than the candidate in the third place. In addition they immediately made new regulation to make their actions

reasonable.

The other is about the shortage of regular professors. It's natural for Wangsan Spanish Dept. to have their own full time professors. But till now, Wangsan Spanish Dept. could not have its own regular professors. This problem is related to the shortage of professors in Spanish Dept. of HUFSS. There are only 9 professors in Spanish Dept. although there are 900 students in Spanish Department. The number of professors not only negatively reflect the academic level of the Spanish dept. but also is insufficient to meet the standard of the Educational Law. And the standard of appointing professors are difficult. The graduates from Wangsan campus has been discriminated compared to the graduates from Imun campus. So the graduates from Wangsan campus have a hard time when they want to become professors. Under no circumstances should there be any discrimination against a graduate for the reason that he or she is a graduate of Wangsan campus.

IV. Fight for the justice and unity all together

HUFSS had struggled against the former trustee of the foundation for his illegal and absurd actions during the last year and beginning of this year. In the process of the struggle, professors, students and school officials proclaimed 'The New Term of the Education'. And for that, professors, student and school official had joined together to improve HUFSS's future by themselves. Actually, they organized 'Planning Committee for the New Term of the Education' for the speedy reform of the school for example, protection of the plots and 'University Back-Bencher Union' for the school's innovation and prosperity by participating in the school affairs. However, these could not be a cure on the aftermath of employment problem. Whether there is a sacrifice of the school, HUFSSans need to fight for the cause of justice and make it the chance to unify all together.

By Lee Eun-young
Reporter of News Section

On October 14, the Board of Education, an affiliate of the National Assembly, conducted an investigation of HUFSS and all other universities that are run by government appointed trustees. The National Assembly announced that the purpose of this inspection was to keep watch over the universities that are in the process of reformation under the system. Their discussion was focused mainly on finding a solution to normalize HUFSS, and also, investigate the struggles during the previous foundation in 1998. The inspection progressed in a question and answer format. Some of the school authorities and the juridical foundation were gathered at the Board of Education meeting as testifiers. They held the responsibility of answering any question involving the conflicts of this private institution.

However, the testifier list shows that the purpose of this examination is not to oversee, but to justify the former faults of the foundation. In order to determine whether or not HUFSS has a problem under the construction of government, the Assembly was obligated to select witnesses among

the constituent members of whom are presently working at the school. Unfortunately, the greater part of the witnesses were the central figures from the so-called Park Seung-jun foundation. They include the former chief-director Lee Sook-kyung, trustee Park Seung-jun, the chief of Planning Office Lee Yang-hee, who from the past foundation obtained ₩2,100,000,000 for personal use, the former chief of faculty committee Jung Kyu-ho, Prof. Seo Jae-myung, and lastly, Prof. Cho Jae-hyun. The references from present school authorities-trustee Byun Hyung-yun, president Cho Kyuchul, and chief of the faculty committee Kim Tae-Jung are against those names previously mentioned.

The former is the very people who have been already dismissed from the

school by the students and staff of HUFSS because they caused HUFSS to lose its credit. Up till now, it has been said that this investigation ignored the results of reformation, and has the potential to turn HUFSS into the battlefield that it once was last year.

Considering that the criminals from former foundations are selected as references, it is not absurd to assume that the National Assembly is trying to give an indulgence to them and give back the school. People are apprehensive about the Assembly picking a hole with present board of trustee's direction through this inspection, and their confirmation of the offenders' ownership of school.

The government appointed trustees, who were selected by the Ministry of Education, can be expelled from school by the National Assembly. Some

officials question that this inspection was planned by the National Assembly to pass the buck.

Actually the revision of the Private School Law was carried out forcibly by several members of the National Assembly who manage private schools. Because of strong protest from all the universities the

Assembly in an attempt to take some pressure off of themselves, turn the blame away from the public to the government, the Ministry of Education.

They did not keep even numerical balance of references from both sides, all of the students and staff of HUFSS doubt that the inspection was carried out objectively.

In summation, the Assembly who enforced the so-called retrogressive revision of Private School Law does not seem to be responsible in their investigation process.

By Kim Jin-young
Associate Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box
Selling Indulgence

Reporter's Note

Studies Need Creation, Not Internet

These days, many people think that internet is the easiest and most excellent instrument in the world. In fact, internet is becoming indispensable device in the modern society. It performs various works, for example, the communication can be possible without any limitation of time and situation, exchange of informations, the economic activity and education. Certainly, it will spread over the society in a future.

Most university students also have made use of it for various methods. During the term of examination, internet is a useful device to search informations for the assignment. In the past, former students should go to the library for assignment. They had to search informations in many books and publications and then write down on a paper. However, nowadays, modern university students go home or PC room and start to click the mouse. They copyright the assignment by print machine.

Certainly, internet produce same effect just like there is a library in my own room. However, it has bad influences on attitude of

studying and creative mind. Most students only copy the contents which was screened on the site to the paper of assignment without identifying a quotation.

First, it is an obviously plagiarism. it developed to an invasion of intellectual property rights. Though the purpose of assignment is to rise the creative mind, this method decreases creative power. Second, it should be restricted the students who used to copy for reports. It is not only the activity without conscience but also don't help to develop their thinking faculty.

However, the students should consider that just searching the informations is possible. Also, they should write down the identity of sources of reports. This small honest action is developed to real improvements of studies for themselves.

By Choi Yu-mi
Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Female Students Discuss Eradication of Sexual Violence



The representatives of General Coed Council are declaiming the resolution against sexual violence.

Recently, there are arguments about sexual violence in campuses. It is said that this problem is related to the present situation that the social interest for gender has been increased since 1990.

In addition, It is natural considering the movements for women has secured their original field in society. In campus, especially, there are active movements against sexual violence than any other part of movement of women.

On October 28 General Coed Council in Wangsan Campus held a public discussion to enact a regulation of protecting sexual violence in the campus.

The council submitted a document which includes detailed rules for the item. Usually, students have thought sexual violence in the abstract. However, the council suggested specific definition what is sexual violence. △ Any sexual actions and word which are not agreed by the victim such as joke, harsh words and obscene conversation in connection with sex. △ Touching the victim's body without permission. △ Any attempt to commit adultery and assault

the victim by force using the position or privilege. △ Forcing the victim to serve while drinking and seat the victim beside without an agreement. △ Adherence of pictures or pictorial posters which shows sexuality in public. △ Sending an obscene picture or drawing using computer or fax. △ Unfair sexual discrimination on public life such as estimating school works, employment and personnel management △ Any actions and words which is judged to be an invasion victim's sexual rights.

This regulation is expected to be applied to not only students but professors and official in HUFSS. In addition, the council suggested to make a special committee for punishment of the assaulter regularly, and they announced that it needs to establish a consultation office of sexual violence in campus. An Eun-sung, the president of the council claimed that the sexual violence which is committed in the campus should be rooted out because it does not only trespass individual autonomy but the rights to be educated or work with security.

Hunger Strike for HUFSS Development

The struggle headquarters of HUFSS carried out the hunger strike for the abolition of National Security Law, the withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces in Korea from October 18 to 28. In addition, It is to take back the provision that Hanchongnyon is an organization which profit the enemy. The strike which is opened at Red Square, the students of struggle headquarters, the leading members of the Students Councils of each colleges and some students joint together the hunger strike. They announced

the meaning of this strike to the students who do not know about the present situation.

The chief of struggle headquarters, Kim Yun-jung (P-96), said "Since the general suffrage at the beginning of the month, I saw that HUFSSans have a thought about the abolition of National Security Law and the withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces in Korea. We held the strike in midterm because I would like to exchange the view of this struggle with more students.

Candidates Finish Registration for Election

Tuition fee of private universities has began to look rising in these days. Some of private universities already received the raised tuition fee from the incoming students so called 'deposit money for entrance'. Parents of the students got upset about the regulation. One of the parents said "It is the interest play of the school authorities. And they are fooling with the students and their parents." According to the Ministry of Education on October 20, Korea Univ. has sent the 15 percent raised tuition fee bill and entrance fee bill to 795 incoming students of next year. And It is said that all the students had paid the total amount of tuition fee which are specified on written bill.

Korea University had received all these money under the name of 'registration deposit money'.

Not only Korea univ. but many universities already received the raised tuition fee expecting the increase of tuition fee in December or the universities waiting for its increase.

Most students of many universities are worrying about these problem. HUFSS, for example, on October 8, students did not attend the class because they had

participated in the strike which was held with 21 universities together. On October 9, 'Educational Counterplan Union' was born. From October 13 to October 30, in front of the Myung dong cathedral the students held secondary demonstration. The participants promised all together to persuade their relatives, friends to participate in the demonstration and to fight for the decrease of tuition fee. From November 15 to December 18 it will be the emergency strike term. Students in each school will gather and demonstrate their will against the congress not to pass the bill of raising tuition fee and absurd educational law.

HUFSS has not received the raised tuition fee from the newcomers yet but there are possibilities to receive raised money in 2000. So HUFSS also demonstrates against the tuition fee raising with other universities. The General Students Council (GSC) has struggled against it's raise from the beginning of this term. Sin Dong-hun, the president of GSC said "It will take time for the decrease of tuition fee. It is the time for all HUFSSans to fight for the decrease."

Bulletin Board

● Schedule of School Affairs

November 20 3/4 diverging point of second semester
November 20~23 Graduation examination of 99 latter period

● Imun Campus

November 10~12 Registration deadline for the General Election of Student Councils
November 24~25 General Election of Student Councils

● Wangsan Campus

November 1~16 The period of Student Councils election campaign
November 17~18 General Election of Student Councils

Reporting on conflict around the Northern Limit Line

Restriction on Fishery Means Limitation of Livelihood

I. Peace on tension

The previous day when the Argus visited Baekryong-do, there had been a return of two North Korean boats which ride on 14 people. The tugboat and a tiny barge had strayed and towed to the island because of thick fog and poor navigation equipment. The crews of both vessels didn't want defection, and the Joint Chief of Staff of South Korea sent them back to the North. As this case shows, Baekryong-do is a foremost front of maritime border.

There are five islands usually called 'the 5 isles on West Sea', nearby the Northern Limit Line (NLL). They are Baekryong-do, Daechong-do, Sochong-do, Yonpyong-do, and Uoodo. Among these islands, Baekryong-do is the largest and the most advanced northward island. This island is located in just 10 kilometers far away from Jangyeon at Hwanghae Province, and 15 kilometers from the headland of Jangsan in North Korea. As a point of strategic importance, Baekryong-do has been a joint operation area of the army, navy, air forces and the marine corps.

People commonly think about that the island must be a place of seriousness. However, in spite of its geopolitical situation, Baekryong-do looks peaceful. This frontmost island is just like other islands, with the ordinary countryside and sea villages. Many visitors usually said, "It is hard to believe that this island is much more closer to North Korea than South." As a matter of fact, many tourist called at this northern spot, and surprised at not only a picturesque view but also a calm

atmosphere. Even with the presence of many soldiers, the island looks so peaceful that few believe that this place is claimed by North Korea as their own territory. A tranquil scenery of the island makes stranger forget that here is the region of dispute.

However, this beautiful and peaceful island is not quiet all the time. After the last sequential affairs such as 'exchanged gunfire' and 'NLL invalid declaration', tide of tension around Baekryong-do and the other four islands raised to flood mark. And this tense situation is still going on up to now.

II. Restrictions on living

West sea around the five islands has clean waters without any pollution source. Therefore, the fishery at this sea area is very buoyant mainly near Baekryong-do and Yonpyong-do. Large amount of fresh seafood which is valued best in quality and quantity is produced there. The representative marine products are fish like bass, anchovy, eel and crab, shellfish, sea urchin and slug with various seaweeds. Especially early autumn, from September to the midst October, is 'the blue crab season'. Many big-sized palatable blue crabs are caught throughout that period.

However, early autumn of this year was no more 'the blue crab season'. Because the urgent steps on fishery controlled the sailing out for fishing in the work time and frequency. Since a belligerence on West Sea border between South and North Korean navies on last June the 15th, the restrictions on fishery work were



In Doomu-jin, a fisherman is carrying the empty fish pots on the chained fishing boat.

more tightened up. Furthermore, a tough statement of declaring NLL invalid by North Korean Military General Staff on last September the 2nd, made this situation more difficult. Consequently, large scale of economical and mental losses caused by the military actions were big enough. Many fishermen suffered heavy damage from losing the best season of blue crab catching. On top of it, they threatened to be seized by North Korean warship. That is to say, they had to submit the 'hazard' to perform the fishing work near NLL where the more fishing grounds are concentrated.

"We cannot help working near maritime border. It is unavoidable for us to meet the minimum demands of sea product under these limited condition. In order to minimize a dire loss, many fishermen should sail their boats toward the farther disputed waters. And besides, there are no compensations from government. We never suggested any alternative plans from related authorities. So, it is very hard time for us now." said Choi Jong-nam who is a captain of fishing boat, 'Parangsae'. After all, the biggest victim of recent dispute around the sensitive sea boundary is the fishermen in the five islands.

The Argus visited Doomu-jin. It is

the biggest port of Baekryong-do and a center of fishery. At this port, people can observe the landscape of Ongjin Peninsula on clear day. North Korea is just 12 kilometers far away from Doomu-jin. When the Argus called at there, the fishing boats were chained in the port and the fish pots were left empty. Also, some fish wholesalers had to turn back their vacant trucks. This situation reflects on the present adversity of fishermen straightforwardly.

III. Sacrifice without compensation

Ever since the partition of the Korean peninsula, many of the unilateral restrictions and coercive controls always have been justified on the pretext of 'national security'. In the situation of military rivalry between the two Koreas, many people have suffered from encroachment even in the basic parts of life without any separate compensations.

Current condition around the disputed sea border is another case showing this sort of contradiction. A series of restrictive actions without special alternatives are obvious infringement to the fundamental rights of people in the democratic society. The fishermen around five

islands make their livelihood by fishing. The restrictions on fishery means for them as limitations of living maintenance.

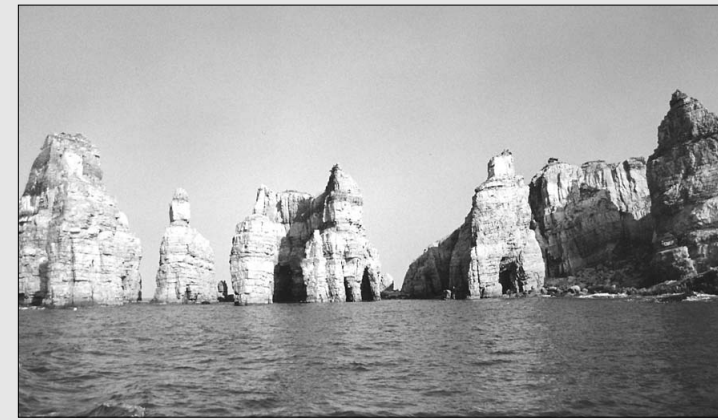
If the restrictions are unavoidable, the well-conceived countermeasures must be prepared as an alternative. However, the actual circumstance does not seem to coincide with any sensible principle. According to the observation of the Argus have made on the spot, it seems that there is unilateral sacrifice on the part of the fishermen without any governmental compensation.

Under the unexpected outbreak situation, it is possible to restrict the right and freedom of private individuals by legislation. But, these temporary actions must be restricted within narrow limits. Then, also enough recompense suited for the loss has to be followed on. That is the way to guarantee the freedom of occupation achievement, the right of property and the right to pursuit happiness which clearly expressed in the constitutional law.

By Koo Sung-chan

Reporter of National Section

Baekryong-do



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Baekryong-do is a large island. Total dimension of this northern island is 45.84 square kilometers. It is five times as large as Yoido. And the island has 56.8 kilometers of beautiful coast.

About 4300 people live there. They are mainly engaged in fishery and agriculture. High quality of plenty farm products as well as seafood are made from Baekryong-do. The agricultural products such as rice, buckwheat, sweet potato, medicinal mugwort are cultivated on the fertile soil.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Seoul NGO Leaves Much Regret

It is of great significance that Korea hosted the 1999 Seoul International Conference of NGOs (SICN) from Oct. 10 to Oct. 15, 1999.

About 815 NGOs from 85 countries including South-East Asia, Europe and North America took part in this global festival.

Meticulous preparation for many discussions, diversified topics and plenary session enabled many participants of worldwide NGOs to recognize the importance of NGO's role as a representative for the people and the imminence of social reform for the betterment of human society.

This SICN also elucidated the possibility of achieving a delicate balance in the eco-system, which is under constant challenge due to contaminated atmosphere and polluted waters. The conference also underlined the humanistic values that people in the modern age easily forget to have as basic moral principle.

Moreover, this SICN marked the great milestone in representing the 21st century NGO as a 5th entity to be comparable to the government in the various policies for the civilians as well as the weak, over which the political power has ruled our society at its disposals.

Noteworthy is the fact that the SICN enabled the Korean NGOs movement to be on a front line, in equal status with worldwide NGOs according to the evidence of the highest participation rate among the NGOs. In addition, the sincere interest and understanding about the SICN was a major prop. It needs to be pointed out that the successful hosting of the SICN was only possible with the help of individuals who participated with much patience and sacrifice in the process of preparation.

However, behind the rosy evaluation about this SICN, several pessimistic and negative opinions are flourishing in the back-door of the mass-media.

Given the statistics on the number of participants and size of this SICN, released from the headquarters of Kyunghee University, there were too many discussions and abstract topics to catch the acute point of resolution on the matter of the future of mankind in the 21st century or other complex session topics which need more philosophically-reconsidered alternatives in posterior to the criticism.

The headquarters of SICN didn't expect the abrupt demand of facilities to take a rest at Olympic Park where various discussions were held. Foreign participants also has a hard time locating the place in which a topic of his or her interest was discussed. This was due to the fact that some participants were grouped together without any common cause or interest. Also, the SICN has been criticized because major posts were taken by five big businesses, family owned conglomerates.

Therefore, this SICN wandered from its primary object to build a nonprofit organization. So the civic groups and progressive activists, had voiced their objections to the SICN.

In some sense, this resulted in incompleteness of every workshop and lower participation rates.

However, what is important is that this 1999 SICN will give a new momentum to the NGO's movement. So, the Korean NGOs had better regard the 1999 SICN as a new step for establishing a democratic society. Looking back on the dark age of military dictatorship in Korea, many civic groups stepping in the movements of students and laborers had gotten through numerous difficulties from authoritarian government and insufficient financial back-up. In those days, freedom of speech and human rights were put to the military's shoes without claiming human rights.

In light of this, Korean civic groups, especially NGOs have grown up their social influence and fought to improve the fundamental human rights and welfare system. In this context, this SICN is a prelude of this historic footprint in the development of NGO.

By Lee Chang-nam
Editor of National Section



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

'The monument of reunification desire' stands on the coast cliff from where people can see the Ongjin Peninsula of North Korea.

Special Contribution

Is HUFs Bound by Bureaucratic Red Tapes ?



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

The Argus; the vigilant monster with a hundred eyes, is he dormant or moribund or what?

The Argus; one of the symbol deity of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, if he isn't really dormant or moribund, he must definitely do something, something great and positive for the foundation of 'the screen image department'.

What is HUFs doing, with her more than 28 foreign language departments and more than 80 native foreign language professors? Is he actually dormant or moribund or what? 'The screen image art', that is, 'the art for both movie and TV' isn't just for the 21st century. Oh no!, but at least for the 3rd, 4th, 5th and so on, endless millenniums.

The screen image art; the story telling art of story telling arts will live

on until the end of humanity, only if it could have an end.

The dirty guys may jabber about the founding of the department of 'The screen image Art', foolishly weighing the profitability of its founding, from their own ego-centric points of view.

But it's mandatory, and imperative. And I know that even the dirty guys, 'the sparrow's heads' know that. And why wouldn't they budge even an inch about it? The answer is so simple. The conformism. They won't like to risk their life, that is, their post so dearly won. Only God knows how much money, time and labour they have spent to obtain that silly posts. The conformism, the established norms and standards must be conserved so that they might maintain their lives. 'The poor sparrow's heads' Time flies like an arrow! It's already more than 45 years ago, when I was teaching at the Ewha Girl's high school, I chanced to read a beautiful poem in Korean.

*If I had two loaves of bread,
I would sell one of them,
And would buy a hyacinth
To make my soul fat.*

Beautiful, isn't it? I was really beauty-struck. I would probably recite it, time and again even at my death-bed. They say that Goethe said Give

me more light, at his death-bed. As far as I'm concerned, "If I had two loaves of bread, I would sell one of them, and buy a hyacinth, to make my soul fat." is of a much more celestial and psychic beauty than 'Mehr Light'. The screen image art, that is, Movie and TV are made up not of BMW, but of BMB; body, money and brain. All the three materials are generally used to entertain the spectators, telling a novel and interesting story. To break the monotony of daily routine. To escape the damned and cursed daily stress and strain. Isn't that the so-called escapism? But more preferably, the screen image art must give a healthy information on how to live and how to love, in other words, sublimation of life and sublimation of love.

In consequence, the newly coined word, 'infotainment', the compound noun of information and entertainment is born. It sounds certainly better than 'edutainment', its blatantly utilitarian cognate compound noun.

First of all, let's unbound Argus, the poor demi-god of circumspection foresight and our guardian deity, so that he might help us out of these silly, bureaucratic difficulties. And then, join us in the cosmically and divinely meaningful, worth-while, and immensely purposeful foundation

of 'the screen image art department' in the both campuses of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. I intentionally picked up the rather hyperbolic expression cosmically and divinely, because both terrestrially and humanly presuppose cosmically and divinely. It might sound pleasantry and sophistry. But please understand my intention... It will undoubtedly take up much time, but one day we can establish an independent production company, for example with a provisional trademark of 'HUFs Production' as well as 'HUFs Theater Group'. 'HUFs Production' can both directly and indirectly contribute to the glorious development of HUFs.

If and once the 'screen image art department' is founded, I'll willingly, with all my might and main, work day and night with the students so that they might make gigantic steps forward. They must first of all surmount the linguistic barriers to be able to literally enjoy the world heritage of literature and art in general. Then, and then only, they will successfully master all the three stages of artistic activities; imitation, assimilation and creation. If we too have body, money and brain as well as our own life style, why couldn't we too produce our own masterpieces that will enhance the world heritage of literature and art.

I don't want to be cast away just like a piece of coal, half-burnt. Oh, God! Please give me the direly needed chance to realize my life-long dream of directing some movies of perennial worth. At least, let me make some kind of contribution to helping the younger and rising generations of Korea to realize their beautiful dreams.

*"I fall upon the thorns of life,
I bleed.....
Oh, lift me as a wave, a leaf and
a cloud.....
If winter comes, can spring be
far behind?"*

*- out of Shelley's Ode to the
West Wind -*

*"My soul is an enchanted boat,
Which like a sleeping swan,
Doth float upon the silver waves
Of thy sweet singing".*

-Shelly-

Yang Don-koon

The writer is a lecturer of
Screen Image Art

This article may not be
consistent with the press
comments of The Argus

Resistance flare in the Caucasus

Where Is End of Boundless Conflicts ?

I. Endless conflicts

Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin on October 21 took a ride abroad a fighter plane during one day tour of the war zone along the border of the rebellious region of Chechnya. A few days ago, Russian troops have crossed a strategic river in the republic of Chechnya. Officials in the Russian Defense Ministry confirmed that their troops had crossed the Terek River, which divides Chechnya's ethnically Russian north from the Islamic south.

Moreover, a truck exploded next to nine stories apartment building in the Rostov region in the Southern Russia on October 14, at least four persons being dead and 70 hospitalized. It was the fifth explosion in Russia since August. Moscow's Deputy Police Chief said that the terrorist attacks were carried out by Chechen fighters. Many Muscovites believe that the bombing were the work of Islamic militants who invaded Dagestan from base in Chechnya, and people from the Caucasus already have felt the backlash.

II. Russia's turmoils

Russia is facing the most serious challenge to its authority in the north Caucasus region since its ill fated 1994-1996 bid to crush rebel guerrillas in Chechnya. Moscow has sent troops to Dagestan, which borders Chechnya, to combat an apparent armed Islamic revolt, which is said to be supported by Chechen warlord.

The history of Russia's involvement in the north Caucasus region, which borders the oil-rich Caspian Sea and the former Soviet republics of Azerbaijan and Georgia, is so complicated. In 1917, Russian

revolution brought Communists to power and ensuing civil war cements their head over vast, multiethnic nation now being known as the Soviet Union. Islam and a traditional clan system remained strong among peoples of the North Caucasus despite persecution from the atheistic regime in Moscow.

President Boris Yeltsin sent troops to Chechnya to crush the independence movement at the year 1994, but they met the strong resistance from guerrilla fighters and suffered casualties. Separatists abandoned capital Grozny, which was reduced to ruins by artillery and rocket attacks over a month of fighting. Rebels seized hundreds of hostage in the Russian town Budenovsk. Peace talks opened and Russia ordered a halt to military operations, but the conflict went on. Yeltsin said that the Chechnya campaign was 'maybe one of our mistakes', but ruled out withdrawal of Russian forces.

After two years, Yeltsin and Chechen vice-president Yandarbiyev agreed a truce at talks in Moscow. On May 12, 1997, Yeltsin and Aslan Maskhadov, former rebel chief of staff, signed peace accord but Chechnya's first status still unresolved.

Moscow said Chechnya had to stay part of Russian Federation, albeit with wide autonomy. Recently, in unrelated incidents, more than 50 died in a bomb blast in Vladikavkaz, the capital of North Ossetia which borders Chechnya. Russian troops clashed with Chechen fighters near its border with Dagestan. Moscow vowed firm action to dislodge intruders but said it did not seek resumption of full scale war with breakaway Chechnya.

Whether Russian ambitions extend further was not clear. Some reporters have suggested that the Russians plan an assault on the capital Grozny itself. Russian artillery and jet planes virtually leveled the city in 1996 in a secessionist war that ended in a debacle for Moscow. And it is not known whether Russian troops which emboldened by their success this time have the appetite for a rematch.

Military officials have said they are fighting a smarter war than in 1996. They have learned that they must coordinate troop movements more closely and use their resources more efficiently. And in fact, Russian troops generally seemed to have performed better than in the last conflict.

The Russian military aides said that the troops would try to solidify their command of occupied areas by scouring towns for terrorists and mercenaries. The aides marked counterterrorist operations would be mounted against several hundred mercenaries who have arrived in Chechnya from Moslem countries, CIS states and Russia itself. CIS, the Commonwealth of Independent States, is made up of nations that were part of the Soviet Union. The Russians estimate publicly that they face some 25000 Chechen troops, adding that 8000 of them come from the armed gangs that rule much of Chechnya outside the capital.

The Russian offensive began last month with plan to cordon off the Chechen border with Dagestan, the republic to the east where fighting originally broke out in August when Islamic militants from Chechnya tried to extend their influence to the Caspian Sea. But Moscow's ambitions have doubled as Russian

troops have moved successfully into Chechnya. For their part, the Russians are so deeply involved in the Chechen operation that they have told European military officials that Russian troop strength exceeds the regional limits the number of weapons in Europe.

From the Western point, the accord was aimed at minimizing prospects that Soviet troops could mass for an invasion of Europe. Russian officials have told European military attaches that they are exceeding limits on equipment in southwestern Russia, but the breach will last only until the Chechen situation is under control. The Defense Ministry said that 179 Russian servicemen have died since fighting broke out this summer, including 47 in Chechnya. Antiterrorist officials in Moscow said they have also counted 515 tons of explosives, 400 explosive devices and 7000 guns.

The situation of Russia is not rosy, rather looks gloomy. Russia's top stockmarket quitted after declaring that President Boris Yeltsin's government was simply not interested in enforcing laws to prospect the shareholders in Russia. Yeltsin has tried to get rid of a troublesome prosecutor whose investigations into corruption have crept inside the Kremlin.

Russia's increasingly rebellious Federation Council, the upper house of parliament, rebuffed another attempt to fire Yuri Skuratov. He is a man who sealed his political fate in Russia one year ago by signing a secret order initiating a criminal investigation into link between Kremlin officials and a Swiss construction company, Mabetex Project Engineering. That investigation which gave new life

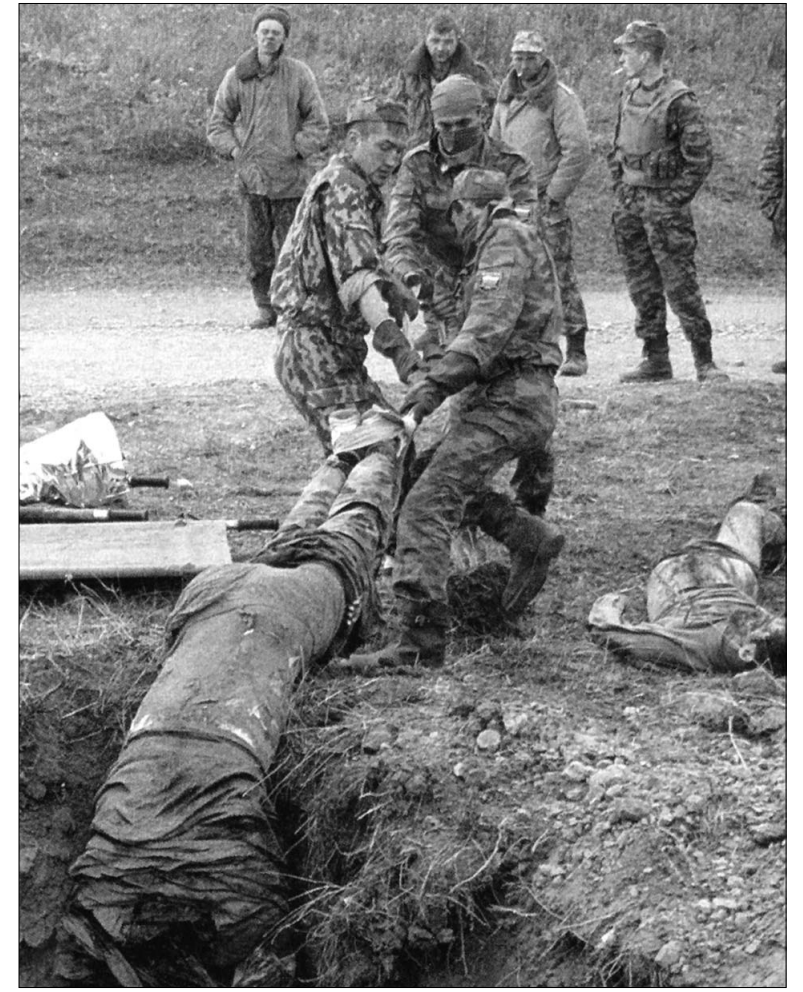
recently in both Russia and Switzerland has offered evidence suggesting among other things. And that Mabetex, which did considerable work in Russia, bankrolled shopping sprees by Yeltsin's two daughters.

The secret order initiating the Mabetex case was the key that unleashed Swiss-Russian investigation which is still in progress. Documents seized a search of the Mabetex offices in Lugano, Switzerland, and brought to Moscow last spring contained evidence that Mabetex had provided credit cards to Yeltsin and his two daughters.

The documents also indicated that Mabetex paid for purchases made on those cards, which amounted to tens of thousands of dollars. In a telephone conversation in September with American President Bill Clinton, Yeltsin denied the allegations against him and his daughters. Since the suspension, the tempo of the Mabetex investigation in Russia has slowed. But the persons helped by television programs and newspapers whose owners have also broken with the Kremlin has kept up the pressure.

III. Unsolved problems

This is a conflict, however, that involves politics as much as counts. If the Russians level Chechen villages and settlements in their hunt for the rebels, they risk turning the local population against them. Large scale bombing raids or even a ground assault militants of bases in Chechnya might deprive the militants of their havens, but they could also incite more Chechens to join the militants. Instead of all offensives, the military should try to contain the rebels with a diplomatic effort to cut off their foreign sources of financial support.



The total war facing both Russian and Chechen militaries becomes more serious.

The memories of Russia's disastrous assaults against Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, in the last war which killed tens of thousands of civilians and left much of the city in ruins are still fresh. Several leading Russian politicians have urged the government not to move troops deeper inside Chechen territory. So far, Russian troops have relatively few losses. But as the numbers rise,

experts say that Russian public opinion could swing particularly if no political solution to the war is in sight.

By Kim Jeong-eun
Reporter of International Section

Pakistan Placed in Crossroads

A military coup assumed the reins of government in Pakistan. This is the fourth a *coup d'état* since it has been independent from Britain in 1947. The army ruled Pakistan for 25 of its 52-year history. Pakistan coup advanced Islamabad, the capital city immediately after announcing Pervez Musharraf's dismissal.

Pakistan people welcomed this situation. They were concerned about Sharif's downfall rather than political wave.

The direct reason of this coup is on Sharif's decision to dismiss Musharraf. Concerned people, however, said that such occasion was expected last year.

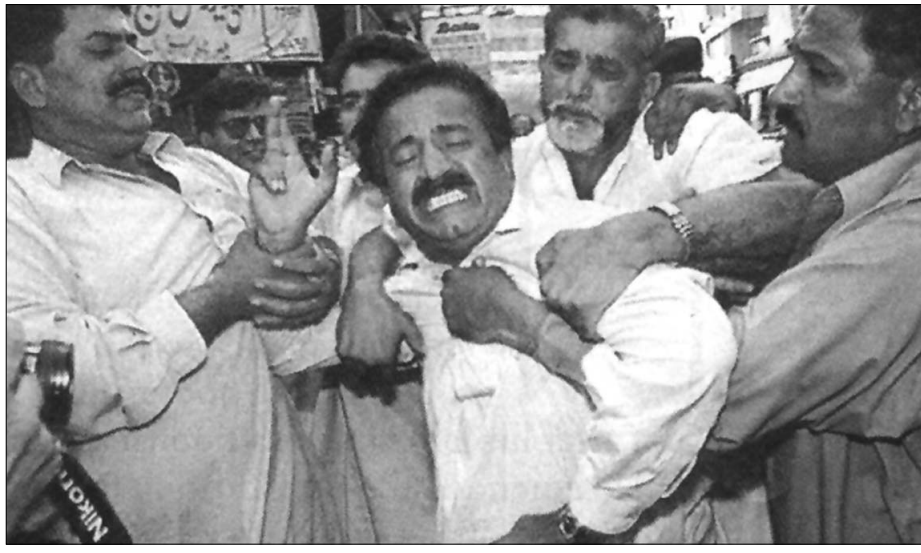
Sharif spent much of his time on power struggle. He concentrated his power on removing his rivals. He came down with a heavy hand to quell protests by opposition politicians. And another reason is on abroad environment. Pakistan and India fought for ten weeks early this year after Islamic guerrillas occupied region of Kashmir. India controls two-thirds of Kashmir and Pakistan the remaining. Musharraf who orchestrated the takeover of Indian territory in Kashmir's provoked a bitter border disputes, so many people are afraid of an all-out war. But Sharif and Musharraf have apparently disagreed over the withdrawal of Islamic militants and the pro-U. S. politics of Sharif.

Some of other reason of a *coup d'état* is in economy situation. In October 1997, the IMF approved a \$1.56 billion loan package for Pakistan, but disbursements were frozen in 1998 as part of international sanctions against Pakistan and India for conducting nuclear tests. So Pakistan received no financial aid from the IMF so Sharif tried to pull up tax level.

Pakistan's eventual economic plight has also kindle opposition to Sharif in the military. Political and economic situation went bad. People didn't endure any more and demonstrate against the government.

India's reaction rather cautious. It reduced the number of soldiers near Pakistan, including Kashmir. The world is concerned about the possibility of nuclear war between two countries. India's army went on alert, not showing especial movement. But India affirmed its desire for good relation with Pakistan based on mutual trust and confidence.

And other countries deeply worried about



A Nawaz's supporter who demonstrates against military government is taking arrest by the police.

Pakistan's a coup. The E. U pro-foundly deplored the developments in Pakistan and condemned the military coup dismissing the democratically elected government. Britain expressed they were strongly against any unconstitutional action. And they told Pakistan will have no further financial aid from IMF until democracy is restored. So a *coup d'état* may have no good influences to Pakistani economy.

A few days later, the head of Pakistan's military regime announced the creation of a ruling military-technocrat council, an eventual return to civilian rule in a speech to nation. He said that they have to do many things and that people do not want to elect new government right away. This decision was possible because of people's supported and legitimacy guarantee. According to the poll, 75% of people supported a coup military coup. Moreover there is possibility that if military coup return to democracy then they are on trial under new government.

Musharraf gave no indication when civilian rule would be restored. Concerning this announcement U. S has praised him for pledging to return Pakistan to democratic rule but expressed disappointment that the military leader offered no timetable for that transition. U. S urged Pakistan to can make civilian government. Musharraf said 'This is not martial law It can be another path toward democracy and the constitution

was not scrapped only temporarily suspended. The armed forces have no intention to stay any more if not necessary'.

The another noticeable feature is on its an external appeasement policy. He announced unilateral reduction of troops from Indian border. But made no mention of a similar pullback from the Line of Control a 1972 ceasefire line that divide the Himalaya territory of Kashmir between the two nations and where firing a cross the border is routine.

He added that they will holdback nuclear and missile development for a while. This appeasement policy is to draw international support by soothing their anxiety. It's rather reckless to the meaning of a coup. Although it is military a *coup d'état*, it has some differenced than earlier ones, which made people hope for removing irregularities and corruption. Pakistan people should acquire the right to build a democratic and a constitutional government. Then they will able to be a part of the international system economically that they should not have corruption there that they need to have their civil liberties. Now, they have to obtain democracy of themselves.

By Park Eun-ji
Reporter of International Section

Small Global Village

What do you have in mind when you hear the word Brazil? Samba? Football? Pele? Amazon? Though I've lived in this huge country for 17 years, what I'd like to say is that no one can know everything about it. Why?

Brazil isn't a simple country. It's more than that. There's no way to see it, know about it, feel it and touch it in a brief and simple way in a short time. There's always a new face and fact to learn about it. For example, when somebody asks me about the weather in Brazil, I have to ask which part of it he is mentioning because when the Northern part is suffering from hot drought, the Southern people are wearing thick sweaters to keep warm.

The name 'Brazil' comes from a wood called 'pau-brasil' when the country was discovered in 1500 by a Portuguese admiral, Alvares Cabral. The first discoverers were dazzled with the exuberant nature and beauty of the original people, Indians. Starting the exploration from the East, it was enlarged in the direction of the West. In the 17th century, with the gold discovery, the exploration was consolidated in the continental dimension. The famous Rio de Janeiro was nominated as the capitol in 1763. But in order to permit development in the interior, they moved the capital to the actual Brasilia in 1961 situated in the middle of the country.

Brazil isn't huge just in terms of size. Its total population is nearly 160 million! The most populated cities are Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, well known for its Copacabana beach, appearing in various movies. The capital, Brasilia, gives shelter to 1.6 million people.

One of the most frequently asked questions about this country is which it is rich or poor. It isn't easy to answer to this in a simple way. They have rich metropolis such as S o Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. But on the other hand, we can see slums with thousands of inhabitants and many starving children on the streets begging for their daily bread to survive. Their economic problems were so serious in the 80's and the beginning of the 90's. The monthly inflation reached 100%, every price label being changed every day. The working class was just surviving on

their tiny salary, not keeping up with the roof-breaking inflation.

The big problem to be solved specially by the political and economic leaders is the great gulf between the wealthy and the poor. To your surprise, 3% of the population own 97% of the nation's wealth. The remaining 3% of wealth is divided among 97% of the absolute majority. Can you imagine how big the difference between the bottom and top class in terms of income?

The Brazilian people have a solid basis for hope because in terms of natural resources, Brazil is very extremely rich. It's so huge that it's run by the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn. It's rich not just in gold and other minerals. They also



have many kilometers of fertile fields. They just need to be explored and cultivated under expert supervision. For that, they need serious land reform to distribute the farmlands -now owned by great landowners and left uncultivated- to the poor.

Everyone should have heard about the Amazon region. The Amazon River pours 175million liters of water per second into the Atlantic Ocean, equivalent to 20% of the outlet of all rivers on our planet. The Amazon jungle, is the largest, humid tropical forest on the earth. It's considered by scientists as the heart of our generation.

In terms of racial formation, there are representatives of the whole global village in Brazil. There are Europeans, Asians, Africans and Indians and their descendants, making a harmonious mixing-pot for centuries. The people from many nations and races created a very peculiar culture, which isn't easy to be defined in short terms. The Brazilian culture embraces almost all kinds of international

traditions, religions and customs. Even in terms of food, it's easy to find any nation's dish according to your personal palate.

Brazil provides great convenience for tourists for they can communicate with any Brazilian in one language. Even being descendants of many different cultures, they use only one official language: Portuguese, the language of their colonizers. Among 26 states, the only difference is intonation and modulation. Indeed, in the Indios area, there are four linguistic trunks, *Ge, Tupi-guarani, Aruak e Karib*.

What about the characteristics of Brazilian people? Oh, they're very lovely and friendly people with warm hearts. In Brazil, everyone will attend you with kindness and respect, open to help you as much as they can. They are very optimistic and bright-minded people. Even though there's daily survival threatening, they seem to not have any serious problem. It isn't difficult to find people singing and dancing to guitar music, drinking 'caipira' (Brazilian Soju) at street bars in the evening. That makes possible the world-wide known Carnival to be continued annually as a national great celebration. The main participants are from low income brackets. They save their little earnings for the whole year to make their Carnival garments and decorations, prepare their parade in a Samba School and delight the tourists and the whole nation.

The future of Brazil is very bright and promising as the people learn to use their creative, positive and optimistic character in their daily work and achievements. It will be a powerful nation in the world, not just in size or natural conditions but in terms of economic and cultural influence. Brazil isn't a simple country. It's a small world where we can see everything found in other parts of the world. If you want to have a brief idea about the whole world, visit Brazil!

By Kang Sam
The writer is a member of
Planning Department of FGTV.

World Festival of Folk and Arts Gets No Attention

All of universities have events or festivals which are symbolic of the university's individualities and characters. In the case of Yonsei university, Acaraca is not only a simple cheering party but also the most popular event among Korean universities. It is an important symbol of Yonsei university, which reflects its individualities and characters. Then, what do you think is the symbol of HUFs? Most HUFs seem to think it is 'World Festival of Folk, Arts'.

This year 1999, WFFA (World Festival of Folk, Arts) was initiated with several meanings and significances. It is because, above all, it commemorated the 1st anniversary of 'New millennium the 2nd reconstruction of HUFs'. Also, it was held together with 'The 3rd HUFs World Film Festival' from on October 25th to 29th. The joint of global culture was held in Imun campus.

On October 25th, the first day of the festival, it was started with the opening ceremony in the open theater. Three-hours ceremony was filled with congratulating performances of many folk's dances and songs by participating students. It was the opening ceremony of the 3rd HUFs World Film Festival, too. And it finished with showing the opening movie 'Poika ja ilves'. However, it was heartbreaking that most of the HUFs didn't participate in the opening ceremony.

On the second day of the festival, it was continued with so-called 'world village'. The 'world village' was consisted of variety of events, which were 'world table', 'body painting' and 'world music'. The world table was planned under the purpose of informing many countries' food culture. Various folk food was exhibited, according to each



'Tuna', the folk dance group of Spanish department, is performing 'Flamenco' in the main event at the open theater on October 29.

country's peculiarity and it introduced the art of cooking, origin and history. It was the most popular program in the world village. In the evening of this day, 'Together with Citizens and HUFs' was opened in the street of LG 25. Despite its intention by the staff, many citizens of Imun-dong didn't take part in this event.

On October 28th, it was the last day that was expected to hold the main event of the festival. However, due to the unexpected pouring rain and strong wind, the event had to be postponed till the next day.

Finally, on October 29th on Friday, the main event was held in the open theater. It started with 'the 1st anniversary ceremony of 2nd reconstruction HUFs' and the president and chairman of HUFs made a speech.

After the ceremony was finished, the main event was started. The main event was continued with the famous singer, Yoo Yul (T-83), who is a

Oriental Language, Colleges of Economy, Law and Education, etc couldn't participate in the WFFA. They often asked themselves "aren't we HUFs?" Because of these managing methods of WFFA, unsolved problems became worse.

Moreover, although HUFs wish that WFFA will become the first symbol of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, there are not permanent councils in Imun campus. If HUFs truly hope to establish it, Imun campus should establish the permanent council which can bear full responsibilities of WFFA independently. The work should not be fully done by the GSC.

Somewhat, although the labor was hard for the staff, the festival was indifferent to HUFs. Most HUFs do not realize the significance of the WFFA, or even its existence. Advertisement of its meaning and attractive programs was short of.

It is still a far way to go until this festival can be the real symbol of HUFs festival.

The festival shouldn't come to the end just to be the role of simple symbol of HUFs. Not to mention it, the festival should become the event which can stand for the real individuality and characteristic of HUFs. In the end, many HUFs expect well-planned programs and its contents to be novel, not just monotonous program repeated every year.

By Choi Yu-mi

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Neo-File

Convention Industry of Korea

Recently convention industry as an important part of tourism industry enjoys a special attention from the government as well as the general public, since it is a highly value-added future industry with great growth potential. According to various studies on spending by foreign convention attendees, they spend more than 3 times than general foreign tourists since most of them are socio-political and economic leaders of their own society and their expenses are in most cases covered by the organizations they represent.

Moreover, international conferences and exhibitions generate tremendous economic spill-over effects from various fields, in addition to the profits made from such events themselves, such as hotels, airlines, restaurants, tours, interpretation and translation services, exhibition decorations, etc. In addition to such direct economic effects as employment generation, foreign currency income and regional development, holding international conferences can level up professional caliber of the staff involved in the given events, can enhance general people's awareness on globalization and even can promote national image and status in the international area.

In a wider sense, convention industry means Meeting, Incentive our, Convention and Exhibition (MICE) industry which includes cultural and sports events. In Korea, however, convention means international conferences which are defined by roean National Tourism Organization (KNTOK) as meetings running at least for 2 days with over 10 foreign

participants from over 3 countries.

According to the statistics of Union of International Association (UIA), the number of international conferences held in 1998 throughout the world is 9,500 cases which is the 2.97% growth over that of 1997. The order of the number of international conferences held by continent is: Europe; North America; Asia; South America; Africa and Oceania. Korea occupied 7.34% in the Asian market in 1997, which was decreased to 4.55% in 1998 due to the IMF crisis, showing the 9th place in Asia.

One good news to convention industry in Korea is the establishment of several convention centers under the strong government policy to promote convention industry: COEX will be expanded as a state-of-the-art convention center in Korea on the occasion of holding the ASEM summit meeting in October, 2000; and Pusan Convention and Exhibition Center, Cheju Convention Center and other large scale exhibition centers will be constructed in Taegu, Ilsan and other areas after 2000.

The history of convention industry is about 10 years old. Those who are managing the conferences and exhibitions are called Professional Conference Organizer (PCO) and Professional Exhibition Organizer (PEO). So far they have managed their business not through professional education but through their know-how accumulated from day-by-day experiences. Through over 30 PCOs and over 10 PEOs are registered in Korea, most of them are very small in scale with poor infrastructures in software aspects.

Since these PCOs and PEOs are not classified into their own specialty areas and most small-scale meetings are planned and operated by poorly paid or volunteering non-professionals, the quality of their services is far from satisfaction and world-class standard.

Compared to other industries, convention industry is futuristic knowledge-based industry depending less on capital and technology, and hence, production of convention professionals is very critical. The current trend is the combination of meetings, exhibitions and events, and therefore, convention professionals in the future should be the ones that can fully understand these 3 sub-fields and can actively cope with the needs of ever-changing clients.

At present, Hallym University is the first and the only university producing convention professionals at the graduate school level which was founded 2 years ago with its own very unique program that can not be found in any other universities in the world let alone in Korea (02-3446-2471). As for a short-term program, ICEM (Institute of Convention and Event Management: 02-3446-2451) affiliated to Hallym University offered education programs for the first time in Korea, which is followed by other universities and institution.

Suh Seung-jin

The writer is a professor of Graduate School of International studies Hallym Univ.

Alexandr Sergeevich Pushkin, the father of Russian literature

Poet, Striving for Liberty and Equality of Human Beings

Pushkin takes root in Russian literature

I. Introduction

Have you ever had an opportunity to travel Russia? If so, you may have heard the name of Pushkin and thought the reason why so many offices, theaters, even markets were named after Pushkin. It shows how much Pushkin has had an effect for two centuries.

In Russia, there are no children who do not know Pushkin and his works. Pushkin left lots of literary works, and his art life is massive not only quantitatively but also qualitatively.

His works-Poems, dramas, critical essays, an autobiography and historical novels, his scope of activities were not confined to only one category.

II. Pushkin's life

Pushkin was born in Moscow on May 26 of 1779. His family was a historical class.

All the membership of his family had a poetic sentiment.

A famous Russian poet said, "there are three-Pushkins in Russia. And all of them are poets." That three poets are his father, his uncle and another relative. His father made a big library at home and tried to make his children take interest in reading.

Pushkin's sister had retrospected that "My father reads poems as if it were a real scene." Visitors had affected the poets of Pushkins. They are all celebrated artists, poets, and scholars. Among them there were a noted historian and dean of Moscow University. He said that Pushkin was only 5-6 year old but he had a good experience to meet them and hear their stories. Lets see surrounding Pushkin.

Pushkin's tutors had talents of music, painting and poet. And a nurse in Pushin's family could tell

fairy tales. According to her tale, there was materials inspiring Pushkin's to write something.

A male servant knew lots of hero epic and also composed. It was so deep relationship between Pushkin and the servant that Pushkin had a fight with a noble who insulted the servant.

His wise grandmother was very interested in children's education, so she taught them by herself. She showed sternness their children's education and discipline. Pushkin first learned reading and writing in Russian from her.

His parents didn't set their affection on Pushkin. The sister explained why the parents were displeased with Pushkin. Because Pushkin had nothing to do better than others. Mother made him go out for a walk and play, but he liked to stay at home watching grandmother's work. Pushkin was alienate from his parents due to financial problem.

After the graduate of college his income was a little enough not to live a living. Nonetheless his parents didn't help him at all.

The aristocratic school was only one in Russia, and it was supposed to make a bureaucrat for privileged class. The school permit only children of nobel, aged 10-14. But above all, the source of pride was wonderful professorates. Young Pushkin learned about the freedom of spirit and soul for the first time.

His erudite teacher taught logic, psychology, ethics, and the natural law. Teaching politics and economy, teacher criticized the feudalism and introduced Adam Smith who

introduced classic economy. The teacher had obvious ideas that the human being is created equally with right to the right to live a life freely and rationally. The man had a great effect on Pushkin. When he was praised from a poet, "You use a heavenly language. Where have you learned from? He said "from the teacher of the aristocratic school". His teacher had a great effect on Pushkin.

It is possible to say the career of Pushkin as a poet, started from an examination for promotion of the school. Through this examination, Pushkin's further as a poet was determined. He received the highest recognition from the highest authority of the day.

After the graduation he stayed at capital city. At that time, Russia was in disorder. The energy of the poet's life was generated from love and freedom. The sources of poet's energy are the most important motive of poem.

The poet spend most of his time in writing poems at day time, and attended the meeting at night. His endeavor brought him a shiny success. His work impressed the greatest master of Romanticism. After reading the poem, he sent his portrait signed as to the excellent students, from a bad teacher. Furthermore he supported the poet through the life.

Pushkin's work the Freedom and the Village got on the emperor's nerves who was a extremely reactionist. It was the first moment that made conflict between the empor and the poet. And that, series of satirical poems followed. Finally

the emperor summoned Pushkin. The poet wrote down poems without any hesitation, and the governor admired his sincerity and sent back to the home. But the emperor was not generous to the poet, so Pushkin went into banishment.

The place of banishment were so nice place to him. At the place the inclination of politics was determined. He perceived the atmosphere of revolution for the first time.

When he learned the concept the right of the citizenship, freedom in the course of meeting lots of activists. He really wanted to participate in the revolution but couldn't. For he was under the observation severely from the governor. But his poem and thought had affected many people who took part in the revolt. When the radicals were taken to the emperor, they said they were affected a lot from Pushkin. After there were the punishment that participate in the revolt, the emperor asked Pushkin that if you were at the place, you would participate the revolt? Pushkin answered frankly that he would be there, at the center of the revolt, because my friends are all there.

Pushkin had a peaceful life as a poet, but the failure of the marriage he was dead when he was 38. Because the rumor that the wife committed adultery with another nobel, he challenged him and during the fight he was deadly injured.

III. Conclusion

The reason we can see the humanism in Russia, for the tradition



Pushkin was not only talented in poem but also in novel, drama and essay, etc.



Alexandr Sergeevich Pushkin lived in the Moscow house shown above in his childhood.

of Pushkin was succeeded. The poet's achievements' The value of human beings that Pushkin had are same with the thinker of 20 century. Human being is brave, right and free, he insisted, people should strengthen themselves and inspire others, must bring up the person who leads the another by love not by force. A famous Russian philosopher predicted that if Pushkin was born

before 200 years ahead, his achievements would have been shiny for 200 years.

But this prediction was false. There are no person who thinks Pushkin's achievements will lose the light at next century.

By Park Won-jae

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

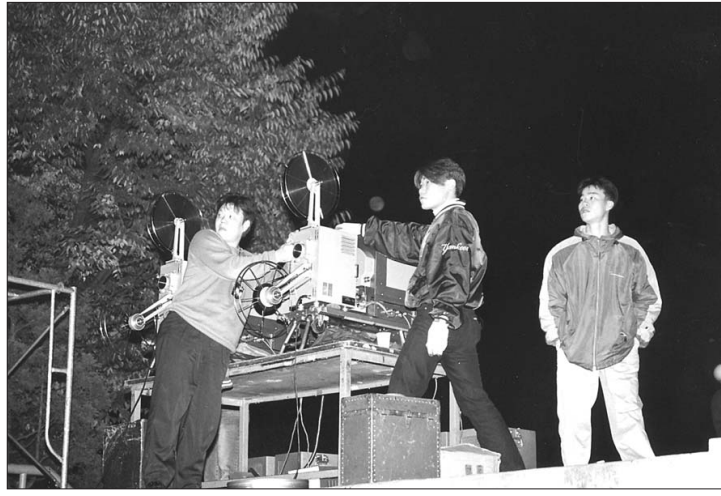
World Film Festival Pursuits Open Eyes for Screendom

The Third World Film Festival in Imun campus was held under the sponsorship of Imun GSC from October 25 to 28. The meaning of the festival is that the culture and the society can be reflected in the screen. Eastern and Western movies of each country in the world were shown. Especially, this festival was held with HUFs Folk Art Festival. These two festivals were observed as the World Cultural Festival that only HUFs could take part in. And it makes the film festival more important.

The third film festival was divided into five parts. There were main screening, midnight screening, independent movies screening, the lecture of the professionals and incidental events. Five movies were shown at the main screening in daytime at the auditorium. And four movies were shown at the midnight screening in the open theater for two days. Those movies shown were evaluated in their countries as the counterproposal spirit against the Hollywood. Therefore, movies selected in the screening exactly corresponded to the meaning of the World Film Festival.

And Independent movies screening was the distinction of this festival. Eight independent movies were shown in the small theater on October 26th and 27th. There were documentary and indie movies in independent screening. They revealed the resistance spirit against the mainstream. And, the movies shown are not usually seen in general theater, which makes it more appealing to people.

On the first day of the festival, the first movie was a documentary called 'La Ballade de Chile' from Chile. The contents of the movie was the history of Chile socialism government. After the opening ceremony, opening film 'Polika ja ilves' was shown in the open theater. That movie expressed the friendship between the cat and the



Staff are playing reel tape projector for screening.

boy, which was a great box-office record in Finland.

On the second day, the lecture from the reporter of Cine 21, Kim Young-jin, was given with screening. Movie makers were also planned to give lectures as one of the special event in the festival. Kim Young-jin gave a lecture on the whole gamut of cinema, and that was a good experience to know more about the screen.

On the third day, above all, the midnight screening was a great success because of showing the film 'Ring 2'. There was about one hundred people in the open theater around the running time of it though it was 12 p.m. This reflected the popularity of 'Ring' in Korea. Furthermore, after the screening of independent movie, 'The children to cut sunshine', the director of that movie, Kim Jin-han gave a lecture afterwards. It was a good chance to know about the movie profoundly.

On the last day, main screening was only continued among the screening. 'Mr. Monster' by Roberto Benini who is from Italy was screened in that day. That movie evaluated in Italy had comedy and tragedy harmonized well like 'Life is beautiful'.

The role of Roberto Benini called 'Chaplin of Europe' was appeared well in that movie. 'Mr.

Monster' can be the movie which represents well with the theme of this festival. It is because the style of the movie was against the Hollywood, but it gained the sympathy of mass, too. And, closing film of the festival, 'Hodong prince and Nakrang princess' from North Korea was shown in the open theater and the big auditorium, at last.

The Third Film festival was the event which could be possibly marked as the campus festival. Selection of the movies were well chosen, and independent movie screening and lecture of the film makers were novel that it raised the quality of the film festival.

However, on the other hand, incidental events hardly attained. Also, it was uncomfortable for the spectators to watch the movie due to the bad condition of the sound and the screen. Moreover, due to the raining on the last day, there were a few people at the running time of closing film. Nonetheless, if these defects of the festival were to be well considered and fixed, hopefully there would be a better World Film Festival next year.

By Kim Ji-yoon
Reporter of Culture Section

Interview with Yoon Chang-ho, the chairman of the preparation committee for the World Film Festival

Reporter: What distinguishes the Third World Film Festival from the previous ones?

Yun: The first and second festivals were held under the sponsorship of Oriental college and Occidental college. So, it was a small scale festival that a few people participated. But, this Third Film Festival was held under the sponsorship of GSC, and opened with the World Folk Art Festival. Therefore, we decided the theme of the festival, 'Above Cine-Globalism'. This agenda means that it criticizes the domination of the Hollywood movies and considers the counterproposal of it. So, we wanted the festival to let the spectators exposed to this direction.

R: How did you choose the movies of the festival and do you recommend the movies to the spectators?

Y: As I mentioned before, we chose the movies to be considered the counterproposal about Hollywood. So, beside the indie movies, we collected the screens that have the popularity and experimental trait. Personally, I recommended the independent movies.

The resistance spirit against the mainstream movies and experimental spirit are alive in the independent movies. These points in independent movies attract people's attention.

R: Were there any difficulties in the course of preparing for the festival?



Y: The members of the preparation committee took pains. The mid-term examination and incidental works made us hard to spend the time. And seeking for translators and counsellors about the screen was difficult for us, too. Also, our festival was held one week later after the PIFF (Pusan International Film Festival) had been held. So, it was hard to arrange the lecture of movie makers.

R: World Film Festival was held with World Folk Art Festival. Does it have special meaning?

Y: Both of the two festivals appeal our own trait of HUFs. So, these festivals will devise the growth of HUFs. The festival can be splendid as holding at once, and the concern for the festival would be increased. So, Taking this opportunity, I want that two festivals can be achieved a lot.

R: Please give some advices to the students about World Film Festival.

Y: Above all, I hope that the festival will be the momentum to come to a mutual understanding and to be concurred with each other. To do that, gradual interest and spontaneous participation of the students are needed. Thus, I wish that all the students will participate the festival.

Belated Regret



I was only 19 when I learned that my grandmom was dying of a rare and incurable disease. The doctor couldn't tell us much about the illness. At first they thought it was just a cold, but the doctors soon ruled that out. Finally, they called it long cancer, which means too late to cure. The doctors didn't know what to do for her, nor did they know how to treat it. All they could tell us was that she would die of suffocation very soon. Her fate would take care of in a few short months.

I did much thinking in those few months before my grandmom died. She meant more to me than anyone else in the world. I remember sitting in the hospital waiting room in the last days—a thousand thoughts racing through my mind. Why is she dying? Why is the God taking her away from me? Why haven't I been closer to her? Why haven't I spent more time with her?

Why? Why? Why? I guess I was as close to grandmom as the average teenager, but that wasn't enough. My grandmom was dying, and the world was collapsing around me. I had been too busy trying to fit in with my friends to really get to know my grandmom. I loved her so much, but I hadn't told her that in years because I was too

shy and 'too big' for all of that. Now, more than anything, I wanted to tell her that I loved her very much, how you are meant to me, and I wasn't even sure that she would know I was there.

I walked into the room. Grandmom was a pitiful sight. She was under an oxygen tent. Her body was extremely thin, a blood bag connected to her arm. She had a few cuts on her body, I guess because of her hard work. She was breathing hard, but very little oxygen was getting into her bloodstream.

She has responded to us in days. She looked like she was very painful.

Amazingly, she looked up and recognized me. "hi, my baby" she said. "Hi, grandmom," I replied in joy. Now was my chance to say the words, but I couldn't get the words out of my mouth. They were pounding in my consciousness—I LOVE YOU! Why couldn't I get them out of my mouth? Finally! I said it. "I love you grandmom." After I said it, the words seemed so easy to say. I realized those little words can mean so much. She heard—and she understood. "I love you too, my baby," these little words made me felt so warm. After she died, I couldn't hold my tears. There were a million things I wished I had said to her and done with her. At least, I had told her that I loved her.

By Kuk Lyuk
Freshman of English Dept.

Movie vs Movie : 'Red Hunt' vs 'The war of Lee Jae-su'

Cheju, Beautiful Island Having Alienated History

The most famous island in Korea, Cheju Island that most of us think as a wonderful image in our mind is not all that counts. It has a significant history, too. That is why it had become the movie setting of 'The war of Lee Jae-su' and 'Red hunt'. Why did these movies focus on Cheju Island? Why are the central events occurred there?

The movie 'The war of Lee Jae-su' was directed by Park Kwang-su in 1999. Maybe this film became more famous due to director. Lee Jae-su is an errand boy of the Cheju magistrate of the county, Chae Ku-suk. At that time, he was involved in the war between catholic power and confucian scholar's conflict. But Lee Jae-su who became the masthead in the war was appealed as a hero. Historic storms have injured him. Nothing more than that. He was among the people, who were wrapped by insanity without understanding of what is modern society and what is catholic doctrine. They can not make decisions in their

lives like Cheju's scenery (It is controlled by wind). The decisive power lays outside.

How could this tragedy happen in this historic areas and what is the thought and decision of people? It is worthwhile to think. This movie has three relevant sights. First sight is Lee Jae-su looking at Cheju Island. Second is the actuality by Chae magistrate of county watching. And the next is the crow telling the meaning of prophets.

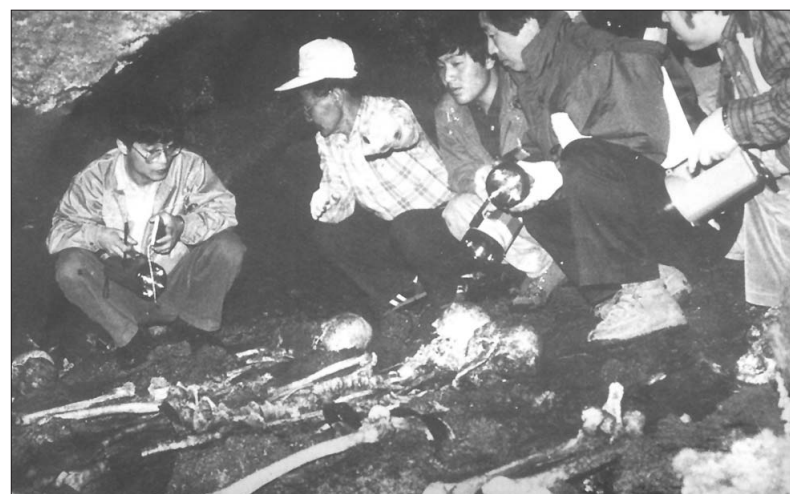
At this point, Lee Jae-su symbolizes the people, and Chae magistrate of county is the intelligent in the term of civilization. And crow can be seen as director and today's sights. However, this movie does not explain all of the society classes, the meaning of catholic to people and Cheju Island's peculiarity. And its scatter description about a large group of people can not leave sucking force. They are not omission and moderation but deficiency of scenario and presentation. This movie had the need to understand directly in as much as

demands of the spectators' wide eye in the urge to look for the beauty. Despite of present common tendency like entertaining sensation, director's will to include the spirit of the times is valuable. An actor's powerful acting is very good and the battle scene that produced slow-motion in the Cheju castle night attacking is impressive.

The next movie 'Red Hunt' background is the war of Lee Jae-su which is fifty years later. This documentary movie directed by Cho Sung-Bong was released in 1997. This film deals with Cheju 4·3 massacre. It was a horrific genocide of 30,000 innocent civilians on Cheju Island between 1948 and 1949. During this time, totally 10 percentage of the island's total population of 300,000 were massacred by the Korean police, army and anti-Communist groups. Even if fifty years have passed since that, the real facts of the case do not bring lights to the mass. That upsetting reality was shown in this movie.

This film started with the story of victims in Darangshe cave in 1992. And then it progressed through the evidences of several people and confessions. They are not fiction. The director tried to reveal the truth of Cheju 4·3 massacre so he used the reports of U. S military, newspaper at that time, scientific research, interviews of witnesses and datas. He showed that Cheju 4·3 massacre has to be understood with a different perspective view of U. S strategy, pro-Japanese's violence and authority by Lee seung-man's regime.

Recollection of survived old men's confessions gave vivid impression and proper quotation of report of U. S military delivered objectivity. They



The Red Hunt



The War of Lee Jae-su

are very impressive. This movie will refresh people's recognition by suggesting different view. The truth is not only revealed but society relation is also revealed. We were not fully aware of 'the war of Lee Jae-su' and the truth of Cheju 4·3 massacre is hidden until now. Through these movies, we can see historical events. Former movie produced revealed events in a descriptive way and the latter movie was based on reality.

'The war of Lee Jae-su' failed to draw spectators' attentions. The director let people to think from opening affaire to interpretation so spectators were too hard to understand. 'Red Hunt' was exhibited in Seoul documentary festival but concerning people canceled showing the film on the screen. Later, the Public Prosecutor's Office recalled the director due to human rights violation in this movie. Therefore, this movie is hard to see.

We have much more grief in history

than any other country. Despite of the numbers, people were sacrificed because of the authority holding power. Though we did not experience this situation, the messages we get from the film is much more greater. We can see magnificent screen, traditional music and powerful action which assimilates the situation. In that way, people felt sympathy. The impression of 'Red Hunt' is different from 'the war of Lee Jae-su' but we come to know the historic truth and get angry by the suppressed history.

The most important thing is the people of Cheju Island. The people of there died without any fault, not knowing Cheju Island's peculiarity and closure. Talking about our sorrowful history, we realise how regrettable history we have.

By Park Eun-ji
Reporter of The Argus

Culture Policy by Chaebol

Suppression of the press became a hot issue as the president of the Joongang Ilbo was placed under arrest a few days ago. People wondered what would become of the cultural policy with Samsung, the leading company in Korea, running a newspaper company. The fact that a company of this magnitude, has its hands on the press should seem compelling. It is true that the tone of the Joong-ang Ilbo has learned toward the chaebol. And this only confirms the actual status of the chaebols in our society.

The press is the captive of the chaebol. Most of all, we must give attention to the fact that the chaebol is the biggest money-provider to the press as the main advertiser. The press can escape from this situation, but the chaebol devote their energies to 'Cultural Engineering' for falsification of the images in order to diminish this possibility. They are very busy with pretending to be benevolent through many advertisements and public relations, and they also try to block the mere possibility of criticism about themselves through cultural investment. When not only the people in the cultural profession including the intellectuals but also the press depends on economic support from the chaebol, it is impossible to criticise the chaebol.

The cultural investment by the chaebol is very ironical. This is because the government is just about begging for it. If the government invests its revenue from taxes into the culture section, it may be troublesome and cause public repulsion. So the government keeps its privilege policy for the chaebol and ask that they invest their profits from this into the cultural market. This new-styled politico-economic adhesion which the government hopes will develop the cultural section using the chaebol' money will place the cultural business under the control of the chaebol. The reporter doesn't mean to criticise the work they do with their culture foundation, like supporting for through the cultural foundations and pay attention to the protection and upbringing of the traditional culture, but it's probable that their cultural investment might be aimed for a favorable impression. It is a widely known fact that they disguise themselves with many elements to block out the possible criticism. Many conglomerates are taking sponsorship roles in many famous festivals which is increasing at a very rapid speed. Their purpose is to advertise the images attached to the festival, of course it. Whoever that see this advertisement will be pleased with it's images. As the advertisements put up slogans for making a better global community for the benefit of the general public. But the problem is that these messages far fetched from the real situation and the advertisements are used as a tool to invent favorable images.

Then what is the cultural policy of our government? A few years ago there was this feeling that the cultural policy existed as an exhibition front. Right now, strictly speaking, the government has no cultural policy. It has a leash around it's neck. As the Ministry of Culture & Tourism was established a few years ago, there was hope that the cultural policy would be come more efficient, but it hasn't lived up to the xpectations. It's a real irony that the government is thanking the chaebol, after letting it come down to this. When the competition of CATV business and the general cable roadcasting was very fierce, the government didn't make the most of the regional broadcasting stations. Negligence as well as a safety-at-all cost principle of culture on the part of government is as dangerous as suppression.

If the chaebol are to support the culture business, it should be done with indirect aid, and restrain from expecting actual results. The devotees to culture should also have seemed thoughts when putting out their hands to the chaebol, in the name of market competition. The cultural section also have to examine themselves about looking forward to the economic support of the chaebol deafening themselves with the market competition of the cultural behaviors. It is highly likely that public interest oriented advertising by the chaebol will keep flourishing, refrain from unconditional criticism, and keep an eye open to see it from their macro-economic aspect on whether it is appropriate or not. And then criticize or agree on the actions. That's what the people have to do.

By Kim Yun-jung
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Special contribution / Experience in U.S.A summer camp

Year 2000 for Chances In Land of Opportunities

"For my part, I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move; to feel the needs and hitches of our life more nearly; to come down off this feather-bed of civilization, and find the globe granite underfoot and strewn with cutting flints."

- Roberts Louice Stevenson

In the last summer, I had travelled and visited American children summer camps to learn more about American culture and tradition. It was my first American camp experience since I have involved in non-government organizations activities for many years pursuing the international Moral Re-Armament activities and other cultural exchange programs for Korean youth's interest. Therefore, during 2 weeks' visit, I made 10 different camps visit in the states of California, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, Massachusetts of USA. Now I can expose that I have learned more about human nature and the human condition through my camp visits than one could ever learn through institutions or books or mass media. Actually my daughter, followed my sincere recommendation, a student of University of Melbourne in Australia, had participated in this program of the camp Takodah in New Hampshire for 11 weeks as a camp counselor and became a coordinator sharing her invaluable experience.

Indeed I can proudly tell this program to all the HUFSSans, as a senior research fellow of the Center for International Area Studies of HUFSS and a nominated program country representative since last year to relate a unique chance to associate with good people while representing our country KOREA and people KOREAN to American children and co-staffs from all over the world. As we all recognize, we are living in the world within flood of information that is benefit for us to live this world harmoniously. However it is not easy to distinguish the good one(program in this case) from the other comparative one that is wrapped with pretty clothes in the most case. This is my reason to write this article for my fellow students in the HUFSS.

Since 1991, I have led a group of youth for representing Korea in the Asia-Pacific region attending international conference held in various country. However I met this Camp Counselors program last year summer at San Francisco with a wish to enable Korean young people to experience other cultures in the same meaningful way. As a result of the first year with a successful proceeding: placed 58 camp counselors and staffs at 35 various American Summer Camps that provides young people with the opportunity to travel, work and earn money while making valuable friendships that often last a



Students participate in the summer camp as counselors.

life time. This year's evaluation came out with a good starting point to introduce the quality program for whom wants to build and challenge a new career.

According to Bill Harwood President of Camp Counselors USA who spent two years in Korea as a United States Peace Corps volunteer teacher in 1975-77, states more precisely "Fourteen years ago, it (CCUSA) was only a dream. Today, we are an internationally recognized organization, with three programs that recruit from over 50 countries and has placed 51,000 young adults at hundreds of summer camps and other seasonal employers across the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Russia. Every year I visit camps and employers across the USA. When I founded CCUSA in 1986, I hoped to provide a quality counselor exchange program with excellent support for camps and participants. My visits, however, revealed that CCUSA has achieved much more than that. I observe counselors, camp directors, young adults and children all sharing skills and knowledge, developing cross-cultural understanding, and creating close international friendships."

This years' my camp visits also proved my vision that CCUSA programs provide valuable interpersonal experiences that have a powerful, positive and lasting effect on our global community. As a CCUSA staff member Korean youth too can help to bring the world a little closer together. You can

make a meaningful difference in the lives of many children. You will develop strong personal friendships with people from around the world. You also will grow, learn and experience the USA not as a tourist, but as a valuable member of the community.

One more valuable information I would like to share is Work Experience USA (WEUSA) developed to complement the opportunities provided by CCUSA. WEUSA provides you an equally valuable learning and growth experience in jobs outside of the camp community. You can work in amusement areas, ranches, casinos, resorts, state and national park, guide companies, general companies(IBM, HP, Texas Instrument) or other seasonal employment throughout the USA as a temporary worker.

The following article is one of CCUSA program participant's real story who is a HUFSSan in English Dept., had worked for 10 weeks from June to August at Camp Texlake, a typical girl scout camp, in Texas.

When I first heard about 'CCUSA' program, I was quite sure that I was very suitable for that program as I really liked camping and children, and also that sounded like a perfect chance to learn and practice vivid English.

Actually I could not figure out much about being a camp counselor in the US even when I was participating the orientation in LA with other international participants from all around the world. But I found myself kept in deafinite resolution that is just do my best.

It was 26th of May when I headed for my camp in Austin, Texas with both expectation and anxiety. But amazingly enough I got used to it later and enjoy my camp life with

American kids.

My camp, Camp Texlake was a typical girl scout camp run by a couple who had a lot of experience as camp staffs. And the majority of its staff were local college students, and the remainder were persons who had experiences on camp activities, and foreign counselors who passed interview with their county directors. And I was one of them. There were 7 internationals at camp Texlake, and they were Mermaid from Croatia, Dolphin from Ghana, Possum from Australia, Tango from Czech republic, Goldfish and Whistle from Russia and me, 'Un-Ni'. These funny name were camp nicknames which we were supposed to use instead of calling each others' real name according to camp tradition.

The camp commanded a very fine view as it was facing beautiful and clear lake, and it was in 450 acre of heavily wooded site located in the beautiful Pace Bend park which was approximately 30 minutes away from downtown Austin.

There were 6 units in camp. Two of them were cabins, and each cabin was raised with two rooms of 14bunk beds each. And the rest of them were plat form tent units for older girls. Each tent had a solid shingled roof and wooden floor and that was raised off the ground. I stayed in flat form tent, and as we usually kept the tent flaps up to promote air circulation. I couldn't help becoming an attraction to the mosquitos and racoons. Especially bugs bothered me a lot, so I still have some of the bug bites like souvenirs from camp.

My job was helping the outdoor education manager who had a master's degree in that area. She truly had a lot of wonderful skills, and knew how to cope with kids. We usually had 12 girls for each session who signed up for our program such as 'trail trekkers', 'rope course' and 'on the loose.'

Honestly, I don't want to recommend being a camp counselor to people who easily whine and complain, and who have mysophobia, who miss their family often when they are away, and most of all, who aren't ready for hard, really hard work both physically and mentally. Being a camp counselor in the US definitely requires strong spirit for challenge. But if you think you will be able to make it at all costs, you will have unforgettable memories, to say nothing of meeting many international friends.

And you can even have good influence on American children's lives whether you will realize it, or not. Of course, I hope I will be remembered as a nice "Un-Ni" from Korea in camp Texlake girls' memories.

Min Byung -wha

The writer is a professor of
The Center for International Area Studies

Dating on Sunday



Kim Yun-chung (S-99)

Koo Sung-chan/The Argus

To Be Unique Around Songs

What's your favorite maximum in life? 'To be the unique person indeed' the heroine of this month said in brief comments to the reporter. Her name is Kim Yun-chung and studies in the Spanish Department. She is a very stiff woman contrary to her fame appearance with a long hair and a cute smile.

She lived in Argentina for six years because of her father's occupation. When her family were moving to Argentina, her age was 13 years, graduated from the elementary school. It was difficult for me to fit in there as various aspects, the language and the life environment, so on. Though the living in there was hard for her, her wish was always in her mind. She dreamed to be a singer. "When I was a children, singing in other people's presence was interesting for me. From that time, singer was one of wanting to do in the future". Listening to music was a good friend to her, and that made her be interested in singing gradually.

In March 1998, she came back to Korea after graduating from high school in Argentina. Her old sister was already a student in Jungang University. So, living with her sister, she was prepared for the university entrance examination. But, one day, suddenly, she came to see the poster which could confirm her ability as a singer. That was the thing that inform the 'Asia International Song Contest'. The trait of the contest was that amateur singers in Asia could volunteer the contest with the made song. She and her friend decided to apply for the audition to choose the korean representative. Fortunately, she was picked up to the representative. With this for momentum, she came to size the chance to be a singer. To take part in the contest, she went to the Singapore. There, she performed Korean rock song of Park Ki-young. She recalled that it was a good experience to her. Though she got the prize in the contest and observed by the music planning business, university entrance examination was approached to her at hand. So, she only concentrated on the exam. As the result, she passed the spanish department in HUFSS. And she enjoyed the university life as a freshmen until 99 University Song Festival was held.

As joining in the festival, she got the second chance to notice her singing. She performed the ballad song of which subject is 'Another love'. At last, she got the Dong prize in the festival. Frankly, she worried that the style of her song had the popularity rather than the experiment. "Judging committees didn't give me a good mark as the experimental trait. But, popularity appealed to them". So, that point made me get the prize. She knew her music style, definitely.

She likes to hear R&B style music, so much. So, her favorite Korean musicians are Yangpa and Park Jung-Hyun. And she has interested in Rock music, too. "I don't want to perform the song of one genre. In this point, Celine Dion is the ideal model to me" But, she said that she didn't hope the dance music though she likes the popular music. The reporter asked whether her parents were reluctant or not, about her acting as a singer. She said that her parents are glad to see her activity, getting from the experience, and taking charge with her own doing. And she doesn't want to depend on her parents about her works. Finally, the reporter asked her what she wanted in the future. "I haven't decided for certain, but I would like to be an indeed person. So, I will study hard my subject as singing". She is planning to be a normal singer. Meeting with music planning businesses are processing.

Dating with her, the reporter was impressed her struggle for what she wants to do and with her responsibility as the University student. This reporter expects her to be an indeed person in her part.

Kim Ji-yoon

Reporter of Culture Section

ARTICLES WANTED

The Argus is waiting for articles
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Subject: Foreign professors' suggestions for the
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millennium

Volume: A4 3 sheets (Double Space)

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Selected articles will be published on the final issue
of The Argus in the last year of the passing
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CHAFS

CHAT+HUFSS

Nam Ki-hoon/Cartoonist of The Argus



Airplane Crash to be filled of
water replacing fuel



Football game, to put a ball using
hands



Joongang (lbo, to riot about the
press oppression



It's the perfect comedy