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Editorial

Start Line for Development

Reportedly, Korean private universities will face a crisis soon because of the open-door policy of education. Moreover, the schools will be placed on a crossroad of 'to be or not to be' because the demand for university, i.e. the number of the freshmen, will decrease in about 3 or 4 years. This means that some strategies for the future are urged to the Korean universities right now.

Therefore, almost all the universities try to prepare for the measures which are suitable to each school's identity. The detailed contents of the plans may vary from university to university, but they agree that the main problems they have to solve are their identity, the restructuring, the increasing of revenues, etc. To solve these problems, they may ask expert consulting firms for diagnosing them. It is expected that universities could acquire a more objective view about the school's problems from experts. And it will enable them to make more specialized solutions.

The HUFs authorities also put spurs to go on consulting school for establishing the Long-term HUFs Development Plan. The school authorities applied for the LG Management Institute to consult, and the first report on the result of the examination was announced on November 19. According to the report, it is disclosed that HUFs is not enough qualified for the name 'University of Foreign Studies.' In this examination, many deficiencies are pointed out: non-systemized foreign language education and the low rate of professors' research and so on. The consultants concluded that the present situation of the university is very serious and that HUFs is under the necessity of reforming as soon as possible.

There are some factors which should be considered about the consulting itself. The history of the Korean university consulting is not going beyond 5 years. Therefore the consulting firm does not have enough ability to consult universities systematically and effectively. "The ability of Korean consulting firms is not strong enough to understand special organizations like universities because they have mainly taken charge of enterprises," said some consultants. HUFs has to watch this point. How well can the firm grasp the characteristics of HUFs? This is an important question. Many education experts anticipate that the 21 century will be the age of competition among universities. Therefore, unless the universities change and reform to survive, they will be certainly weeded out. This is why the University Identity is important.

In addition to this problem, there is a wall which our university should overcome in the course of consulting. As many consultants express, the consulting of our university has difficulty in collecting opinions from the members of the school (professors, staff, students). Despite the fact that the combination of opinions is very important, HUFs also goes on consulting without the agreement among the members. LG Management Institute stated that they would survey the members' view by the end of December, but it is too late. In the case of some foreign universities, the opinion of the students are first inquired. After that, the Evaluation Committee reviews the programs. An expert said the consulting can progress because it gives the first consideration to the students' opinion and the participation of the school members is prosperous. Moreover, in foreign universities, the consulting firm is concerned with the work for making the members contribute to the development plan and for decreasing the trouble in the course of execution. Because of that, the Total Quality Management (TQM) movement is progressed successfully. TQM is the system which reflects the members' opinion positively to improve or change the problem in carrying out the Long-term Development Plan. The system is able to make the university a centering member.

Many problems which have to be solved are scattered in HUFs. They are the restructuring, the improper tuition fee problem and the epoch-making plan toward foreign language education, etc. At this time, the consulting is expected to suggest the way for HUFs to go.

Now that we are approaching a new millennium, it's a good time for HUFs to expedite the scheme to reform. Considering the importance, this consulting is a start line toward the development. If the start is good, the end won't fail.

Interview with Cho Kyu-chul, the president of HUFs

HUFs Improvement, Based on Grassroots Democracy

Since 1954, HUFs have run the way hard and busily for 45 years. Especially, the school had suffered from the foundation absurdities and faced a crisis last year. Almost all the HUFsans struggled to obtain the democracy of the campus administration for a long and hard time. As a result of the struggle, the ex-foundation was expelled and the government-appointed trustees have taken charge of the reform of the school. About 1 year and 4 months have passed since President Cho Kyu-chul took office after the foundation problem was solved.

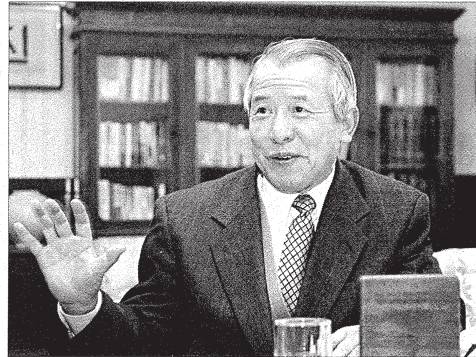
Now, HUFs is changing to reform. In June, the school authorities organized the committee for the 2nd foundation of the school. As the most important work for the development, the authorities concerned decided to construct the main building of the Imun campus and the central library of the Wangsan campus. HUFs is busy now preparing for 'the HUFs' Party toward a New Millennium' to raise fund for the construction.

The Argus is also going to publish the last issue of the passing millennium. Thus, taking a new millennium, Yoon Se-kyong, the head editor of the Argus, flanked by Kim Jin-young, the associate editor of the news section, interviewed President Cho to hear his view on the HUFs development in the 21st century.

■ **Since you took presidential office, about 1 year has passed. What do you think about your achievements or the changes in HUFs?**

The ex-foundation managed the school under the power-centralizing system. So, ex-foundation could not collect the opinions from each member of the school. I have tried to reform the custom. So, I have managed the school with the spirit of 'the grassroot democracy,' and I can collect various demands and opinions from all the members of the school. There have been some problems in the processes of executing the new system, but I have solved the problems through conversation.

■ **There are some worries about the return of the ex-foundation to HUFs due to the revision of Education Act. What do you think about the present situation?**



Kim Jin-young/The Argus

It is certain that the ex-foundation will never come back to the school. It is true that some of them tried to return to the school doing harm to the present board of trustees secretly. However, I have shown a firm attitude by sending a petition to the president that HUFs has reformed systematically and all the constituent members do not want the return of the ex-foundation. Because they only hampered the development of HUFs.

■ **On November 19, the 1st report on consulting HUFs by LG Management Institute was announced. This consulting is expected as the most important factor of the Long-term Plan of HUFs Development. Could you tell me the contents of the report and the plan of the consultation?**

The consulting shows that HUFs cannot reach the qualification of the first rank university. Our school has too fatal problems to develop towards an excellent university of foreign studies. Professors' research achievements are very low and the restructuring is also urged. I have a plan to cut down the school staff to about 30% of the present personnel through the computerized system of the campus administration. The consulting firm will give us advice for the 2nd foundation of HUFs. It

is expected that the consulting can suggest some specific ways to our school.

■ **Present Korean universities are evaluated as not having characteristics of their own and as not being competitive. So, there is a view that each university should set up its own identity. What is the plan for the HUFs' identity?**

As a big project, I have devised a MOD system for more efficient foreign language education. This is a project costing hundreds of million won. It can make possible modernized lectures using multi-media. We already have the basic system in both campuses, though it's in the beginning stage. As the cost is enormous, I'm going to carry out the MOD step by step.

■ **It is planned to rebuild the main building of the Imun campus and the central library of the Wangsan campus. What are the plans?**

It is decided that the main building will begin to be constructed in the spring of next year and the central library next fall. Till now, I have tried in various ways to raise fund for the contributions, and it has been successful. However, we still need participation of more people in the project

because it will cost a huge amount of money. HUFs thus plans to hold a fund-raising event on December 14.

■ **The Campus Standing Committee (CSC) was established last year amid great expectation of HUFsans. But, now, there are many students who do not hear about what issues are considered in the committee or when the meeting is held. Also, its power is too weak to decide important issues of our school because the committee is not the organization of decision but of inspection. Have you thought about strengthening the power of the committee?**

I don't think the influence of CSC is weak. The committee consists of all the members of the school, i.e. professors, staff, students and alumni. All important issues are considered in the CSC, and the conflict in the course of the examination is also solved and harmonized. So, I think the committee is strong enough to decide issues even if it maintains the present role.

■ **The students of both Imun and Wangsan campuses have showed an attitude of struggling for the reduction of tuition fee. What do you think about the tuition fee issue?**

It is reasonable for the students to want to reduce the tuition fee because the present tuition fee seems to their families not to be low. However, without supporting from government most private schools are in financial difficulty. It appears that the increase of tuition fee is inevitable. The students who want the development of HUFs should consider this kind of situation. However, I think, it is important to find out a point of compromising with students.

■ **Would you like to tell the students about your plan for the future?**

The students of HUFs should be raised as the manpower resources through good quality education. This is closely related to the development of the school, because the school development can provide the students with a better quality of education. I'd like to say to the students that the dream of one man is a dream but the dream of many people can become a reality.

CAMPUS SCOPE / Chinese University of Hong Kong

Another Aspect of Globalization: Education

As we are heading toward new millennium, it is no doubt that we are stepping further to the stage of globalization. The era of globalization has already started long before. And we already know that we can not just face the reality but take the next step in order not to fall behind. What most of us think of the term 'globalization' is primarily applied to industry or technology. However, if we take a wider view, then we will get to realize education is becoming an ever more important component of globalization.

Nevertheless, how much of globalization process in our education is carried out? By just emphasizing the motto does not solve the fundamental problems. I believe even the exchange students system is not making a steady process, nor does the language program. Just take a look at the number of foreign students studying in Korea and compare with the annual number of Korean students going abroad to study. It simply tells you how insufficiently competitive our education is.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of universities in the world are setting up off-shore campuses or launching programs either on-line or in collaboration with overseas institutions. Also, a large number of universities around the world are attracting overseas students to join their exchange students programs or language programs. Education no longer has boundary, which implies education is another aspect of globalization.

For instance, the university where I am currently studying Chinese has many access to meet global needs. The New Asia Yale-China Chinese Language Center at the Chinese University of Hong Kong is one of the largest institutions of its kind worldwide. To fulfill overseas students' desires of learning Chinese, it provides various programs including exchange students

programs and language programs.

Nowadays, foreign students represent the largest share of revenue in the international trade of educational services. The universities in Hong Kong are also trying to get the most from it, thus, promoting exports of educational services. Here, the universities are not only improving the quality of education but also providing variety of activities for overseas students. It is not just an exchange of students but it will develop an even more international outlook.

To offer ideal educational environment is another important factor. Facilities like dormitories, libraries, labs, etc. are the basic conditions of what we call 'campus'. However, if we look at our educational environment, it is a shame that our campus is surrounded by commercial or non-academic buildings. Even though Hong Kong is such a small place, the place where university students are studying is way better than Korea, which motivates students to indulge in academic research.

Exports of educational services can lead to generating a trade surplus, contributing to creation of jobs. In countries like the U.S.A., Canada, Britain, international students are responsible for foreign exchange earnings. Especially in Beijing, overseas students who come to Beijing to take a course in language programs count high percentages of foreign exchange earnings. And Hong Kong is just another country trying to catch up the global trend. Then what about us?

As far as I know, exchange students programs or language programs in Korea for international students does not meet the demand nor supply. Or worldwide marketing campaign of educational services is not sufficient. Nonetheless, before we export our tertiary institutions, we first need to strengthen our quality of education. That is because we need to be competitive in order to present our educational services to

international students.

Globalization of education has a long way to go. We can start it from providing good quality of educational services for overseas students - exchange students programs and language programs. Still building up the dormitories, language centers and labs will not satisfy the overseas students' demands.

Providing adequate quality of educational services must be followed up before we step into the next stage of globalizing education.

Jeong Jee-won
Sophomore of Chinese Dept.

Letter to The Argus

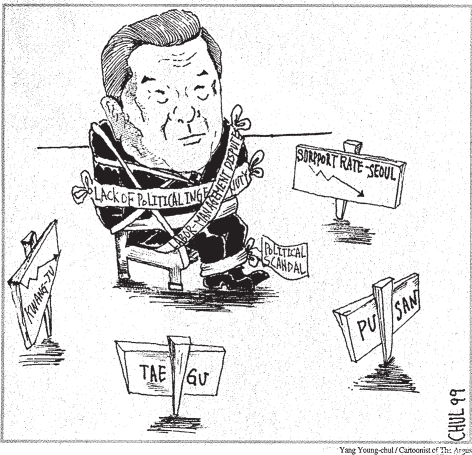
U.S. Camp, Worth Experiencing

I read many articles of Argus paying attention to the last part. I was very interested in the article about U. S. camp because I wanted to know about this matter exactly and fully. In addition, the picture which boys and girls in America who participate in the camp making a white and clean smile. It made me feel so good. So I began to read little by little, and I had the same opinion after I read the article. I was so satisfied with the informations of U. S. camp. Though USA was the main subject as camp counselors especially.

These systems can be helpful and good opportunities to all students. I think, above all, the cost of U. S. camp is cheap comparing to any other trip for study in foreign countries. And we can make friends with people from all around the world, though it's so difficult to adjust and be accustomed to any circumstance. You may have no inclination to do at first but as time goes by, you will adapt to new environment and people. Later as they help each other and overcome the hardship such as poor English, homesickness, they feel real human love. This U. S. camp is adequate for people who love children. They live with many children always, from opening to closing your eyes.

And one of the most important things is that you can improve your speaking ability of English as much as you try. You can grow up and improve as you experience other culture and adventure many difficulties. Anyway you can find many changes in you after you undergo as a camp counselor. Of course, there are not only full of advantages; there are some disadvantages maybe. But when we judge the worth participating in camp, you deserve to enrich your experience. Even if I didn't gain my experience at first hand so probably you can hear my words unauthentically. But I hope many students join in this opportunities and learn many things and have a chance to develop yourselves also and me. You can be more strong and active after feeling and overcoming any hardship and limitations of ourselves. Whatever you do, please be brave; be adventurous and then you'll change and be developed remarkably, as you don't know. In addition I knew much about U. S. camp after I read the writing of the Argus so, it was very helpful and valuable to me.

Song Hye-min
Freshman of Malay-Indonesian Dept.



CAMPUS

21st President of Wangsan GSC Elected

The Election of Imun GSC Invalidated by Doubling Votes



Lee Song-bum(Ph-90), Jung Goo-yoon(C-94) are elected as the president and vice-president of the 21st Wangsan GSC.

Wangsan Campus

The representatives of school which are presidents of General Student Council(GSC), General Coed Council(GCC), Clubs union, were elected for HUFs's prosperity of new millennium and century.

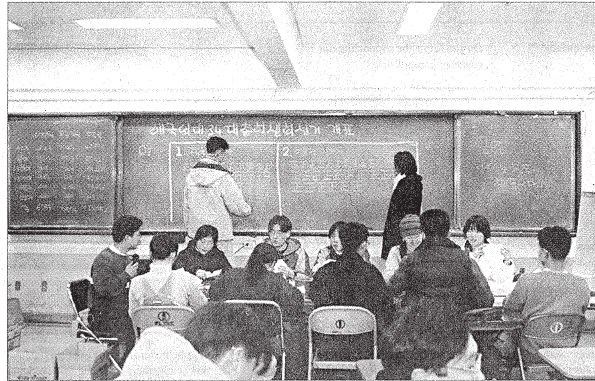
Lee Song-bum (Ph-90), Jung Goo-yoon (C-94) were selected for the president and the vice-president of 21st Wangsan campus. They are going to innovate HUFs in millennium and new era. They have been proclaimed 'Reduction of registration fee', 'Withdrawal The Educational Law', 'Foundation of central library in Wangsan campus' and so.

Turnout of voters were 44.9 percent. So to speak, 2665 people of 5931 participated in the vote. 2336 voters agreed with the candidates of GSC. That means, the candidates has been elected overwhelmingly. On the

interview after election, he said "I will make you believe that your choice was not wrong. I will keep my pledges from now. I am going to share the agony with you and find the solution."

1316 people of 2921 has been participated in the vote of GCC. 1206 people has agreed. Sok So-hyun (Af-98) and Choi Go-eun (R-97) has been elected for the president and the vice-president of GCC. "It is great for us to be the leading members. We are sure that we can satisfy you fully." They have promised making regulation against sexual harassment at School, well-furnished rest room for women student.

Clubs Union had been fierce vote. Because two teams has been run for an election, and both of them has many supporters. Park Young-chan and You Dong-gil, 1st runner, have been elected. Turnout of voters were 80.01 percent.



The Central Election Management Committee(CEMC) of Imun campus counts the vote in front of witnesses on November 26.

Imun Campus

The GSC election that was held from Nov. 24 to 26 was invalidated. On Nov. 30, the Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) pronounced the election invalidated because of doubling voting. Also, the committee decided to take a vote again next year. All the members of CEMC resigned and the people elected also admitted the invalidation of the election.

This happening originated from the extension of the voting period. The election that had originally been scheduled for two days was extended one more day because of the low turnout, 49.68 %. By the way, an election campaigner of the 1st election polling committee compelled a voted student to vote again in the expanded vote. The 2nd election polling committee required the CEMC to find out the truth of the affair. As a result, the

doubling voting became clear so that the GSC election was postponed to next year.

The CEMC said, "We keenly realize our responsibility for this invalidated election. We believed the HUFsans so that we didn't strictly check the identification cards. We felt so sorry to the HUFsans who participated in the voting."

A number of students expressed their dissatisfaction about this result. A senior said, "The decision that the GSC will do the election again by next March is wrong. Because inexperienced freshmen will participate in the election but the seniors will graduate next year. The GSC election, therefore, should be done again this year."

At present, this happening hasn't ended, because the 2nd election polling committee demanded to investigate whether the double voting was accidental or not. An investigation of the double voting is demanded.

Conference for Tuition Fee

To range the tuition fee of next year, the Committee for Adjustment of Tuition (CAT) expedited the first meeting in the Administration building of Imun campus on the 26th of September. The members of this association were the two GSCs' presidents in both campus, the finance secretary, the budget secretary and the chief accountant, the chief of school affairs. After finishing the first meeting, the CAT decided to postpone announcement of the 99 execution of the budget and the statement of accounts to the public until next meeting. Also, the students raised the objection that it is doubtful whether the CAT will carry out the decision or not, because the association is only an advisory organization of the campus conference. The school authorities answered that they would show the budget bill for next year in advance. And, the demanded data by students will be presented at the next meeting December 10th, they added.

20th President of Wangsan Arrested

On November 22, Sin Dong-hun (Hu-93), the former president of Wangsan campus' General Student Council (GSC) was taken to the police out of the blue. Reason for his arrestment was that he had participated the Pan Korean National Rally of Reunification Festival this year, and did not succeed from Hanchongyon against the 3rd and 5th article of National Security Law. GSC of Wangsan campus has designated a lawyer, trying to release him from the prison. On the interview of the Argus, one of GSC's members said "The government only abused the public power. They made us upset and we will struggle against them," and he added "We, all HUFsans, hope him to come back."

HUFs's Party for Campus Development

HUFs will have a meeting named for "The night of HUFsans toward a new millennium" at the convention center, Hilton Hotel, on December 14. The school authorities announced that this event will be remained all of HUFsans of the meaningful one.

Cho Kyu-chul, the president of HUFs, marked that this meeting has two significant meanings. First, we have to regard this opportunity as the great harmony of all the people and the solution of discords which have proposed the former days. And the other is raising a fund for university development from many alumni who have much of affections, parents of students and supporters.

He also added that all of HUFsans have a right and duty of advancing our grounds where we vote our youth for studies. And the school authorities will draw up plans for

constructing of Main building at Imun campus, and central library at Wangsan campus. It needs lots of money to be completed such an important building. He expected that this event will be a place of great harmony.

A student of English department said "I hope that the event will be opened successfully as meeting place among the graduates and the students of HUFs. And the event is to be the starting point of HUFs development."

The school authorities calmly prepared for a new millennium, after having professors' conference, the end of a term school affairs normally processing and finishing inspection of the administration parliament a board of education on 14 October. All HUFsans sincerely hope that this meeting will be successful and contribute to the growth of HUFs.

College Committees Meet to Freeze Tuition Fee

The General College Representative Committee (GCRC) was formed for freezing of the tuition fee. The committee consist of elected persons of each college, the president of the GCRC is Lee Seung-joo(PD-97), Clubs Union.

Lee said "The GCRC is like the another General Student Council (GSC) in HUFs because the majority of staffs of the 33rd GSC was resigned in related to this election."

Moreover, by the invalid election, the new GSC is not exist. Now, the GCRC would be a central point of the struggle for HUFs until the GSC election end at next March. Every plan of the struggle would be decided through this GCRC."

The GCRC made a struggle plan for freezing the tuition fee. At December 3, the conference made it clear to struggle by rallies in the steering committee with enlarged membership.

The first rally is scheduled to meet with students at 4 o'clock, December 7.

And the GCRC would campaign to gain freezing the tuition fee for two days. At December 10, second rally will be opened in an open theater when the Council for Adjustment Tuition (CAT) is begun the 2nd meeting.

Oh Won-keun(Vt-97), the elected person of the Origin college, said "The school authorities tried to persuade the justice of increasing tuition fee in the 1st meeting of the CAT."

But, the school authorities still didn't make it clear that the tuition fees were used the some place. Nevertheless, increasing the tuition fee without just administration is unforgivable because the tuition fee is prepared by the sweat of our parents."

Each College Selects Student Presidents

HUFsans selected new faces in the crossroad for a new millennium, dreaming of a specialized campus.

College of European and American Studies once extended election term from November 1 to November 3. Because 40 percent of valid votes was not enough for a quorum. Turnout of polls, finally, came out with 41.3 percent of students selecting him. 310 out of 591 students voted for Kim Tae-kyu (E-97). He promised to 'Make well-equipped college of European and American studies' and 'Reduce registration fee' and so on.

From November 1 to 2, College of Natural Science had president election too. 496 students participated in the election. 405 of 496 participants was known to agree with his vision. As a result, Yoo Young-joon (Ps-98) was selected. He proclaimed for the increase of welfare facilities for students, and

concrete preparation of 20th anniversary festival of the college. College of Trade and Economics had the election from November 24 to 25. Turnout of voters was 51.7 percent and 250 people participated in the election of 484 people. 218 had agreed and 27 did not. Na Joo-chul (MIS-95) was elected. His political view was to activate each Clubs in the college, and to make plans for prosperity of the college. Choi Hyun-jae (Ph-94) had selected for College of Social Science. Turnout of voters was 61 percent, 226 agreed of 252 people. For the president of Information Technology college, Kim Jin-soo (ECE-96) was chosen. The election term was from November 6 to November 7.

College of Asian and African studies and college of East-european studies had the candidates who ran for the election but they resigned because of their private situation.

HUFs

You

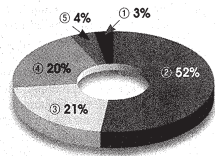
can find the way to the world

SURVEY

Tuition Fee Struggle ; Two Campuses Urged to Unite

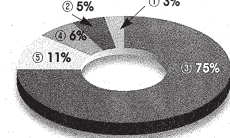
53% want to join tuition fee struggle, 77% answer that the struggle is necessary

● Do you think the price of tuition fee is appropriate?



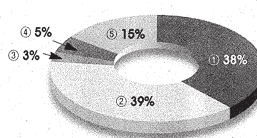
1. It is expensive due to good quality of educations
2. Too expensive considering the quality of educations
3. It is proper considering the increase rate of prices
4. It needs to be increased
5. Don't know

● Do you know the supporting due is collected compulsorily?



1. Know well
2. Know a little bit
3. Do not know well
4. Not at all
5. etc.

● Do you think tuition fee struggle is necessary?



1. It's necessary urgently
2. It's necessary for the long run
3. It's not an important matter
4. Don't know
5. etc.

The number of respondents is 200 students from both Imun and Wangsan campuses. It is 1.5% of all Hufsans.

I. Introduction

Most of the private schools announced that they would increase their tuition fees by 15%, in response to the Ministry of Education allowing them to fix their tuition fee at their own discretion. Actually, some schools already accepted the rule, leaving the students confused about why they are to pay an increased tuition fee.

HUFS is also favoring a raise in the tuition fee for next year. Thus, the students of HUFS will oppose the decision of school authorities. Because it is approved that the due for school supporting private organization which is included in total tuition fee is illegal.

The Argus asked the HUFSSans if the campaign for reduction of tuition fee is reasonable, and what preparations must be taken for this struggle. In addition, The Argus wants to arouse student opinion of HUFS unreasonable price of supporting dues.

II. Present tuition fee is too much considering the educational environment of private schools.

It is shocking to find out that most students do not know how their tuition fee is used. 83% of the students answered that they are not well aware. But it is not surprising that they are not aware of the

unreasonableness of supporting due which is collected compulsorily.

The school authorities seem to forget that the students make up the main body of the school. Actually, if the school authorities want to collect the due for supporting private foundation, they should be forced to announce how the money is being used. However, a supporting organization does not even exist, and there is no explanation on how they use the tuition fee. 41% of students felt that it is better the organization is dispersed.

On the question of asking the importance of campaign for a reduction of tuition fees, 77% of students believe it to be necessary. Over 50% of the students show they will join the campaign if the General Student Council (GSC) shows strong will to reduce tuition fees.

They also prepare for the struggle systematically. The 52% of students who are dissatisfied with the educational environment of school are saying the tuition bill is too expensive considering the quality of education they are receiving. In addition, most students answered that the price of the tuition fee, ranging between ₩1,300,000 and ₩1,600,000, is appropriate, considering the quality of education or the increasing prices.

The students answered, on the question of asking the problem of joint struggle between Imun and Wangsan campuses, 57% of Imun students said the joint struggle is important but the campaign is better to be held in each campus separately, and 73% of the students in Wangsan campus answered two campuses should be joint. Most of the

students think the struggle would be better if the two campuses get their power together. However, the students of Imun campus do not much agree with the idea that two campuses have the same way of tuition fee struggle.

It shows that the GSC of two campuses should connect each other to join the students. Actually, fortunately, new presidents of both campuses decided to struggle against the rising of tuition fee together.

III. What is going to reduce the tuition fee?

According to the statistics, one third of university students, about 540,000, either quit school or take a temporary leave of absence from school because they could not afford the tuition fee due to the IMF situation. Thus, it is important to reduce the burden.

That seems to be another reason why the students want to join in the fight against tuition increase. As a matter of fact, the Wangsan GSC has fought for the reduction as well. Actually, most student do not agree that the struggle resulted in success. Because GSC were not capable of doing so because they could not lead the students to the movement, and even they, themselves, did not fully understand the procedure of deposition into the Justice Offices.

Consequently, 22% of the students said that GSC should grow their ability for the struggle, and 29% want preparations of the legal program cope with illegality. 38% of students insist on increasing public awareness about their opinion, in addition to

the joint struggle with other universities.

The Private School Law allows the school authorities to use over 30% of the tuition fee for total expenses in managing the school. However, most of the private schools use 60% of all expenses from the tuition fee. HUFS has depended on over 80% of the tuition fee for their total expenses. 34% said the supporting government for education needs to solve these kind of problems. Furthermore, 37% of students want to be benefited by a scholarship, and 34% insist that the foundation give back the reserve fund to the students.

IV. Conclusion

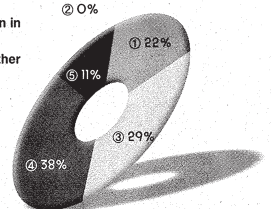
It is fortunate that many students are aware that the total tuition fee which they have paid is not reasonable. In addition, many universities have fought for the reduction of it. However, it is not enough. It needs much more attention are needed to fight with all the strength.

In the case of HUFS, most of students agree that the tuition fee struggle must be settled without delay, and two campuses should concentrate their strength together. It is most important that all of the students should join the struggle if they really want to reduce tuition fee. In addition, it also needs that the systematic way of the struggle. The GSC have to organize methodical way of tuition fee struggle in addition to increase their ability.

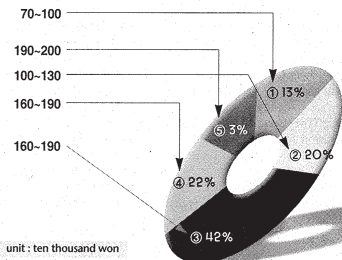
By Kim Jin-young
angelrobin@hotmail.com

● What kind of basis is needed for tuition fee struggle?

1. Ability of GSC
2. Campaign for attracting students' attention
3. Plan to get rid of students' anxiety
4. Arousing public opinion in society
5. Joint struggle with other universities



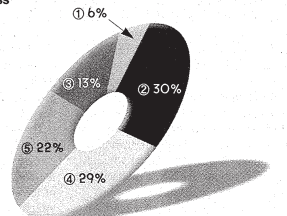
● What do you think about appropriate ranging of tuition fee?



unit : ten thousand won

● What kind of system should be prepared to prevent depending on tuition fee?

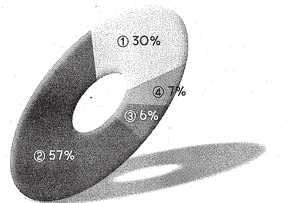
1. Divided payment system
2. Scholarship
3. Individual fixing of school fee by number of class
4. Reserved fund
5. Don't know



● Do you think two campuses need to join the struggle?

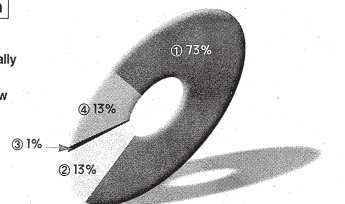
Imun

1. Yes
2. Occasionally
3. No
4. Don't know



Wangsan

1. Yes
2. Occasionally
3. No
4. Don't know



OPINION

Suggestions for Tution Struggle

I heard that the school authority will rise the tuition fee by about 10%, and then the total amount of it will be over 2 millions won. I remember that the wage was about 350 thousand won when I did a part time job. If I save all the money for 6 months without spending any penny, I can barely manage to make the money for my tuition fee by myself. Because my situation isn't unusual, it's natural for students to be roughly against it.

According to the school authority, the reasons for rising the fee are increase of prices, expansion of the school equipments, increase of faculty members and their salary respectively. Those reasons make me agree on the rise itself, but I can't agree on the rate of the rise. Why has the rate always been 2 digit, notwithstanding the rate of prices increase has been often a number of 1 cypher.

And more than 80 % of the school's expenditure is out of students pocket. The principle that the beneficiary should bear expenses is universally acceptable, but it should not apply to students who have the right of education. I think that quite a bit of the expenses for constructing buildings and improving the quality of facilities should get financial aids from government and the foundation of HUFS. To collect for contribution, three constituent members of HUFS should do their role extensively to upgrade our school's reputation. For example, students should study their majors with diligence, professors should do best in presenting treatise and giving lectures and the school authority should seek publicity as possible

as it can.

There are often my friends' complaint ; "Why did I pay such a great deal of money?" "For what?". But I'd like to ask what they know about the tuition fee that is used in various ways including scholarship, subsidy to each department and each Dong-a-ri and so forth. If they had tried to take part in various events of school and to use the school facilities diligently, they won't have talk of the words any more. The school and the General Student Council(GSC) should pay attention to what HUFSSans want.

In addition, the school authority must inform the fiscal result, including where the budget was from, how much the budget was, where the budget was used, how much the money was left. Because unveiling the details in public is the right of students. Also, this can remove the doubt on abuses of the budget and give good reason to rise the tuition fee. In the end, students will pay the tuition without delay and resistance.

What I'd like to say is that rising tuition will be right in case it is within the scope we all can admit. Most tuition should be used where students really need in school activities. We all need to try to improve our school's reputation, inform our school's excellence. And the details of using the budget should become transparent and should be informed in public.

By Lee Jae-whan
Freshman of English Dept.

Tuition Struggle Needs Strategy

Winter came. It has been getting cold. At this time every year, students usually search for the warmer place. And especially after the class, they rush to go to their homes. It is true that until now, we're studying only with depending on the radiator. So, the radiator that is not better than my high school's sometimes makes me angry. Last Monday, I was attending the Italian class in the classroom. While I was in there, I could not help but saying "What is the tuition fee that I payed for?"

Actually, I've heard quite a few people who said like this similar way. I think there are few people who know the details of the tuition fee's use. And it can cause the negative effect that people distrust the school. They can think the tuition fee is too much and totally unfair. On November 26, there was a "public hearing for the cut down of tuition fee". No one, however, knows the result clearly. First of all, it is the most important thing to clear up all the details of the tuition fee's use. In order to get a tuition fee, the school should show the list to the students. Students also have the right to know it.

Almost every day, it has been reported that a tuition fee of the private school will be increased about 15%. HUFS is not an exception. In response, a lot of students are showing some movements against it. It is the heavy reality to the majority of the students.

I've heard the news that more and more students have been absent from school for a time because of their economic situation. I think it's a kind of tragedy. It should be

solved with the range of the government. The public works such as an educational business should be handled by the government.

In case of the European countries, the people don't understand the situation that the tuition fee goes up according to price increases. In those countries, it is settled by the government. In addition to that, if possible, the government should use their education finances for all. Lately, the government determined to concentrate its financial support on some special schools according to their Brain Korea 21 project. I know this project started with a good purpose to 'characterize the university', but it can impose a burden that can be called 'a rise in tuition fee' on most of students. So, the government should revise their plan and intensify finances on education.

And it is also a problem that most of the school finances are taken from the tuition fees. Originally, in case of the private school, it is supposed to depend 30% upon the tuition fee. But in the occasion of our school, we depend more than 60% on the students' tuition fee. We need to find out other businesses that can be finances. We can connect with other enterprises and introduce the in-service training system. Or, it is worth considering any donation systems. I think they can also be a good way to solve the problem.

By Hong Joo-hee
Freshman of English Education Dept.

CAMPUS

Analyzing 33rd GSC of Imun campus

No Participation, No Gain

The 33rd GSC organized the Campus Standing Committee, but they didn't work as much as students expect in committee

The HUFs accomplished the win to a struggle with ex-foundation parts at 1998. The highlights of history was a product of the continuous struggles of elders for the HUFs development and the will of whole HUFsSan that hope for the right of studying at liberty. Last year, the present 33rd General Students Council (GSC) made a solemn promise that succeed to the spirit of struggle with HUFsSan.

This year, the 33rd GSC carried out many event. At first, HUFs participated in several social struggles because many accidents related to an education such as BK21, the revision of private school law and the return movement of ex-foundation. Secondly, the GSC opened several performance like Daedongje, semijeon. And most importantly, they succeed in institutionalization of the Campus Standing Committee and the planning committee for the 2nd established school.

In fact, the important results of the GSC were to build the Campus Standing Committee and the planning committee for the 2nd established school among the inside of campus. In the result of 98 HUFs struggle, the Campus Standing Committee was made as a standing committee. It is a place that the every main bodies of the campus are able to participate in the HUFs steering system. Also, the committee have a mean that HUFs is the most liberal campus than any private universities. The president Lee Hyun-soo said "The committee is the



Many HUFsans attend a meeting for the revision of Private School Law at the open theater September 9.

place of HUFsSan. We should get the our right in the committee. I grant a meaning to provide the space for participation of students in HUFs."

One of important result of the 33rd GSC is to establish the planning committee for the 2nd established school. At last year, the 33rd GSC made a pledge to move the campus for Jagokdong. The GSC, however, was to give up this plan because the place was decided to impracticable hope. As a result, the GSC changed a focus to secure a space in campus but not to move campus.

So, the GSC assumed a responsibility to planning committee for the 2nd established school for long-range plans about HUFs development. The committee was to a standing institution under the Campus Standing Committee. The committee that consist in the faculties and the professors, commit the 21st master plan to LG consulting. And, as the result, the main building would be built at next year.

Somewhat, the GSC devoted all their energies against the revision of the private school law. The GSC was not able to the revision at the start because the revision was happened at summer vacation, opening the 2nd semester, the GSC with the faculties and the professors start to resist against the revision. And, the GSC opened the protest rallies in September. The president said "The revision had a problem that ignore the meaning of education. The struggle against the revision must continue until the revision was abolished."

The 33rd GSC had carried out those things. But, the GSC have a fatal mistake that gathered the power. It is that the GSC don't lead the participation of HUFsSan. This mistake is able to upset the result of the 33rd GSC.

At first, the opinion of the students didn't reflect in the Campus Standing Committee. The GSC also has no concern for the collecting of student opinion. In the result,

many student didn't know the existence of the Campus Standing Committee although the committee was opened to 9th meetings. A student of chinese department said "I don't know When the committee opened. I hope to be known among more students. And, the reflecting system of opinion should be made ready for students." Also, the planning committee for the 2nd established school no reflect the opinion of student because the students didn't participated in the committee. These things is seems that the student right is no development as the past time.

Secondly, the students didn't participated in the rallies against the revision. Although the revision would bring a crisis at HUFs development, the number of participants was just hundreds of men. As a result, it brought the weakening of the power of GSC, the dismissed trustees would reinstate in HUFs. This thing is not only the loss of school prestige but also the spirit damage of 98 HUFs struggle.

Finally, the indifference of the general students toward school came into view at the 34th GSC election. The election was advanced as extension vote because the vote rate didn't reach to the request of the election provision, even the duplication vote canceled the election. The 33rd GSC didn't bring the interest of student, the result is the worst accident of HUFs GSC.

The 33rd GSC resigned disgracefully from a sense of responsibility of the election cancel. This accident shows that the GSC should carried out their work among the students. The 34rd GSC who would be elected, should have this mind. Also, it is a need that the system for reflecting the opinion of students is established at next year.

By Jeon Kyu-man
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Do you know the word, Tujang which means struggle or fight against immorality of society? In the dictionary, it is has the meaning of the word as a strong disagreement or fight in the process of accomplishing some purposes. It has been thought that the word Tujang is the most popular word that is used in politics or the student movement.

However, some students argue that they do not feel well when they hear the word, even though, they agree that the kind of word can explain the exact situation of the student movement. Because the word has a meaning, the students think it has been changed through the influences of ideological prejudices. In addition, the words abolition of the National Security Law or Red Complex, makes them feel a awkward,

though, the kind of word was the symbol among university students in 1970's and 1980's. Most universities have finished their general elections of each student council. It is interesting that students of most universities have chosen presidents of General Student Council (GSC), who do not follow the thought of Hanchongryun. There are 4 exceptions with Yonsei University being one of them. The results of last year revealed that 73candidates(47.4%) that work for Hanchongryun had been selected as the president of GSC. In all, we are talking about 154 universities in Korea. It is said that the existing state of elections that recently took place shows most students harbor ill feeling against so-called the union of student movement. Seoul University selected the candidate of anti-movement for the first time since the revival of direct election in 1984. It has been speculated that unexpected effects will occur due

to the newly-elect asserting their necessity of new culture on campus, which does not values a one-sided political policy but the various aspects.

In Korea, there were many problems of Wangtta which means a man who is ignored and humiliated. Now, student movement fell in such a situation.

Some said that the spirit of student movement cannot appeal to the young students of today anymore because, in their opinion, the student movement could not establish brand new course systematically and quickly due to the fact that the socialist states of Eastern Europe went into ruin. Also, to make

them more miserable, in the 1990s, the students who are indifferent to political affairs have poured into universities causing them to lose their influencing power in the society.

It is easy to see that many wall-posters are posted on various walls on campus, tarnishing campus beauty. Most of them announce meeting places, or a just political opinion of some council. However, the students who want to join the gathering are indifferent to the activities of GSC. This matter has to be taken seriously because GSC should be a representative organization among students, and they have the ability to attract student attention.

It is certain that the student movement is important because every bird has a pair of wings, a right and a left, to allow it to fly. It is same whether politic or social policies, there needs to be an observation of opposing sides. Students want systematic and realistic way of movement.

By Kim Jin-young
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Pandora's Box Wangtta?

Analyzing 20th GSC of Wangsan campus

A Year, Filled with Disappointment

GSC should improve their ability

The election pledges of 20th General Student Council can be divided by two main commitments. They are the reduction of tuition fee and unification of two campuses, Wangsan and Imun with priority given to Wangsan campus.

First, the campaign to reduce tuition took out an agreement in students opinion because it revealed that the dues intended for school use were supporting private enterprise, which is illegal. The tuition consists of a registration fee and supporting foundation dues. Compulsory collection of supporting fees, which composes about one third of total tuition fees, is prohibited. However, most private universities have required payment of these fees from uninformed students although they are not required.

The GSC has been applauded for arousing public awareness off-campus of the illegality of these fiscal practices (and has been called a great success). In addition, many universities such as Korea Univ., Kyunghee Univ. were closely connected with HUFs in struggling for fee reduction. In the beginning 300 students joined the campaign through the spontaneous payment with out dues of supporting private foundation. However, because the executive members of GSC do not fully understand legal formalities of deposition, they could not dissolve student anxieties about these matters. It is natural that most students felt uneasy about their legal protection. Thus, almost half of them, 133 students, discontinued their support for GSC and declined membership into the organization. It became problematic for the GSC that the plan to dispute the illegal use and allocation of tuition funds in court was not supported by a real background in understanding of court procedure.

In the beginning of this second semester, school authorities applied one-sided administrative sanctions. That is, the students who joined the court struggle were prohibited from accessing academic records because authorities restricted the conduction of administrative affairs as a retaliatory measure. Unfortunately, the GSC could not foresee this reprisal and failed to prepare any

countermeasures for the victims.

In the struggle, some GSC members left the council because they had been menaced by judiciary toward hanchongryun. Some said that the collapse of the organizing ability of GSC made the situation more valuable.

Kwon Jae-hyun (E-98) said that the GSC had to inform students of their activities. Many of them did not know what the Deposit into Justice Office Act was. Naturally, most students complained that one years work from the GSC resulted in insignificant changes. According to a survey about the GSC, 44% of students answered they did not have a strong grasp of what the judicial deposition was.

Second, the pledge about the unification of two campuses is said that the idea was too early yet to practice though it is said the best way to revive HUFs. Because, especially, Imun campus needs educational places urgently it have been said that the move of the school is the reasonable way.

However, it was proved to be impossible because of many kind of problems of Jagokdong. Thus the GSC of Wangsan campus insist to unify two campuses into Wangsan campus.

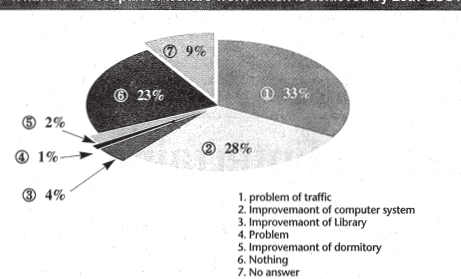
It is the solution which is said to consistent with reality. However, some said the idea ignored the situation of Imun campus students. The president of HUFs, Cho Kyuchul said that the school authorities have a plan to move to Wangsan campus, but it will be accomplished long time after considering present situation of HUFs.

Students give good mark on welfare work

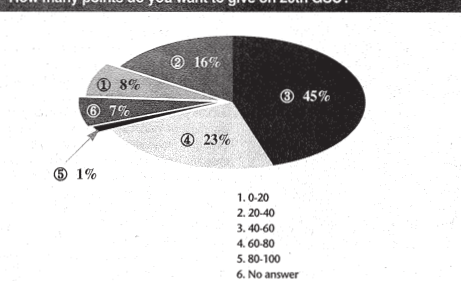
In the case of welfare work, it had been accomplished with satisfaction because the 20th GSC could exercise their influence over the administrative affairs of HUFs by the struggle to reduce the tuition fee. The plan to build the Central Library which is presumed ₩10,000,000,000 value can be a worthy result.

In addition, most of students who answered the survey said the bus service which drives in the campus, increasing the number of buses are the most biggest product of welfare works. It is said that the problem of traffic has been on the first step

What is the best part of welfare work which is achieved by 20th GSC?



How many points do you want to give on 20th GSC?



toward the solution.

Since students, faculty, and officials organized a committee of ordinary members, Campus Standing Committee, to enforce the right to participate in the management of HUFs, GSC demanded reduction of the tuition fee. In addition, the committee approved to build a subcommittee, the Committee for Adjustment of Tuition. However, it was unsuccessful.

The 20th GSC ignored many other duties as an important member of the committee, most importantly its responsibility to represent the voice of the students. They did not give their opinion on matters other than

the tuition fee at the meetings because they did not attend the meetings regularly. It was said that the committee had ostensible problems and that most of the constituent members sided with school authorities and did not communicate the students opinions. However, the GSC should not turn their back to the committee because of negative perceptions, but try to reverse these perceptions with action.

By Kim Jin-young
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Reporter's Note

Graduation from IMF Still Far

On November 21, Sunday, was the second anniversary of Korea's humiliating request for a bailout from the IMF (International Monetary Fund). As a result of restructuring, our economy has returned to growth very quickly, and President Kim Dae-jung has openly announced Korea's victory over its foreign exchange crisis.

In addition to this, the economic growth rate this year will reach 9 percent, even causing worries about the economy overheating, with 1 percent inflation rate and low interest rates as well. The stock market index is fluctuating around the 1,000 point range, up from its low in late 1997, while the top four chaebol are guaranteed their highest surplus profits.

Nevertheless, we have to look beyond this superficially positive outlook to the real substance of the economy. In the course of dealing with the economic crisis,

the side effects have been terrible and we have seen the collapse of the middle class has been drastically reduced and the unemployment rate is 5 percent.

In a word, the quality of life for Koreans has become even worse despite the recovery. The national debt has doubled in the last few years. There is no clear vision now. There are also new engines of economic growth or strategies for growth. Confidence in the financial market should be seen as more than the size of the government's foreign exchange reserves.

The crisis is not over yet and continuous workout is the only answer. In time, by ensuring Korea's competitiveness, we might be able to say that we had really graduated from the IMF.

By Kim Jeong-Eun
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New Development Plan To be Showed

Explanation Meeting for 21st Century HUFs

The Planning Committee for the 2nd Foundation of the School and LG Economic Research Institute schedule to discuss and explain the consulting result of long-term HUFsSan development plan in the Aekyung Hole of the international center on December 10.

The Planning Committee that is a subcommittee under the Campus Standing Committee requested the LG consulting

firm to diagnose our school for a year. Many students gave their opinion about consulting project on the site on web of HUFs. The plan of LG consulting team would be announced to the participants such as students, faculties and professors.

A student said "We expected to establish the long-term HUFsSan development plan. Through this explanation meeting, I want HUFsSan to have interests on school development."

Bulletin Board

Schedule of School Affairs

December 10	Deadline of submitting a blueprint of 99 former period graduation thesis.
	Deadline of submitting a report of 99 former semester graduation exam.
December 15-21	Final exam term of the second semester
December 22	Beginning of winter vacation
December 24	Deadline of submitting a report of second semester exam.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

NSL Leaves to be Desired

People's outraged voice is flaring up around the country recently. They have asked the government to do away with the National Security Law (NSL). Meanwhile, the ruling National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) announced the newly revised version of NSL.

Amid the political deadlock over an avalanche of the devastating storm of 'press document' for taming the media, paralyzing the National Assembly's regular session, it seemed to be a tug-of-war between the ruling NCNP and maverick opposition Grand National Party (GNP). Therefore, this political wrangling causing a great impact on the malfunction of the general session of National Assembly. There is no promising sign of making a breakthrough of mediated compromise at this grotesque juncture.

In an imminence to cease the regular session of National Assembly, there are much to be left for bunch of legislations for the compensation of the victimized family during the hectic revolutionary phase of Korean history in 1980s, annually national budget accounting and human right law.

Various spectrums of progressive activists enter into the all-out protest against President Kim's administration for the abolishment of NSL. Also, lots of progressive professors in nationwide universities came out with signing of united oath to demand for the eternal disappearance of NSL which has pulled people's legs at its disposal both physically and emotionally.

According as the United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) released the report in response to a series of report, called "Announcement For Civic-Political Regulations", illustrated by the Ministry of Law in South Korea, the international community points out NSL's possible side-effects of the abuse for political-ideological domination. It also draws out a critical point of out-of-dated application which has been a self-rationalized ground to take many civilians into custody in the Korean peninsula. The UNHRC also recommends the Seoul to gradually revise and get rid of some controversial Articles of NSL such as old fashioned stipulations- 2th, 7th, and 10th which turn out to be probable for arousing negative effects on the human freedom to expression and activity, making various movements for the liberty in a democratic society. As a response to this, the Seoul envisioned a version of the NSL. However, in a crucial part such as Article, 7th, it is rather tightened logics to rule over the people's rights to express than before. The Article, 7th always has a possibility to intimidate the basic rights of expression and even inner part of human's thought. So, highly tension raising part of NSL has been four parts. Among these, on Article 7th, praising instigation provision has been indicated to do harm to people's basic expression and thought. It is very irrational for the Kim government to put many activists for the unification, human rights activist and even laborers in jail more than before former president Kim Young-sam. The statistics shows how serious and incoherent the policy of National security is. About more than 640 activists have taken into custody annually. And the numbers are growing up concerning the violation of NSL. Article 2th which reads an attempt to compose an anti-state and praise the North Korea as an idolized entity. This means that the NSL has not been used for an national Security in a situation of melting spot of ideologically unstable international terrain, but for the predominantly hegemonic tool of continuing the throne of power in the half-century aged history of Korea after the liberalization from Japanese colonization.

In this vein, the ruling and opposition parties would be better to compromise their contending points of their positions about the revision or absolute abolition of NSL. The truth has always won in the history. How frightening it is! Politician should not obliterate this historical riddle from their memory and they should answer for it not for being miserably judged by history.

Unless this envisioned NSL is readopted and changed in a way to meet the international standard which requires for the respect of people's personalities and basic freedom to enliven human's pure voice for self-reliance towards his or her society, the present Kim administration is not likely to accomplish the reforms for the promising future of Korean society. And many innocence inflicted by conservative politicians and military dictatorship in the dark age of tyranny will be mourning over their long-aged cries against President Kim. The NCNP, its junior coalition partner, United Liberal Democrat, and conservative GNP had better be sensitive and approach their ears and eyes to people's desperate complaints and their pure wishes for the withdrawal of NSL.

By Lee Chang-nam
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Presenting Minbyun

Law for Minority Realizing Justice

The law system of Korea is exceedingly closed. Particularly, for the people in the weak social status, the concept of law is placed too high to ascend, and too far to reach. What is more, what we called 'vice laws' even have been abused as the strong and effective means of unjust oppression toward the social minorities.

Under this situation, there is a genuine civilian group which has made great efforts to reform these absurdities and protect social minorities from unreasonable treatment. The group is 'Lawyers for a Democratic Society', which is usually called 'Minbyun.' As a specialized expert group of law, the Minbyun has largely contributed to the democratic progress of Korean society.

The beginning of Minbyun can be traced back to the 1970s. At that time, there was a group of individual lawyers dedicated to the proceedings for political prisoners. The prisoners were persecuted by the government for engaging in so-called anti-state activities. These lawyers firmly believed that human rights should be thoroughly protected and the accused people were entitled to the legal representation which is obviously guaranteed in Constitutional Law.

The lawyers who were briskly worked for promoting and defending human rights and justice, participated in the legal defense of laborers who were arrested during the Guro Industrial Complex Strike in 1986 for demanding fundamental labor rights like minimum wage, better working conditions and collective bargaining rights. In order to improve human rights in Korea, the group of lawyers who represented the rights of laborers, took the opportunity to establish 'Jeongbeop' (organization of lawyers for practice of justice). The members of this organization were the combination of veteran lawyers who had accumulated experiences from defending political prisoners in the 1970s, and young lawyers who represented laborers' rights during the 1980s.

In June 1986, citizens from all circles strongly expressed their objection to dictatorship. The remarkable cases handled by Jeongbeop up to that point include the exposure and representation of individuals who were tortured. As a result of sacrifice and effort to advocate democracy, the democratic movement gained grassroots support from the general populace in 1987, when the sixth Republic was established. Changes in political system led to the recognition and acceptance of democratic principles brought about democratic movements. To meet the demand of broad role and participation for human rights, lawyers scrutinized legal system and its



Member lawyers of Minbyun hold a street demonstration, asking for a special law concerning 5-18.

actual situation toward the disadvantaged. The Jeongbeop membership was increased at that time. Numbers of lawyers joined during the roaring democratic movements in the 1980s. Many of lawyers expressed their desire to assist in furthering democratic movements. Then, on the 28th of May in 1988, the Jeongbeop was formally dissolved and the current Minbyun took the first step.

The Argus met lawyer, Lee In-ho who is the vice Secretary General of Minbyun, and asked about present and future of the Minbyun.

Reporter: With regard to the abolition of National Security Law (NSL), what is the position of Minbyun, and what kind of movement have you carried on?

Lee: We have established and ran the Temporary Special Committee related to that sensitive issue. Basically, we are standing on the position of overall NSL abolition. At least, we demand for the elimination of the poisonous provisions' such as Article 7 and Article 10.

And as a group of lawyers, Minbyun plays a pivotal role in the 'People's Solidarity for NSL Abolition.' Besides, we publish a series of books which have arranged inspiring results of abolition movement.

R: Related to the revision of Labor Law, what kind of activities have you taken?

L: Labor problem is the main affair of Minbyun. Therefore, labor committee is the biggest part of Minbyun, and also the largest number of lawyers participating in.

The brisk activity related to labor problem is based on the concern for 'the social minority.' So we have worked for laborers,

the representative social class ever in the poor conditions.

In ordinary times, we conduct research and try seeking for the ideal direction of Labor Law revision. And the time when there is an important labor issue, we usually work with labor organizations like Korean Confederation of Trade Union jointly.

R: Do you have any difficulties in keeping activities?

L: The lawyer members of Minbyun are not the full-time activists. Therefore, we have to parallel the works of Minbyun with the general business matters.

R: Nowadays, young generations are usually criticized for their tendency of self-centeredness. How about the participation of young lawyers?

L: Very fortunately, more than twenty young lawyers are newly joining in Minbyun annually. They voluntarily became the member of this lawyers' network in order to realize their convictions about social contribution.

Then, from 20s to 60s, various ages of lawyers have been working together in Minbyun.

R: The reporter would like to know about the advance direction of Minbyun in the forthcoming 21st century.

L: The Minbyun has worked for the protection of fundamental rights of social minorities and the weak. Mainly concerning political affairs, we argued on behalf of the laborer, political prisoner, and student.

Nowadays, the situation is more improved than before. Therefore, we are considering the conversion to protect the basic rights of the other alienated people like the handicapped, female, and victim of the press. Moreover, the Minbyun will take actions for

the better social welfare and the execution of sentence.

We would keep our endeavors in looking out the democratic Utopia.

The ultimate purpose of Minbyun is to contribute to the overall democratic movement by providing legal expertise and rational alternatives. To put the purpose into practice, the Minbyun has carried out various kinds of activities.

Through the legal representation, the lawyers of Minbyun have protected many of defendants in criminal proceedings since the group was established. Recently, they are widening the scope of representation from human rights protection to environmental protection.

And then, to further advance of democracy in Korea, the Minbyun has researched and analyzed many kinds of laws and legal structures which have infringed on human rights. They also have offered suitable solutions to the legal problems. So far as serious human rights violations are happened, the Minbyun will conduct on-site investigations and submit reports to relevant authorities.

Besides, they have kept on active works for opinion making. The Minbyun formulates public opinions which are related to human rights by publishing, circulating pamphlets, books, printed materials and findings of petition drives. Through publications, they inform the general public of undisclosed facts, involving human rights.

The Minbyun also has worked closely with foreign organizations to promote democratic movements through the interchanges and cooperations. With that, the group publishes information on international human rights activities and seeks to raise the domestic level of protection of human rights on a par with international standard. As a non-governmental organization, the Minbyun reports pursuant to various international human rights agreements and submits its reports to the United Nations. And, they also assist other overseas human rights organizations.

With those activities, the Minbyun is now promoting 'One lawyer, one subject' and 'One lawyer, one law' campaign. As the proponent of reformation and alternative, the lawyer members are striving for to become the real experts in the particular field. Like this, Minbyun is willing to renovate itself as the influential network of genuine specialists.

Homepage of Minbyun
<http://minbyun.jirbo.net>

By Koo Sung-chan
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Debates on Special Entrance of Entertainer

Pros. Build the Society, Pursuing Pluralism

The upcoming 21st century is usually called 'the age of diversity.' However, the idea of genuine diverse society can be realized when the various kinds of opportunities are offered to various kinds of people.

Recently, several universities gave admission to some entertainers after special entrance course. Then, relate to these particular admissions, there are many divided opinions. With regard to this issue, if the criterion was clear and objective, I would like to estimate the decisions of those universities as something epoch-making.

Somebody said that singer must go to the music department, and also actor (or actress) has to enter the drama department. I think it is very stereotypical conception. For instance, if one singer major in business management, he or she could become a competent business person at the record market. Also, if an actor (or actress) specialize in literature, he or she could become a scenario writer or movie director who can keep the work with plentiful experiences. We ought to abandon such prejudice and never ignore such potential.

We can refer to the case of Japan. Some times before, Waseda university, permitted the admission to one girl dance singer. After close inspection with interview, the entrance committee of Waseda university determined on accepting her application. They acknowledged her possibility and promise as well as her varied career. Even this conservative Japanese university took change on the established entrance system. In order



to keep up with new request of the current age, they broke the conventional frame.

Like this, the future society of pluralism doesn't need the uniformity and same standard of similar people any more. It requires the variety and people with obvious individual characters and variegated career. Consequently, it is time to take off the colored glasses.

By Miha Sang-ick
Sophomore of
National University of Arts

Cons. Entertainer: Free Password to University?

The entrance of entertainers is prevailing now. As this tide sweeps through our campus, I came to realize how it feels so realistic. The story has it that Yu-jin, a member of SES passed in Korea University. Especially, Yu-jin is blamed on our campus because she didn't pass by the language part but by the newly adopted part, entrance for entertainer. Actually, this is very controversial recently, even in the places where I have a lunch in the cafeteria or I take a class in the classroom.

At first, students propose this problem in the process of entrance. "Just because they are entertainers, they pass the university entrance test too easily in contrast to the universal students," said a friend of mine. He was in the negative position about Yu-jin's

entrance. At first, I couldn't figure it out seriously why he just react that way. Later on, I think there is something to reconsider about her entrance on the basis of equally competitive opportunity, which reminded me of how I desperately made effort to enter this campus.

It is not commonly understandable why Korea University choose popular star even if our campus has no college of music. And the standard of musical ability of hers is so vague. I mean there is no barometer to measure her musical talent objectively. Do they sing well just if they are in the first class at the popular music program or sell many records? Also, I think that like Yu-jin's case can't be allowed. We take into account that she is just a musical talent.

Is university just an academic background to her? Recently, I've heard that talent, Bae Yong-jun and Jung Ja-hwan succeeded in entrance for the Sungkyunkwan University applied to the self-recommendation. The Bae Yong-jun applied for picture-related department to study movie and Jung Ja-hwan applied to study more about language. And Javoorim's woman member retired voluntarily her university because it didn't help to study music. Entertainers should think how much their university selection is helpful to their development.

By Yun Kyu-hak
Freshman of Western
Language & Literature Dept.
in Korea University

People to Ask for Social Reform

People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy and United Nations Development Plan release a report that one out of four persons has been down to new poor class after the IMF aftermath. At this juncture, people's resistance is expected to emerge in December more violently than before. The Argus met Noh Soo-hee, a chairman of National Federation with the intention of speculating a picture of social struggle led by progressive field.

Reporter: How do you think that NSL's revision is likely to pass in the National Assembly?

Noh Soo-hee: I am in the desperate mood to get rid of NSL by even my hunger strike. I mean I am always ready for devoting myself to the abolishment of NSL until the day of my death.

Personally, I am very skeptical that the politicians will do away with the NSL. Although international community points out its problems, we are aware that it is impossible to achieve a goal to come true the world of people's liberalization in Korea. Therefore, people will not cease the continuity of struggle however harsh the suppression of government may be.

R: How do you expect that there is a certain solidarity among laborers, students, farmers, and all kinds of people?

N: I think it is right way for the Korean movement to move forward and get much potential power to resist against government and capitalists. Already, this connection was made in the 1999 people's rally, which was held in Yoido. Actually, people's rally contained voices for laborers, students and farmers. In this vein, this situation will go further to the 2nd people's rally.

R: What kinds of rallies do the progressive activists prepare in the forthcoming day of 2nd people's rally?

N: As you know, the Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU) is supposed to open a concentrated mass demonstration for achieving a right to live and guarantee of labor's social safety net. Already the Korean Federation of Trade Union has been in parallel with the KCTU's move.

R: What's your perspective of student movement?

N: The Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) takes steps to require the legalization of itself from the administration. After the shake-up of each university's general student council, there is a pessimism about Hanchongnyon's doomed future which has been raised since the crackdown of Yonsei University in 1997. At this hardest juncture, the result of recent election from Nationwide Universities enlightens a kind of possibility to the revival of Hanchongnyon. The Statistics shows about 60% of candidate, showing a line of national liberalization was elected. This means a power of Hanchongnyon doesn't shrink yet. So, the center of Hanchongnyon will phase a systematic struggle towards government with uniting other progressive fields.

R: What's people's major movement line in the near future?

N: I assume that major movement will be focused on the NSL's abolishment and the acquisition of people's right to live. People all ask for the withdrawal of NSL and Chaebol's dismantling. I hope our dream for the people's liberalization will be realized by people's strong solidarity and ceaseless struggle.

Looking inside Copyleft movement

'All Rights Reserved' Changing into 'All Rights Provided'

I. Computer software : an effective means of money making?

On November 6, a federal judge of the United States declared that Microsoft Corporation, the world's most gigantic computer software company, had monopoly in the software market. The reason of preliminary finding was so simple and clear: it is harmful to users.

As a matter of fact, Microsoft has substantially dominated the personal computer operation system with 'Windows'. Almost all around the world, including Korea, most of the personal computers couldn't work without Microsoft Windows. This is a realistic situation of software engrossment.

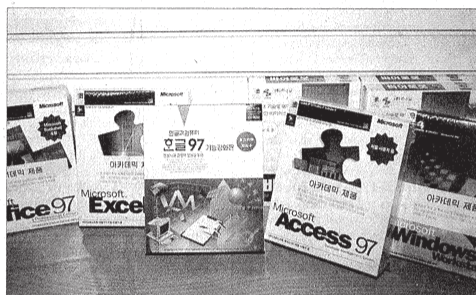
II. Movement for information sharing community

There have been repulsions against this kind of tendency around the computer software. Many computer programmers and users criticize the current situation of exclusive right possession. Thereupon, as an alternative and opposition to the software monopolizing, a 'copyleft' movement has taken place.

The term 'copyleft' itself is a parody expression. It is the opposite concept of 'copyright' which means private ownership. It is based on the logic of 'There is nothing completely new under the heaven.' That is to say, every development of computer software has been achieved on the ground-work of programmatic accumulation by many other people.

Therefore, the rights on intellectual creation cannot be a means for money making, and never be engrossed. In accordance with this fact, the copyleft movement insists on breaking the firm and high 'wall' surrounding the software, and it also objects against the unfair 'toll' on the information freeway.

Like this, the copyleft movement is a campaign for information sharing community. The concrete contents of copyleft are expressed as the following. △Freedom to run the program for any purpose. △Freedom to modify the program to suit one's needs (To make this freedom effective in practice, one must have access to the source code, since making changes in a program without having the source code is exceedingly difficult). △Freedom to redistribute copies, either gratis or for a fee. △Freedom to distribute modified versions of the program so that the community can benefit from one's improvements.



Various kinds of computer software

III. Software is like the air

This sort of copyleft movement began in early 1980s mainly in the field of computer software by some likeminded programmers. In the center of copyleft movement, there is a protagonist. The man is Richard Stallman, who is a professor of computer science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Also as an excellent computer programmer, he advocated this 'alternative' and 'reversion' movement. He remembered the time when he was a researcher at MIT in 1970s. At that time, software was 'free' and every research group held the software jointly. Furthermore, many computer companies distributed their own software without any restrictions. Richard Stallman emphasizes that "Copying all or parts of a program is as natural to a programmer as breathing, and as being productive. It ought to be as free." Then, he constituted Free Software Foundation (FSF) in 1983 and has promoted the GNU (Gnu is Not Unix) project which is a free software development program.

Nowadays, also in Korea, the copyleft movement is spreading over briskly. Especially in the network, this situation is a very notable trend. Various websites such as a portal site of progressive, 'Jinbo Network' (<http://www.jinbo.net>), a current parody magazine, 'Ddanji Ilbo' (<http://ddanji.net>), Webzine (magazine on the website), 'Outside' (<http://www.outside.co.kr>) and Seo Hyung-won's 'Green World' (<http://galaxy.channell.net/ecopol>) are representative cases which claim to stand for the copyleft. Moreover, many personal

homepages are participating in the current of this alternative movement. And the open source of network is on the increasing. When the internet users visit those sites, they can find notices like 'Copylefted by' or 'All rights provided' instead of 'Copyright (C)' or 'All rights reserved' at the starting screen. Those sites permit verbatim copies, modifications and distributions of the entire articles in them.

IV. Linux : the fresh air

Many copyleft activists have pointed out that it is an absurd mischief for computer users to let Microsoft monopolize the operation system unilaterally. Because the operation system is an indispensable factor for using computer and managing network. So they worked out for the development of an alternative operating system. As a result of these endeavors, 'Linux' came into the world.

Linux is one of the most remarkable products which realize the copyleft ideology: the more various kinds of information are shared, the more various pieces of information increase. In 1991, a Finlander university student Linus Torvalds developed Linux and threw open the source code to the public, following the creed of copyleft. In the present system of Linux, it is merely a little over 5 percent of what Torvalds framed. Many netizens (network citizen) who want to share the information have joined hands with adding and improving Linux after trial and error.

Then recently, as an epochal operation system which can substitute for Microsoft Windows, this new operating system has

become the object of wide concerns. These days in Korea, a hot blast of Linux is really strong. There are more than 200 Linux related homepages of companies, associations and individuals. Besides, about 50 Linux societies including university circles are organized in the last few years. And most of computer companies are developing word processor and internet e-mail software for Linux. Also Linux education institutes are going on increasing. What is more, the government adopted Linux as an alternative operating system of 'Public PC'. This innovative operating system could contribute to reduce the price of Public PC. In this way, this voluntary operating system brings about a great change in the established computer circumstances.

V. Info-crazy

The ultimate purpose of the copyleft movement is to realize information democracy (info-crazy). Through the information sharing and distribution, this movement pursues an advancement of the public interests. Based on the mutual cooperation, the copyleft movement insists on the condition-free allowance of using programs for everyone. Especially, at the time of greeting new multi-media age and in the situation of popularizing worldwide internet, it is more sincerely required for all to keep these attitudes.

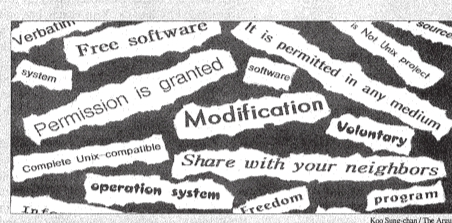
While, in the copyleft movement, the concept of 'freedom' means not 'free of charge' but 'freedom' like 'the freedom of the speech.' Although the copyleft movement raises a strong objection to the commercialized engrossment of software, it basically esteems the comprehensive right of the originator. Namely, it guarantees the liberal up-grade and redistribution as well as the copy and modification of software for users. The basic idea of open copyleft on the intellectual creation is much different from that of closed copyright.

Then, in the forthcoming information age, software should be the unlocked implement of comfortable computer using not as 'possession' and 'monopolization' but as 'share' and 'redistribution'. The copyleft movement presents the genuine meaning of intellectual property rights.

By Koo Sung-chan
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(Related Story on page 12)

The GNU Manifesto



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

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The GNU Manifesto which appears above was written by Richard Stallman at the beginning of the GNU Project, to ask for participation and support. For the first few years, it was updated in minor ways to account for developments, but now it seems best to leave it unchanged as most people have seen it.

Since the time when have learned about certain common misunderstandings that different wording could help avoid. Footnotes added in 1993, to help clarifying these points.

Media Reading

Press Loses Its Role

The devastating storm of 'press document' has a great effect on Korean society up to now. This case becomes a prelude for the reform of Korean Journalism, which has been heavily weighed down by the owner-centered structure of every daily newspaper in Korea. And it also shows a dark filthy chain which has formed an unreasonable alliance between a politician to whom a reporter devotes himself to the press.

An irresponsible attempt to disclose a shocking fact by the Jung Hyung-kuen (JHK), a member of Grand National Party had coined a new phase of seriousness of Korean politician's hypocrisy which mirrored in tit-for-tat intention to make the most use of press's duality. This duality is actually a final assignment for the Korean press to overcome. As JHK put his inconsistent verbal playing attack into the National Assembly, reporters were busying writing down his statement. He said the ruling National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) interrupts Korean daily papers in editorializing. And he also spoke of Lee Jong-chan (LJC), a floor leader of NCNP has an allegation to lure Moon Il-hyun who took in China for sojourning during a short period of personal study to make up a piece of document concerning the press and its alternatives. In response to this, reporters were reported his words directly into their papers as same as the parrot repeats his voice without any mental process whether it spurs any side-effects or not. And, major Korean daily papers, Chosun, JoongAng also gave their duty out again. They showed a critical comment for the fact that the JHK announced the ruling NCNP's press control plot without checking any credible reason of JHK's statement and his responsibility as a politician.

From the coverage of period between on October 29th to November 7th, in the first place, the Chosun daily paper came out with the editorial, in headline "the conspiracy for press control should be clear and not permit any question into its process". The comment of this column was in a fume for criticizing the ruling party and drove its purpose to someone who is the highly profile of NCNP or United Liberal Democrat.

There is no difference to the comment of JoongAng, through its editorials and a series of special column "Kim administration allegedly suppresses the press", insisting "LJC told Lee Kang-rae a Senior Presidential Secretary in Chong Wae De to correct its story of press document". So, the JoongAng Ilbo only covered the announcement of JHK not to speak of positions about Grand National Party and Anti-NCNP groups.

It is also needless to say that the Dong-A Ilbo's comment had painted a unilateral position of GNP and it seems to put more weight on JHK's announcement. By the editorial developments which cherishes the headline "The truth of press control realized", it indicated that the government intends to dominate the press clandestinely, showing a rather one-sided standpoint towards the Kim government's press maneuvering. This is alike in the aspect of its point of the view with the Chosun and JoongAng Ilbo.

Meanwhile, the Daehan daily paper gave a duplication of ruling NCNP's position to its editorials and a series of columns. Quoting its headline which says Moon reporter wrote the press document with the executive staff of JoongAng Ilbo, it appears to be on the side of NCNP. What is serious is that the position of NCNP hadn't been clear.

In a nutshell, these papers showed an image of being a flattering spokesman who manipulates the fact-based truth over a gain-loss relationship by their own taste. These reporting deeds of 4 major presses may as well be condemned to a harsh punishment in that they disregarded the press's fundamental principle of factual reporting.

As a series of incidents which the National Tax Administration investigated into the evasion of tax by Hong Suk-hyun, a president of JoongAng Ilbo that comes to power in the Bokwang medium-sized conglomerate and the 'allegedly press document' show, these signify the imminent necessity of the independence on managing a press and press's basic morality.

Time is running out. This means a new millennium drawing near us with the grave and most hardest homework for the Press. This rubious task is that the Korean press must not hesitate to take pains to reform itself, let alone Korean society, herself, no matter how it seems impossible to carry out this historical accomplishments. Unless this bears a revolutionary restructuring to mark the great milestone in forming a sound journalist creed as well as independent attitudes from the powers, until when does the journalism stick to a world of Saint where no opponent dare to challenge?

By Lee Chang-nam
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People Warn Gov. to Alter Hard Line



About 30,000 protesters are participating in the 1999 people's rally, held in Yoido, Seoul on the 14th November.

Diversified spectrums of social changing activists from 51 civic groups, including KCTU, National Federation of Farmer Union and National Federation of Labor Union for the right to live, guarantee of job seeking, withdrawal of National Security Law and solution of debt-ridden family of rural area in the 1999 1st People's Rally on the 14th of November in Yoido, Seoul.

Amid about 30,000 participants gathering in Yoido Park, Dan Byong-ho, president of KCTU urged Kim's administration to take stern measure to implement the reduction of working time and guarantee of people's right to live and abolishment of NSL.

Also, he stated "After president-Kim taking office, people's living condition has gotten worse. Nation's century long wish, a social reform and national economy turns out to be a hunting place for foreign capital."
"For achieving 11 demands, we are

scheduled to hold a 2nd People's rally, stepping for the cooperative struggle in front of the National Assembly on 27th November, then as an initiative all-out protest against government, we are ready to show our strong confidence to reform our society" said representative activists.

In the meantime, protesters were marching from the Mapo Bridge, Kongduk-dong, Manri-dong in Yoido to the square of Seoul Station which is 7km far away. In the course of street demonstration, protesters were crying out "Do politicians go out, Do protect people's right to live".

According to the close aide of the Minkwon-kongdaewu, they announced that bunch of heavily armed police were putting many innocence whose body is not normally operated by their physical handicap in jail on the ground of taking part in this people's rally.

Workers to Start All-out Protests

The Korean Confederation of Trade Union (KCTU), nation's largest umbrella labor group made up its mind to implement a concentrated protests with hanging around three requirements towards Seoul government. Three stipulations that the KCTU will call for are as follows: First, Do establish the special law for reducing working time, which is the basic procedure for adopting 10 laws including the law for abolishment of NSL. Secondly, Do stop by unilateral restructuring and privatization towards workers. Thirdly, Do set free the prosecuted laborers and Do recover the working position while laying off. As a marathon talk which initiated on November 25th was come through by KCTU's top executive member for setting up the struggle

KCTU Achieves Its Identity

4 years-long standing patience finally bears a fruit. "The KCTU which has imaged the very picture of Korean labor's leading and revolutionary union, established in 1995, at last, was approved itself of an legalized social group in parallel with the Korean Federation of Trade Union," said the headquarter of KCTU on the 23th of November.

"We in the long run achieved a formal reasonableness. We obtain the justice of democratic labor movement in the name of law, leading a open chapter of keeping a right to live for our laborers and people" said the representative of KCTU in a press conference.

In a formal statement of KCTU, it shows a expected position of itself that the KCTU will function as a leading role to iron out the current tension-raising position between gov. and labor union. Also, it is capable of

schedules in December. The result of this talk is expected to spur the tension-raising atmosphere between the government and the KCTU, even if the KCTU recently got the breakthrough of obtaining a legalization of itself from the administration. In the meantime, the KCTU is going to get hold of a series of mass demonstrations, which will start from in the upcoming 6th, 13th of December in front of the National Assembly in Yoido, expecting a gathering of general protest on a large scale, to the 1999 2nd People's Rally beginning in 10th of Dec.. Also, this is in connection with nationwide demonstration, participating the whole family unionists of KCTU that coincides with the closing day of general session of National Assembly.

contributing a great milestone to the normal relationship with the manage-ment. Meanwhile, by this golden opportunity, it is analyzed that the KCTU is able to bring back an expansion of responsibility and amplification of activity field with the improvement of social and political status. Also, many activists from progressive NGOs indicate that this historical breakthrough will endow Korean and labor with the freedom to make activity and advocacy of right to live, leaving promising speculation about the future of Korean society.

Analysis has it that this accord with the gov. will leave a room for more better relationship with international society, boosting up a national credit ratio. Also, there seems to be a silver lining of KCTU's move for coming back to the tripartite committee.



History of HUFs

Steps for 45 Years Toward 21st Century

A millennium is passing now. The Argus is going to trace the history of HUFs

1950s and 1960s of HUFs

■ The opening and ground making of HUFs

Korea needed a special university for foreign studies. The reasons were the following. Teaching foreign languages was essential in order for Korea to be one of the rich countries and our country which suffered from the lack of natural resources had to make efforts to trade raw materials and goods with other countries. Furthermore, it was very important to raise men of abilities who would play important roles all over the world.

The university was originally planned to be established as a national university. Because of governments' financial pressure, however, such a university was

established by a private foundation, Hankuk Education Foundation, which was headed by late Dr. Kim Heung-bae and which was changed later into Dongwon Education Foundation. It was on April 20, 1954 when our school opened. At that time, our school's was in Yeongbo Building at Chongro 2 Ga, Seoul and set up 5 departments of English, French, Chinese, German, Russian.

In 1957, our school built a new building and moved into the Imun Campus. In 1958, HUFs produced 113 graduates. After government's sanction to the establishment of the graduated school in 1961, our school established the doctoral program and newly established College of Social Science including Department of Diplomacy and Department of Trade, continuously enlarging other departments

in College of Foreign Language. On Dec. 26, 1968, HUFs had four colleges, College of Foreign Language, College of Laws, College of Business and Economics, and College of Education (English, French, German). It meant that our school lay a cornerstone of a university, not a College only for foreign studies.

The students and school did a lot of activities inside and outside in spite of the school's poor circumstances. Model U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Languages Oratorical Contest, Foreign Languages Composition Contest for Middle and High School Students all over the nation and No Charge Lectures of Foreign Languages got held and attracted people's great attention.

With the uprising of Democratic Revolution of April 19, students and most

professors protested against the lack of powers of the professors and rolled around the Hankuk Marine Insurance Company (owned by one of the school trustees) and the owner's residence on May 25, 1960 to achieve real democratic education. And they didn't have classes for 45 days. As a result, the president resigned and all of the trustees also resigned.

Lastly, the symbols of our school were created in the 60s and 70s. In late 60s, the students, professors and staff decided the dove as our school's symbol and raised fund. As a result, they bought hundreds of pigeons and raised them in their house which were constructed with the fund on the rooftop of the current student center. And the dove tower was constructed on January 1, 1969.

1970s of HUFs

■ The trials of characterizing HUFs

In 1970s, our school grew as a university specialized in foreign studies and expanded facilities that showed the characteristics of HUFs. The library began to be expanded in the summer of 1970 and it opened with a different look on Nov. 9, 1970. An installed TV studio, which is a closed circuit television system, began to work from Dec. 18, 1970. The cost of the studio was 8,900 dollars (1,600,000 won). And the Sound Library, which was the first in Orient, opened in 1971. The cost of making it was 5,200,000 won. With these kinds of facilities, HUFs became to have features of a university which specialize in foreign studies. And the students became to improve their language proficiency more efficiently. More than 1,000 HUFs demonstrated against military training on campus and clashed with the police on October 15 and 16, 1971. Their slogan was 'Soldiers to the Army, Students to the Campus'. On that day, the Ministry of Education enforced the school closure law and allowed the troops to stay on the campus. After the professors' meeting that was held from October 16 to 19, the school authorities expelled nine students from school on October 20 and announced new school regulations that had the content of banning transfer and admission of the expelled students, controlling the extracurricular activities, regulation of the activities in school, intensifying the president's rights on punishing the

students and so on. Because of these actions from the school, the Ministry of Education withdrew the Garrison Decree on October 23 and the school closure law on October 30. On March 24 in 1933, the credit system changed into the mark system. It had an intention of reflecting students' attitude at normal times rather than the grades only. It was a measure that had purposes on specializing the cultural studies, filling up school's superficial atmosphere of study.

But 'reflecting students' attitude' itself is very ambiguous and the problem of objectivity was brought up. So it came back to the credit system at the present time. There had no lectures for a few days, from June 30, 1975. This was the movement that had a slogan 'abolition of Dictator Constitution, removal of the restricted students and freedom of speech'. It is aimed at strengthening the collective security system and growth of the national power. In order to make the group that is not a member of *Hokukdan* should be permitted by the Ministry of Education.

In 1975, remained in the same class-system, that was abolished in 1974, was restored. The restoration of this system made students do their study more positively and contributed to reform a reliable image of university students. The night class was established in 1978, but there were lots of disputes including closure of a school, and no lectures.

Despite of these problems in 1970s, because of the *Hokukdan*'s appearance, students couldn't express their thought clearly. 1980' is the period that developed many ways among confusion.

1980s of HUFs

■ The Development to The University

On March 1, 1981 the status of HUFs was elevated many changes were expected. However, HUFs couldn't expect national support though it was essential for HUFs. Because the first aim of HUFs was education of foreign languages.

At that time, the aim of HUFs became the topic of a talk because HUFs tried to harmonize development with education for a specific school to study foreign languages. The second aim was selecting professors. This problem was due to increasing students of HUFs and establishing Wansan campus.

On July 30, 1980 'Reform of education' was published. This was applied to students who enter a university after 1981, and this means fixing the number of graduates. Before this reform every students could graduate though they didn't get a good marks. Aim of this system was estimation of students, course decision of students including renovation of educational environment.

Surely someone opposed due to competition between students. However, generally, this system evaluated a good opportunity.

On December 21, 1983 students who removed from the resister due to 5.17 could return to the university. This changed atmosphere of university from punishment to self-control. But the kind of expression such as 'blind folded, closed mouth' showed 80's thought. Actually, the freedom of speech was needed at that time.

On May 18, 1984 Kyung-hee Univ. and Korea Univ. including HUFs,

'Kwang-Joo slaughter' censure mass meeting' was held in front of library and students. The movement of students was organized to solve the problem of our race which has been grown under the press of dictatorship.

On September 19, 1984 the GSC was resurrected exclaiming freedom of university. *Hokukdan* which was exist the organization of GSC was composed by indirect election, but, it could not accept opinions of students well.

From 1984 to 1985, the movement of students was intense. Thus police used to enter into the campus. On September 4, 1986 GSC was held under the atmosphere of restricting their president. In the 1980's it was the time that mass movement was essential which reflect thoughts of common students.

'6.10 Democracy Resistance' showed the thought of students that 'there is no more oppression'. In these days, it was asserted to examine the truth about 'Kwang-joo massacre' and also it was raised to punish the persons in charge should.

Students showed exclusivism about America. The result of 1989 that 64 percent of students exposed their antipathy against America.

On August 25, 1989 Im Soo-kyung visited North Korea as the representative of Chondae-hyup. The Government announced that she violated National Security Law and she pursued the Communism. Many students advocated her. On November 14, 1989 there was a movement to rescue her. Unfortunately, the movement was failed.

The 1980's was the period of struggle. Students had to choose the way of resistance. Students could not help choosing struggle. Valuation was the duty of time.

■ The foundation absurdities incident in 1998

GSC has struggled against the foundation since 1992. The important accident happened in winter vacation in 1997.

In January 15, Lee Sook-Kyong, chief trustee of HUFs foundation distributed a letter named 'Letter to the professors and the school's staffs' to the professors and school's staff. This incident was caused by Park's haughtiness wholly. He entered the HUFs' foundation because he is a nephew of Lee Sook-kyong.

He was not interested in education or development in HUFs and had no experience in managing educational institution. In addition, he treated the foundation as his private possessions. For example, he appointed his friends and acquaintances as the

board of trustees. So the GSC has often demanded Park's resignation, but always he avoided his responsibilities and also suppressed the students under his dictatorship.

Fighting against Park, GSC made continuous efforts through the Assembly for Gathering HUFs and Power and Emergency Students Representative Council. But Lee Sook-kyong upset the promise of HUFs foundation saying that she'll reappoint Park back to his former office. As situation became worse, the central Executive Committees of Imun and Wansan met together on the base of joint struggle and discussed how to organize the struggle in the future.

Finally, Park was arrested for misusing the school money for personal usage and fabricating documents. He was summoned to the Public Prosecutor's office and the members of the board of HUFs foundation were all dismissed. On July 19, the Ministry of Education announced a list of names of the government-appointed trustees.

But as Private school law was supposed to be revised by former minister of Education, GSC fought against Park's comeback because the law was meant to limit their participation only to estimating and balancing the budget and to revising school law.

1990s of HUFs

We can see our school's development for 21 C through the new second faculty research complex constructing of National superhigh speed network ATM, changing student's card into ID card, constructing the biggest cable in Korea, constructing the building only for Graduate School of Interpretation & Translation and constructing the Graduate School of International Area Studies, Center of International Area Studies. Many students made a lot of efforts and participated in various activities for our school's future. So I am going to point out a few events which can be considered very important in the history of HUFs and explain them in detail.

■ The details of the 6-3 Incident

On the evening of June 3, 1991, about 500 HUFsans hurled eggs and showered flour on acting-Prime Minister, Chung Won-shik, who finished his lecture at the Imun Campus.

The accident brought about the government's political heavy-handed rule, reversing the people's anti-government protest which went on since April. The government officials, other politicians and most newspapers and broadcastings extensively blamed HUFsans for their action naming them 'immoral persons of anti-humaneness', 'children of the devil'. The structural background of this case can be pointed out as follows. First of all, the government has taken a tough attitude against the calls of students to stop public security-oriented policies since the murder of Kang Kyong-dae. Second, we can point out the antipathy of lower-grade students against Prime Minister Chung, who dismissed about 1,500 Chonkyojo-affiliated teachers during his term at the Education Ministry. HUFsans' aversion to political professors aided in the case. Several HUFs presidents and professors' entry into the political circle has been pointed out.

However, the case conflicts with general emotions and morals in our society, especially considering the traditional relationship between teachers and students. There is national resentment to some extent.

The case badly influenced the national democratic movement. It made the citizens who had been sympathetic to the student movement turn their backs. On

top of it, the movement camp's morality was gone. On April 18, 1997, launching Ceremony of Compatriots Loving Movement (CLM) for helping North Koreans was held in Wansan campus. In the ceremony, Nanumi (Organization for aid of North Korea compatriots) were organized. Their members planned to inform HUFsans of the miserable North Koreans' life and hold a campaign to raise funds to help them. This campaign aimed to emphasize the national solidarity toward nation unification. This campaign represented a humanitarianism beyond ideology between the South and the North. In 1997, *Daedongje* was held for North Compatriots on May 19 to 23. In Wansan campus, the 18th GSC raising funds for North Korean lasted for 3 days. Each department and club spread out the event or various kinds of fund-raising. Many students participated and responded in the event. The collected money was first sent to the National Alliance and then sent to N.K. through Korean National Red Cross.

■ The School Autonomy Struggle

Since 1992 the pace of School autonomy struggle was accelerated. The GSC should try to give students all the rights they are entitled to have. And the main activities of School Autonomy Struggle are as follows: Imun campus's struggle for moving to Jagok-dong, Wansan campus's efforts to improve traffic welfare and student welfare, the struggle against the rising tuition, struggle for all-out opening budget and settled accounts to the public and struggle for student's participation in school management.

The refusal to attending lectures for moving Imun campus into Jagok-dong, from Oct. 23 in 1992 was different from previous protests in that it was not for political cases but for our school development, and it occurred when a school year was about to go to the end.

Wansan campus's School Autonomy Struggle tried to solve various problems such as the commuting problems caused by the lack of bus routes and buses' long order time, the poor living circumstance below the standard, and the lack of welfare and cultural facilities. Next what I'd like to mention is the struggle against the tuition increase. Students contend that the money, which is needed for enlarging school equipments, should made up of foundation's transference fee and government contributions.



THE 18TH ARGUS PRIZE

The evaluation of the Argus Prize articles

This year marks the eighteenth year since the first Argus Prize was awarded. As is well known, one of the main purposes of the Argus Prize awarding is to give a fairly substantial amount of encouragements to students who participate in academic activities. As the advertisements on the posters revealed, the opportunity was widely open to any college and university level students. Some of the articles, as expected, were sent from outside the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. We express our thanks to those students who have actively participated in this event.

A brief introduction to the Argus Prize is in order. There are three categories for the Prize: treatise, review, and essay. There were one article for the treatise section, two for the review, and five for the essay. Three professors were chosen as judges to evaluate the articles. These examiners read the articles very carefully and have provided comments on each article. After the results have been collected, the Argus Prize Committee decided the winners for each category.

The winners of the 18th Argus Prize are as follows: the first prize winner in the review section is Sang-eun Oh and the first prize winner in the essay section is Jin-Seong Park, and the prize winner in the treatise section is Eun-jeong Cho.

In the process of selection, we have experienced that the writers' articles are on the whole well written with some grammatical flaws notwithstanding. However, there were some cases that the ideas were not fully developed although the topics were appropriate, on the one hand and

there were some other instances that the chosen topic and the content show discrepancy, on the other hand. Misuses of terminologies were ubiquitous. Also participants turned out to be in a dire need of careful use of vocabulary items.

As for individual comments on the prize winning articles, 'The Scarlet Letter' is definitely a model case, written with care from a mature and studied point of view. Logic flows nicely on the strength of good grammar. This is a fine work with an excellent review on the backgrounds of the life of Puritans, especially Hester and Dimmesdale. The work also depicts the relationships between God and human beings.

The article 'Same Goal, but Different Ways' reads like a well thought out comparative analysis of two prominent civil rights leaders Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, Junior. The writer has got the basic ingredients of a coherent article in order. 'How Important ...' has dealt with the problems of European integration, betraying some grammatical errors. Although the topic is much too ambitious and thus embraces a lot of generalizations without any cohesive point to tie them up, the thrust of the thesis is straightforward and convincing.

Finally, we express our sincere gratitude to those participants and hope that next year more students will take part in this event with more refined pieces of work. Thank you very much.

By Lee Sun-woo
Professor Editor of The Argus

How important is tension between process of 'deepening' and 'widening' to prospects for further European Integration?

This article is summarized from the original text to put on newspaper.

The EU has been paid attention even by non-Europeans because of its exceptional range of integration among nation states under its supranational authority. Now the EU seems to face an important juncture in its further development. There can be two main issues on the process of European Integration. One might be the conflict between memberstates' sovereignty and supranational EU authority. The other can be the confusion in dealing with the EU's internal enlargement and its external relationship. Those issues can be tied up to one dispute, further integration or further enlargement; deepening or widening. In this paper, I will examine the substance of this argument, further integration or further enlargement and discuss how the tension is important between the process of deepening and widening.

Regarding memberstates' claims for deepening, to begin with, there has been always massive discord between memberstates' in policy deepening because this area directly represents memberstates' interest. For instance, agriculture policies have emerged as a major difficulty and disruptions to a group of the most industrialized countries in the world. Agriculture has a merely small proportion of the EU GDP, 2.4 per cent, and of the EU employment, 6.5 per cent. Agriculture area, however, is generally regarded as requiring special treatment by the national governments on account of its distinctive nature such as a difficulty to keep the balance between supply and demand.

Therefore, the Common Agriculture Policy apart from the EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) was 36.5 billion ECU, which was the biggest proportion in 1993. As you have seen above, though most of the EU memberstates are more interested in the Single European market for encouraging their second or third industries, such as factory goods and services, agriculture area has been protected by supranational EU authority.

Following this, institutional deepening can be examined, which has been criticised that a policy-making and decision-making institutional framework of the EU seems to be slow, inefficient and insufficiently subject to democratic controls. There are two main claims for reform, according to Nugent, which are 'the need for a stronger Executive and Parliament'. This effort to set up the supranational system would stimulate further integration by giving them more independence on the process of their execution and legislation. There exist, however, some trouble between memberstates' struggling to keep the sovereignty and the EU government to expand the supranational authority. For example, when there has emerged the proposal to reform voting systems to introduce the Qualified Majority Vote, France was against that in the light of diminishing memberstates'

sovereignty.

Now, we will think about another way of the EU development, further enlargement. Considering internal enlargement, there have been three chances of increasing the number of the EU memberstates; enlargement to northern Europe in 1973, to southern Europe in the late of 70s and to the CEEC soon expecting to accelerate the process of democratisation and economic liberalisation. There exist, however, some difficulties on the process of the enlargement. Here are some questions; what is the condition to join the European Union? As shown the name in itself, the European Union, is it only opened to Europeans? If so, who is European? Present memberstates can be judged as obvious Europeans such as France, Germany, the UK, and the Benelux, Spain, Greece and so on. The problem is that the borderline between Europe and non-Europe is not clear at all. Greece was accepted as a number of the EU because of the EU's strategic reasons to expel influences of the US from Europe even not satisfying the requirement of the EU membership. On the other hand, other Mediterranean countries, Malta, Turkey, Cyprus and so on, were not accepted to be members of the EU not only because of their political & economic condition but also cultural differences. While most of the EU memberstates are based on Christianity and the second or third industries, most of Mediterranean countries keep their strong Islamic traditions and mainly rely on the first industries. The question, 'who is the European?' and 'who can be the EU member?' still remain a big task for further integration and further enlargement of the EU.

Finally, there is the dilemma between the Globalization and the Europeanization on the process of the external relationship of the EU. Though the EU has set up for the purpose of protecting memberstates' interests on the external market and promoting an open multi-lateral trading system in Europe, if they only emphasize on that, the EU would be blamed from the rest of the world. If they are partial to increase the influence of the EU to the rest of the world, external enlargement, this would weaken the membership and its cohesive power moreover threatens the existence of the EU.

Therefore, it is necessary to keep the balance between internal and external development in the community, between the deepening and the widening. It is the most important to promote the regional interest in the EU with carrying the fundamental idea of the EU for the coexistence and coprosperity into the rest of the world. This effort would contribute to make not only 'ever closer Union' but also 'ever closer Global.'

By Cho Eun-jeong
Political Science & Diplomacy Dept. of Hufs

The winners of the 18th Argus Prize

Section	Name	Department / University	Award
Review	Oh Sang-eun	Chinese Dept. / Hufs	The First Prize Winner
Essay	Park Jin-seong	Mass Comm. Dept. / Korea Univ.	The First Prize Winner
Treatise	Cho Eun-jeong	Political Science & Diplomacy Dept. / Hufs	The Prize Winner

Looking into the Facts of Life

- Reviewing the Scarlet Letter -

Adapted from Nathaniel Hawthorne's 1850 famous classic, director Roland Joffe and writer Douglas Day teamed up and released a new version of 'The Scarlet Letter'.

The basic structure is similar to the former but new features are added to making it 'beautiful'. Both the movie and classic are highly symbolic. Imagery and symbolism are used in weaving to make a rich texture of works. As a result, a sense of ambiguity runs through the course, creating a mysterious atmosphere that makes it hard to define the concepts. The letter 'A' and infant Pearl are such examples. The literal surface word of 'A' stands for 'adulterer' but being an important symbol, it is hard to define its exact meaning. Though Pearl is accused to be created from lust therefore evil, virtually she is only a reflection of her parent's immorality and love. The color red could be a figurative way of expressing evil but it could also be a symbol of hope and spirit. It is once both a source of shame, disgrace and the source of her strength. It suggests the seed from which Pearl was created but also a symbol of doing the right thing in atoning for her indiscretions. Hester is described as a strong minded woman with the highest moral character in both works. On the other hand, Dimmesdale undergoes a state of confusion, struggling to make the right decision.

The movie tells the story of how Hester Prynne (played by Demi Moore) ventured out for the new land, ahead of her husband, Roger Prynne (Robert Duval) who is to arrive later on. Escaping the stringent laws and persecutions, Hester and the puritans seek and practice religious freedom. Upon arriving however, Hester realizes that the people practice a much narrower form of Christianity. But she manages to conform to its demands until she meets Reverend Dimmesdale (Gary Oldman). They fall madly in love but needless to say, it is strictly forbidden for she is married and he is a respected reverend in the community. So they hide their feelings and keep their distances. The situation is reversed when Hester learns of her husband's death in an Indian massacre.

Eventually they fulfill their love and Hester bears Dimmesdale's daughter, Pearl. In the meantime, Hester joins a meeting and speaks out her opinions related to issues of God.

She is then ordered to appear in court for her sins. Though threatened, she refuses to reveal the father's identity and spends 6 months in prison. By the end of 6 months Hester still refuses to come forward with the truth and is therefore condemned in public and ordered to wear a symbolic 'A' on her bodice. It turns out that Hester's husband is not dead and arrives at the village. He is enraged by her adultery and disfigures himself as Roger Chillingworth so that he can find his wife's lover. When he finds out he took revenge on the wrong person, he commits suicide. In the meantime, Hester is falsely accused of being involved in a witchcraft. She stands in front of the public waiting to be hanged when Dimmesdale, overridden with guilt finally confesses

and begs to be hanged instead. At that very moment, the Indians invade the Puritans, Hester and Dimmesdale are saved and they leave in search of a new life. They aren't sure what the future holds for them but they walk with light steps to a hopeful tomorrow.

'The Scarlet Letter' deals with two of the most fundamental problems raised since mankind. The relations between God and mortal beings and the difference between man and woman. True, the Puritans crossed over the mainland to seek for pure religion, freed old stringent customs but strange unfamiliar environment made them realize that coherence was inevitable. And the only way they could consolidate was through the Holy Book. Laws and the ways of living were built upon the Holy Book. Therefore what started out to be a redemption from it turned out to be total dependence upon it.

The existence of God became absolute, its teachings formidable. Hester, on the other hand, viewed law as the imagination of man, looming above but actually a false facade.

She challenged these ideologies by saying God was in her heart and had always listened to her prayers. She was thankful that God gave her a precious life but as a prerequisite, she was living for her herself, not for the sake of God. Blinded by the social belief, the other women were shocked at her words. This shows how the social belief can influence one's thoughts. What one may take for granted in this century might be considered to be wrong, a prejudice in the next. As an example, the belief in God might have been absolute in the medieval ages but in today's world, it can be reduced to 'irrational'. However one must be careful in judging such matters, one must look into the reasons that caused such a phenomenon and try to understand the situations.

Another question is the role of difference between man and woman. The general belief is that man is to guide and protect the inferior, ignorant being, known as woman.

Hester views that all man and woman are equal and that both have things to learn from each other. If Hester had been and ignorant and poorly educated, the puritans would have simply ignored her and marginalized her. They would think her words were just ramblings of a crazy woman, but as it were, she came from a well to do, respectable family, her opinions could not be dismissed easily and that was what made the noblemen fume in rage, eager to punish her. However they failed, for she didn't succumb to their demands. Although she had been imprisoned for a period of time, she managed to endure the hardship. She was no longer a naive innocent woman but a determined lady, willing to sacrifice her life to stand up for what's right.

While Hester was in jail, Dimmesdale had also been living in his own private hell. He longed to confess and admit that he had sinned. Hester adamantly forbade him to do so.

Same Goal, but Different Ways

- Comparison between Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. -

The sixties was an era of great change on a worldwide scale. During that period, student demonstrations asking for democracy were almost a universal phenomenon, and also on the African continent, former colonies of European imperialist nations declared independence one after another. In this revolutionary atmosphere throughout the world, American black people's generations-long struggle against racial discrimination was approaching its watershed, and this was when Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr. appeared as the two most prominent leaders of the black movement in the US. X led the black nationalist organization 'Nation of Islam,' which appealed most to the low-class blacks in ghettos, while King was the leader of the more widely-acknowledged civil rights movement, strongly supported and also financed by the established black middle-class.

Although they had the same goal of ending Afro-Americans' suffering from social discrimination and economic exploitation, the roads they took were completely different, and this is best shown by their conflicting attitudes towards the necessity for violence, and also by their different opinions on separation or integration as the best feasible solution for the problems they confronted.

King, under the strong influence of his Christian beliefs and Gandhi's teachings of pacifism, preached nonviolence, while X, also affected by his adherence to Islam, put much emphasis on the necessity for violence when it became inevitable. Guided by the well-known Biblical teaching that 'violence begets violence,' King argued that the only possible way to stop whites from brutalizing black people was to appeal to their sense of fair play and morality. The reason was that if blacks committed a violent action, whites would become more hostile and soon there was going to be an endless cycle of violence. However, X criticized this kind of attitude, sarcastically calling it a 'turn-the-other-cheek policy,' quoting from the Bible. According to his argument, black people should take

'whatever means necessary' to correct all those injustices that had been inflicted upon them for over four hundred years, and moreover, self-defense was one of the most basic human rights, or rather the most basic human nature. In his opinion, if there was a man who kept clubbing you, the only way to stop him was to show him that you also had a club and were ready to use it to defend yourself.

They also had different opinions on what was the ultimate solution to stop black people's sufferings. King taught that blacks had to integrate with whites after all, whereas X preached that complete separation was the best solution. As articulated in his famous speech 'I have a dream,' King envisioned a world where 'the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners would sit down together at a table of brotherhood.' This was the feature of his ideal society, and he argued that it was possible to achieve this goal in his time through both sides' compassionate efforts to reach reconciliation. Therefore, in his opinion, black leaders and their followers had to channel all their energy into realizing the ideal he struggled for. However, X argued that such a goal was nothing more than a daydream, because basically, white people didn't want it. Any black person who was aware of this and still wanted to mix with white mainstream society was, according to X's interpretation, admitting his inferiority.

Therefore, in order to overcome their second-class citizenship or 'the 20th century slave system' as he preferred to call it, Malcolm suggested that, instead of learning to love the kind of people who would refuse to see them as their partner citizens with the same human dignity and on the same social level, black people should first learn to unite among themselves and control the economy of their own communities. In his estimation, that was the only way to restore their human dignity without 'begging' white people to accept them as first-class citizens. It went without saying that the most essential constituent of this grand

Keeping him from telling the truth might have been the only way to protect her beloved one, but in doing so, she burdened him with guilt. As a result, Dimmesdale had to suffer in silence. Before Dimmesdale had set eyes on Hester, he had been a passionate, pure man, willing to live by the Book. But ever since he met her, he was in turmoil, his principles slowly began crumbling. He faces reality, the guilt and his conscience burdened him, making him realize that he is only mortal. However with Hester's help, he slowly begins to grasp the truth. He finds peace within himself and vows to protect Hester and Pearl.

Roger had been a loving husband and unlike other men, he had respected Hester and had encouraged her to cultivate her intellectual mind. While Hester was trying to settle down in Boston, Roger had been captured by the Indians and had to forego an unusual experience that made him mentally disillusioned. He escaped from the Indians, arrived in Boston only to find out that his wife had been cheating on him. Thoughts of the kindness bestowed upon her and the betrayal she repaid him with must have driven him crazy. The gentle kind love turned into a dangerous, cunning jealousy. Instead of trying to understand and forgive her as a dutiful husband should, his twisted mind figured out that by killing the accomplice, he would be able to win back her Hester's love. Later when he realizes his love is not going to be reciprocated, he becomes more determined than ever to kill Dimmesdale. What started out as a method to get to the target became the target itself. The same can be said for the overall settings of the surroundings.

The relationship between Roger and Hester can be also inferred to the conflict between Hester and the puritans. Hester and Roger had an understanding before they moved to Boston. Time passed and during the period of their separations, each had to face different experiences. When they met again, each realized that both had changed too much and were unable to reconcile. It came to the point where if one wanted to survive, the other had to die. It was the same for Hester and the puritans. They once shared a common dream, the wish for religious freedom. But as time passed, Hester focused on the human life whereas the given circumstances led the puritans to believe life without the Bible would be meaningless and sinful. Both Hester and the puritans face serious conflicts therefore which led to destruction.

It is not a happy-ending fairy tale, only a simple consequence to the events which had been followed beforehand. Both parties received what they were entitled to. And that's what made the movie 'The Scarlet Letter' so beautiful.

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50th anniversary of Chinese communism

Do Chinese Still Have Revolutionary Fantasies?

I. Fetes 50 years of communist rule

On October 1, Friday, China began celebrations feting 50 years of communist rule as imposing columns of tanks, armored personnel carriers and trucks bearing missiles moved through Beijing before dawn, followed in the day's first light each of China's provinces. The Communist Party's celebration Friday, costing the equivalent of \$36 million, will show the nation's growing military might and its rapid economic progress since Mao Zedong stood top of the Gate of Heavenly Peace on October 1, 1949, and declared the founding of the People's Republic.

"These achievements should be attributed to the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China, to the hardworking, brave and talented people of China and to the superior socialist system," Premier Zhu Rongji said in a speech. In 1949, the average Chinese life expectancy was 36 years. Today, it's 71. Then, two-thirds of all Chinese were illiterate, now, 12% cannot read. Then, many Chinese starved, but today, for most there is plenty. Is that true all of them? Really?

II. Long march of China

When Chairman Mao Zedong died in 1976, China was in economic ruin, ideologically bankrupt, internationally isolated and ruled by a regime whose popular support was weakening. When he took over power, Deng Xiaoping's solution was simple: fast economic modernisation and market liberalisation under a monolithic political system. In other words, an experiment in a capitalism led by a communist party. He was injecting common sense into Chinese politics and decision making. The new approach was immortalised in his phrase: "It does not matter whether a cat is black or white as long as it catches mice. It is hardly surprising that this philosophy soon emerged as the most popular consensus in after Mao. Along with it came the proposition that the lives of ordinary Chinese be normalised after years of striving for political utopia under Mao.

China was one of the world's poorest countries when the Communist Party came to power in 1949. Decades of war and civil conflict had damaged the infrastructure and choked off a nascent industrial revolution. Mao Zedong and his revolutionaries were determined to eliminate inequalities, promote self-reliance and develop China into a modern industrial state.

Nevertheless it was not until the post-Mao period, and the end of the economy really took off. The new Chinese leadership, under



Chinese look at a propaganda poster celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic.

Deng Xiaoping, resolved to push China on a course of economic reform and opening up to the West. But there is no doubt that the economic growth that began when China accepted market economy has lifted hundreds of millions out of poverty, and made China a major factor in World trade. Now that growth, and that strategy, is under threat. Growth and foreign investment are slowing down, and modernisation of state-run industries has stalled.

Foreign investors becoming concerned about the lack of financial controls, which have led to a number of international investment trusts to go bankrupt. And returns on investment have not been as high as expected. China's modernisers are counting on that foreign investment to help manage the next stage of the transition. They are already at odds over how far to open up China's service sector, including financial investment in order to join the World Trade Organisation by the end of the year.

Opening up the service sector is the key to the expansion of the economy, according to the World Bank, which sees a great potential for investment. Unlike more developed countries, China's economy is still skewed

toward industry. But opening up the service sector could carry political risks. China's Telecom Ministry, for example, wants to ban all foreign investment in the Internet, which it sees as potentially subversive. And if potential unrest were to intensify in the next decade, the remarkable transformation on the Chinese economy might prove more difficult to carry through.

When China's Communist leaders celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic on 1 October, they will be less happy about than the military parades, mass ranks of dancers and spectacular fireworks perform. For while their rule is fairly secure at home, there is little to celebrate on the foreign policy front.

Even improved relations with Washington, a result of meeting at the APEC summit in Auckland on 11 September between President Jiang Zemin and Bill Clinton, cannot disguise the fact that 1999 has been a bad year for Beijing that it is the United States' world, and that it is structured to suit the interests of the US and its allies around the world. Among recent evidence of that is the new security pact between the US and its major ally in East Asia, Japan.

Developments in East Timor have added to Beijing's sense of gloom. It was not good enough that Indonesia, like China, a huge multinational empire, allowed some of its subjects to decide whether they wanted to be independent. Now that a multinational force has been invited in to enforce the result, a whole series of unwelcome questions can be asked about the future of minority groups elsewhere in the region, China included.

When one considers that fewer than 10% of China's 1.25 billion people are non-Chinese it might appear that Beijing is fretting about these developments unnecessarily. When one remembers that many of China's ethnic minorities occupy strategic frontier regions that are right to be concerned about developments in the wider world, and to feel more vulnerable than it would like on its 50th birthday.

"You can block a demonstration with tanks, but you cannot use tanks to block the Internet," said Guo Lian, a philosopher at a Chinese academy, looking back to the violent suppression of the Tiananmen Square protests in June 1989. And it is in this respect the phenomenal growth in Internet users is posing a challenge for the Chinese govern-

ment.

If the country is to continue to enjoy economic growth and modernisation it needs the Internet and so has invested a good deal of money in it. But the country still has a totalitarian government, and the authorities continue to exert tight control on information. In China, the media is looked as a tool that government must control in order to keep the country and the economic stable.

It is harder for the government to reach people based abroad. New York based organisation Human Rights in China's Website is blocked, like hundreds of others, but determined users can get round firewall by using servers. Human Rights in China member Xiao Cheng reports that statement on their site about Falun Gong attracted a lot of interest and was immediately cut, pasted, and spread around by several Chinese electronic newsletters. Hours later, it was discovered that the same article had been posted inside China's chatrooms and electronic bulletins so people could download it and e-mail it on, with no possibility of tracking the person responsible. For more than 2000 years, China looked inwards to a world and as we move into the next millennium, it is a revolution only just beginning.

Today, the leaders under President Jiang Zemin still follow Deng Xiaoping's basic prescription, pursuing deeper changes in the economy while zealously guarding the party monopoly and holding 'stability' as gospel. But the society is vastly more complex demanding than before. It is increasingly wired to the unforgiving global market, and there are signs that the era of easy 10 percent plus growth rates has ended. The central question facing China today, many scholars here and abroad believe, is whether Deng's aging formula has run its course. And there are still those, even outside Government circles, who think that the current approach may be the only realistic one for now.

III. Incomplete revolution

Democratic it is not, but when Chinese people weigh the revolution that began 50 years ago, they express pride that the nation is united and finally, as Mao Zedong promised, standing up in the world. If asked about events they would rather forget, Chinese say that Mao's unbridled political

campaigns, the economic fantasies that caused millions of famine deaths, the vicious purges that scarred generations and brought the nation to a standstill, were a terrible mistake. They go on, though, to heap praise on Deng Xiaoping's economic opening two decades ago that brought the prosperity and more control over their personal lives, if not their political choices.

But among many in the older generation of communists, there is also a sense of loss. Though not all of them have come to share belated conviction that democracy is the only answer, many old revolutionaries wistfully recall a time of idealism, when the young revolutionaries were uncorrupted and respected. While they may marvel at today's wealth, these elders lament the widespread corruption of officials, and the growing economic disparities.

As long as the party leadership remains united and resolute, its power seems secure for now. But many scholars think that the brew of slower growth, rising unemployment, spreading inequality and popular resentment of corrupt officials will give rise to more turmoil. Yet the leaders may have reason to fear that if they give too much political ground too fast, the Communist edifice could swiftly crumble.

History of Chinese Communism Revolution

- 1949: Mao Zedong formally declares the People's Republic of China.
- 1953: China starts first 'Five-Year Plan'.
- 1965: Mao introduces the Cultural Revolution.
- 1976: Death of Mao Zedong
- 1979: Special Economic Zones are created.
- 1989: Government crackdown on student protests in Tiananmen Square.
- 1997: Britain cedes control of Hong Kong back to China.

By Kim Jeong-eun
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Negotiation Underway for Peace

Israelis and Palestinians started opening talks a few days ago on a final peace accord considering by many a last chance for peace. And negotiations reopened with a brief ceremony continuously nowadays.

Setting a breathtakingly ambitious 100-day deadline to craft the broad outlines of a peace that has eluded them for a half century. This time, however, after immersing themselves for years in details, number-crunching and moving pins on maps, negotiators from both sides now. They convening of so-called final-status negotiations in the West Bank town marked the first real attempt by Israel's new government and Palestinian leadership to grapple with the most contentious issues bedeviling the peace process.

The reason that talks opened frequently is discarding their claim. There are many

demands each part.

First, concerning landmark of territory. Palestinians insist on an Israeli withdrawal from lands capture in the 1967 Mideast War the West Bank, Gaza and east Jerusalem.

And they insist Palestinians have the right to self-determination and that millions of Palestinian refugees must be allowed a halt to Jewish settlement-building, denouncing it as the principal obstacle to peace. But Israel would never agree to give up part of Jerusalem or to withdrawing to the 1967 borders. And a majority of the 200,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza must remain under Israeli sovereignty.

Both sides repeated a commitment to U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which call for an Israeli withdrawal from land occupied in the 1967 and 1973 Mideast wars. But they interpret the measures very

differently.

Within five months, negotiations must presents the outlines of an agreement on the nature and borders of a Palestinian refugees and the future of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza strip. A full accord is to be reached by September 2000.

Next, this talk allow residents of poverty-stricken, overcrowded Gaza to seek jobs in the more prosperous West Bank. The passage was to have opened talks as part of a recently signed interim peace deal, but disputes over security and operating procedures delayed it.

It has been put interim peace agreements between the Israelis and Palestinians since 1995, but its implementation was always delayed because of Israeli security.

Palestinian extremists could use the 47km route, which stretches along roads near Israeli population centers to infiltrate Israel and attack civilians.

Barak who Israeli Prime Minister, said final peace deadline route will be replaced by an elevated highway that will allow Palestinians to travel between the two areas without entering Israel. For now, hundreds of Gazans have received special magnetic cards permitting them to travel the new land.

Getting the most largest stuck, the problem of prisoners free is solved. The prisoners were being held for anti-Israeli acts, such as killing suspected Palestinian collaborators or wounding Israelis. Israel released 199 Palestinian security prisoners carrying out the first stage of a new peace deal that also requires the transfer seven percent of the West Bank Palestinian civilian rule by the meek.

But there are problems. Three pipe bombs exploded Sunday at a busy street corner in the north Israeli resort town of Netaya.

Thirty-three Israelis were injured after three pipe bombs presumably planted by Islamic extremists opposed to the peace process, exploded in this coastal town.

But Israeli statement said they call on the Palestinian Authority to deepen its struggle against terrorism. And Palestinians countered that they were doing their best to prevent such attack.

Like this, they face a difficult task. The permanent status agreement is the final block in peace, but it is the most complex of them all. But agreement will bring to an end the 100-year conflict that has caused so much suffering between Israel and the Palestinians.

Nevertheless talk atmosphere is very productive and the participants agreed to move forward with a positive approach. And everyone agreed to try to work hard in order to meet the tight deadlines - final peace accord just nine months into the new millennium - set by the Israelis and Palestinians for a frame work agreement on the most contentious issues in the peace.

They really want to see a very positive conclusion and result in the very near future. So they know that the road to true peace remains hard and uphill but they convinced they have come to understand negotiations are the only route to the future they both seek. For that, they have to do a genuine effort to negotiate in good faith. It's the time for peace and peacemaker.

By Park Eun-ji
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The militaries patrol at a borderland, but it is expected that the mood of harmony will be made up in time result of the negotiation.

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Up with People, Down with the WTO

Some students were staging a protest against the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was held in Seattle from November 30 to December 3. There were the catchphrases, 'Up with people, Down with the WTO', 'Stop the WTO', 'Whose organization?', etc. And more than 1,200 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) were joined to express their displeasure over the issues such as genetically modified crops and child labor. They contended that the WTO is undemocratic and operates in secrecy, that it is controlled by big business interests who exploit cheap labor abroad, and that it has begun to encroach on the rights of countries to protect their environment and restrict imports of unsafe foods and hazardous materials.

The classic case for free trade rests on the idea that it favors specialization - so that each country produces the goods and services it is best suited to - and hence raises overall welfare. After market-opening measures take effect, there will be some 'losers' - those, for example, whose jobs are threatened. As a result, many people feel left behind or threatened by globalization. Even though the capitalism has freed people from starvation, it has not made people comfortable and stable. How do our farmers feel while watching the multi-year cycle of talks on agriculture? They may recall that ex-President Kim Young-sam didn't keep his promise - never he did open rice market on his tenure of presidency - because he didn't object the negotiation in the Uruguay Round talks.

At the New Round of multilateral negotiations on freer agricultural trade, cuts in tariffs on agricultural imports and state subsidization of the farming sector will ruin our rural society and lose strategy for our food security. According to a researcher of the Korea Rural Economics Institute (KREI), 'Only 5 percent of the world rice production is traded. Possible world trade of the varieties Koreans prefer to are only 1.2 million tons a year and they are mainly produced in the United States and Australia. The volume is below 10 percent of the 14 million tons consumed a year in Korea and its neighboring nation Japan whose people also eat similar rice varieties.'

Besides Korea, all developing and all undeveloped nations are pressed to open their market wider by some advanced countries. Even Japan failed to compromise the EVSL - the Early Voluntary Sectoral Liberalization - on fishery and forestry.

Considering the recent U.S. economy, the U.S. sustains economic growth, minuscule unemployment, low inflation, and unprecedented to become the millionaire next door. However, the rest of the world economy doesn't seem to be making out too badly on contrary to the U.S. It means that the U.S. wants to enjoy also sustenance of it's economic boom through the New Round Talks.

It's time to reconsider whether the WTO is an organization for people or for exporter of the advanced countries and the multinational corporations. That's why the environmentalists, labor groups, feminist, farmers, students around the world planned to mobilize up to 50,000 demonstrators from around the world to attend mass rallies, a march, teach-ins, and maybe even rappel down a skyscraper to disrupt the New Round meeting. They also demanded that the WTO stop new negotiations and assess the damage done around the world.

We all have to object to the New Round talks at least for defending our interests - especially our food security. Let's raise our arms for protesting against the WTO and new liberalism. And Let's shout 'Up with people, Down with the WTO'

Analyzing the present situations of Eastern Europe

Potential Countries Emerge after Communism Collapsed

It has been ten years since most communist states of Eastern Europe went into ruin. This article shows present political and economical review of these states.Ed.

Hungary

The HSP (Hungarian Socialist Party) has been striving to firm up its electoral base and to capitalise on the stronger than expected economic recovery. The opposition parties have continued to form alliances but the gap between the two main right-wing blocs remains wide. Relations with Romania have continued to improve, while those with Slovakia remain troubled. The central government budget deficit was less than forecast, but the deficit on the social security funds overshoot the target by a substantial margin. The Budapest Stock Exchange has been subject to extreme volatility as a result of general bearish sentiment across emerging markets in the wake of the Asia crisis. Nevertheless 1997 was a year of impressive growth on the local capital market, with the value of shares doubling over the year.

Poland

Although concerns about the economy overheating have eased, the need for fiscal tightening continues to be recognised. Monetary policy also remains restrictive, but renewed real currency appreciation - which has prompted a reduction in the crawling peg - should open the way for a first-half cut in interest rates. Faster German growth will not offset the export restraining effects of a stronger currency, and a decline in cross-

border trade will put further pressures on the current account. Financing is adequate to stop this constraining growth, so medium-term prospects remain bright, but coalition cohesion is needed to carry through politically risky structural changes. The current-account deficit widened in 1997, but stayed limits as export growth kept pace with imports in the second half, and inward investment rose again. Real currency appreciation and loss of cross-border trade due to new visa restrictions will cause further deterioration in 1998. EU accession talks began on time at the end of March despite internal wrangling over the choice of chief negotiator. Vehicle makers Ford and Dae-woo are working on further expansion plans, and multinational brewers are on the acquisition trail.

Romania

Tensions in the ruling coalition have worsened again, despite a cabinet reshuffle aimed at balancing the main parties interests. New non-party appointments to the main economic posts are intended to re-invigorate the structural reform program and maintain stabilisation progress, both of which came under threat from dissension in the previous cabinet. Plans are now in place for faster privatisation and state industry rationalisation in 1998, supported by tighter fiscal policy and an end to recent monetary loosening. This will, however, delay significant economic recovery until 1999, adding to the government's political vulnerability.

Although the Democratic Convention cannot easily govern alone, the cabinet changes have done little to heal persistent rifts with its two main coalition partners.

Relations with one have been damaged by two forced ministerial resignations after the reshuffle, and the other is close to pulling out over broken pledges on ethnic Hungarian rights. While the main opposition remains divided, nationalists could benefit from public disillusionment over reform. Although close to its fiscal targets for most of 1997, the government acknowledges that deficit reduction will be a slow process, heavily reliant on rapid subsidy cuts and large scale privatisation flows.

The new team has dampened expectations with a sharply increased estimate of last year's production downturn, and a warning of zero growth in 1998. Pension reform is the centrepiece of longer-term plans to cut public. And sharp GDP decline has left the external deficits proportionally higher than previously forecast, but a gradual improvement is expected as export growth outpaces import growth in 1998-99, despite renewed real currency appreciation. Commercial bank privatisation remains a priority, although the post-office savings bank will now be the first on offer. South Korean automakers, the biggest inward investors to date, have sought to affirm their commitment, despite cashflow worries due to the crisis at home.

Yugoslavia

Kosovo is the main threat to political stability and the main obstacle to the normalisation of Yugoslavia's international relations. The crackdown against the Kosovo Liberation Army, and the international reaction to it, may paradoxically have the effect of encouraging a dialogue between moderate ethnic Albanian political leaders in Kosovo and the Serbian authorities in Belgrade. There is a high risk of economic destabilisation and social unrest if further sanctions are imposed or even simply if the country's isolation continues. A devaluation of the dinar is highly likely. A renewed policy tightening could also tip the economy into recession, unless the authorities secure financing through the privatisation of large state-sector firms. The federal government has adopted a fairly tight budget for 1998, but spending is set to grow by 17% in Serbia.

The government was forced to revoke a decree curbing the black market in real estate and tightening financial control when it provoked a popular backlash. The volatility in the unofficial dinar exchange rate. Foreign interest in Serbia's planned utility privatisations is substantial, but is threatened by new sanctions on privatisation aid. Montenegro has picked consultants to help with the sale of its five top firms, and has

opened an international tender for a major hydroelectric project.

Slovenia

The prospects for political stability are favourable but there will be external pressure to implement reform. New tax laws and pension schemes are planned. The budget will remain in deficit. GDP and fixed investment growth will accelerate only in 1999. The inflation rate will fall at a moderate pace owing to price liberalisation and the exchange rate will appreciate in real terms in 1999. The current account will move into a small deficit. Mr Kusan's re-election as president has underlined political continuity as the anti-communist opposition is divided. Dialogue with Western supranational organisations has intensified. Relations with Italy and Austria are smoother but there have been problems with Croatia, leading to the resignation of the defence minister. Gorenje has displayed innovation in white goods. Savkranj, the tyre manufacturer, has linked up with Goodyear. The Lek pharmaceutical company has achieved approval for marketing a drug in the US. Politics will be dominated by preparations for EU membership. Real GDP growth will be export-led, but will slow as imports act as a net drag on growth and domestic demand slows. This will be partly offset by strong fixed investment. Inflation is on a downward trend, but unemployment will rise. The current-account deficit will widen as the tolar appreciates against the D-mark in real terms.

Croatia

The Dubrovacka banka crisis has opened divisions in the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ). While a showdown between HDZ factions may be avoided in the short term, the affair has re-emphasised that one is likely sooner or later, depending largely on how long President Tudjman stays in command. The main opposition Social Democratic Party may benefit from the affair, and from rising social discontent. International pressure will continue despite some likely Croatian concessions. Strong GDP growth of 5% per year in 1998 and 1999 is made. Inflation will increase to around 5.5% in 1998, dropping to 4% in 1999. The kuna may appreciate in normal terms over the coming months as a result of large foreign-currency inflows during the tourism season, but a devaluation remains a possibility at some point, particularly if political turbulence is not ended and if confidence in the banking sector is not restored. National accounts data have been



Budapest's demonstrators are taking to pieces 'Red Star', the symbol of communism.

revised, revealing a more dynamic economic performance since 1994 than suggested by previous figures. Industrial output grew, albeit unevenly, by more than 6% in the first quarter of 1998 compared with the year earlier period. The inflationary effects of the introduction of value-added tax (VAT) in January have been less than feared. Unemployment is rising as economic restructuring progresses.

The privatisation of Pliva, Croatia's biggest privatisation to date, has been completed with a further 17% share issue in May. Radical restructuring has been recommended for the state oil company, INA.

Russia

A cabinet reshuffle in March 1997 strengthened the hand of ministers committed to structural change and economic stabilisation, marking the return to full authority of the president, Boris Yeltsin, after prolonged illness following his re-election in June 1996. The new government also confirmed its relative independence from the Communist/Nationalist dominated parliament. However, Mr Yeltsin dismissed the government in March 1998, citing its inability to clear state wage arrears and excessive alignment to private financial interests.

The desire to sideline a powerful potential rival, the former prime minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, also seemed to be one of the president's motives, and the inexperience of his chosen replacement, Sergei Kiriyenko, led to a protracted stand-off with the Communist-dominated parliament. A technocratically led government is expected

to emerge, but more conservative industrial interests will also be represented, and the president will continue to dominate policymaking as long as his health permits. Russia continues to take a special interest in the territories of former Soviet Union, but fears of renewed imperialist tendencies have not been realised. The Commonwealth of Independent States has achieved some technical and trade reintegration among former Soviet republics, but failed in its early ambitions for defence and foreign policy cooperation and a general customs union. The transition from the centrally planned system to one based primarily on markets severely disrupted the economy, and the collection of data about it.

The imperatives of plan fulfilment tended to ensure that Soviet-era statistics exaggerated actual output, when enterprises began to switch from net subsidy recipients to net taxpayers their incentive switched to understating it. The post-soviet production collapse, although a reality, was therefore milder than appears in official statistics. Tax avoidance also means that much private-sector activity goes unrecorded.

The Economist Intelligence Unit



The capital of Czech

People Who Enjoy Serenity of Mind

Despite many hardships, one of favorite missions in in Umuh, Nigeria, West Africa, where I reside now. Poverty is at home there and it becomes almost a way of life for them. Where there is no constant electricity or pipe borne supply. Many villagers eat only twice a day and suffer from malnutrition, malaria, typhoid, measles, and amoeba etc. We sisters try to provide social service assistance by giving out four cups of rice and four cups of beans and clothing to a family or an individual in need. We are grateful for our benefactors who make our work possible there.

The poor need physical comfort as well as spiritual support and have the right to every aspect of earthly progress which helps them to discover their potentials and talents. But where and when will they receive such opportunity, especially the people in Africa in general. Here unlike other countries, more women and children dedicate themselves in cultivation. Men are seldom seen in a farmland. It is considered women's labor. However, in due season, the land copiously produce yams, cassava, cocoa-yams, nuts, beans, corns, okra etc. At the end of each harvest there would be celebrations and celebrations giving glory, honor and praise to their various gods including "Chukwu" which is the God of almighty who protect and bless the soil and vegetation of the farm. There are at least 250 different tribes in Nigeria, our villagers mainly consist of Igbo tribe. Among this Igbo tribe, it is common to have the twin born. To this present day, it is only and most unique to this tribe to have the highest rate of twin birth in the world.

Unfortunately, in the past, the Igbo people believed this was an abomination, therefore, one of them was left in the jungle area to die. This tragedy continued until the first missionary have arrived. The doing of spiritual work is as much above social

assistance as heaven is above the earth. Through their sincere and tireless effort this horrible practice came to an end. We much thank God for our first missionaries. This performing of spiritual work is a continuation of the very ministry of Christ who said "as long as you did it for one of these, the least of my brethren, you did it for me." Somewhere, St. Theresa said that people do what they like to do. This description fits them well.

They love to celebrate, sing and dance in the moments of sadness and happiness. It is amazing how everyone can dance so well from the youngest child to the oldest. Even the most solemn liturgical service and



Global Sketch

Nigeria

funeral, the music is an integral and frequent aspect of worship. In fact, whenever there is a second collection a professional group of dancers and singers is invited to enhance that very purpose. It is also interesting to notice that the more the players hit the drum the more they contribute. It has a unifying effect as well as spiritual uplifting.

They truly worship God with their outward bodily expression. The concept of beauty also differs in Nigeria. The beauty is in their fatness. 'You are fat' is a high complement for any woman. At first, it tool me by surprise to hear such greeting. How contrary it is, while in the western society go on diet the young Nigerian girls exclude themselves in eating to gain more weight before their marriage. Nigeria is located in

the west and near by equator in Africa, therefore, we do not experience much sunrise nor the sunset of the day. In the morning it suddenly gets light and becomes dark quickly at night. For example, at 6:00 o'clock in the evening, you think you are still in daylight, but in no time the earth gets dark within five minutes.

There is no gradual process. As it is the same with any other tropical countries, here, it is the common practice to take siesta (afternoon nap) to avoid the blazing sun. As the old saying goes, only an English man and a mad dog go out under the sun. At this juncture, I would like to suggest anyone who wish to travel overseas, especially to the African continent should be properly vaccinated and well prepared so that they do not suffer from unnecessary diseases such as yellow fever, cholera, polio, malaria etc. In the midst of suffering—lack of water, rough weather, bad road, unforeseen events, poverty, come what may these people know how to remain serene, steadfast and appreciate for the little things they have.

The praise of the Lord is always on their lips, you often hear them saying "Praise the Lord", "We thank God for today." "Count your blessings one by one and it will surprise you what the Lord has done. When you travel through Nigeria you will meet many welcoming people and receive an affectionate recognition. You will not feel lonely here. They are truly wonderful people to live with.

Mary Luchia Min

The writer is a religious teacher of the Paris Visitors of Mary Immaculate.

Ms. Headline / Baltasar Garzon

Garzon's Activities for Justice

Though only 43 years old, Baltasar Garzon is widely known inside Spain as a "super judge". Because he pursuing corrupt politicians, during lords and arms dealers. Nowadays, he has been accused of actively seeking publicity but his and Manuel Garcia Castellon's investigations into the torture and killings by the Argentinian military regime in the 1970s and 80s.

He demanded the arrests of Argentina's former president and military leaders total 98 people a few days ago. They offended anti-humanity crime and during their rule, more 9000 people disappeared. Among them, 600 people is Spanish so Garzon want to arrest them. His international fame has come with bring to justice Chile's ex-dictator Augusto Pinochet and other south American tyrants last year. Garzon reached out to British authorities to execute an arrest warrant on Pinochet when he was in London as he was recovering at a London hospital. Scotland Yard placed him under arrest.

These tendency concerned with Spanish history. Spain has its own mixed record of standing up to fascists. To ease a transition to democracy in the 1970s, the Spanish government pardoned officials involved in crimes during the rule of fascist Gen. Francisco Franco. Martin Billa, Franco's minister of government and now a businessman in investments in Chile, saw Garzon's action as impractical as well as unfair. Despite right and wrong exist, some 70-80 percent of the people favor trying in Spain for crimes.

And his aggressive tactics, Garzon has stepped forward as a kind of international counterpart to the Italian judges who spearheaded investigations in the 1980s into links between Italian politicians and the Sicilian Mafia. Like those investigative



judge, Garzon has put his life at risk by venturing beyond the prosecution of common crimes to the dark world where criminals and national security operations intersect.

What are the reasons he took these tendency? When he is 32 years old, Garzon began his meteoric rise through the Spanish judiciary. He quickly became known for tough evenhandedness. And in his first major case, he rounded up 54 suspected drug peddlers amid great fanfare. In 1993, however, Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez persuaded Garzon to run as an independent for the national legislature. They put him in charge of anti-drug projects, but quickly soured on his government colleagues. Because the administration too mired in corruption and they different with his ideal. So he quit to return to his judicial work.

Like this propensity, he is now one to be reckoned with on the international as well as Spain stage. After that, he tried to expose irregularities and corruption. He deal with big-issue by his boldness. With his slick-

baked hair and his well-groomed elegance, Garzon also displayed a star quality that made him a favorite of the news media and the public.

And he received power class's hate and public's love simultaneously. Because of these reasons once he appeared to see bullfights in two stadium and Flamenco performance, people come to see him and this event became special writing in newspaper. Moreover he was selected in magazine by 'People of the year'. But amid his victories and defeats, Garzon's critics derided him as a preening 'star' judge who loved publicity and was prone to judicial overreach. When high-class investigation, he open to the public to prevent their pressure. So this criticism followed him. But his supporters do like him as 'righteous judge' Yet he won admiration from many Spaniards for tackling difficult cases that put his life in jeopardy. He always something doing with bodyguards and often changed meeting place and routes to frustrate possible assassins. Garzon's investigation into the dark underbelly of national security operations led him to his next challenge.

There are right and wrong, corruptions in any societies. In this situation, most people fawn upon the powerful, few people speak plainly. Garzon is one of latter them. So he try to expose irregularities and corruption against power class. So his challenge worth to place high value on. He is still young and has a number of hopeful years to work. There are more work to do than done. Let's wait and see his doing.

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Analyzing Art Therapy

Art Therapy, Another Method of Mental Treatment

I. Introduction

Have you ever heard about the arts therapy? If you did, how would you think of that? Arts therapy as an alternative way of treatment, is does not have long history but is has remarkable effects. Unlike former way that using drugs to the patient Arts therapy has no side effects. The therapy indicates arts and psychotherapy. The two elements plays a important role in therapy. In this month the Argus intends to take a look upon the arts therapy.

II. Kinds of Arts therapy

1. Music therapy

A woman visited a clinic with her ten-year old autistic child. She looks depressed and her child felt very ill. He screamed and went around the room and blink and blink his eyes over again. He asked his mother the same question, "Where we are?" "Where we are?" He looked focusless and he couldn't move his eyes when the mother indicated to do it. The school charges of the child was burden of the child just crying and screaming, cause the teacher doesn't have any knowledge about autism.

This is one of Panic Phenomenon, which is the way of expression facing new environment and unexpected changes. This child showed familiarity with music and he was good at memorizing. So, when he listen any music, he hummed a tune exactly wherever he was. Especially, when he singing he feel comfortable. This is typical environment to him, providing a scene of security which is

the most important factor in treating autistic child. Of course, all autistic children are not accustomed to listen to music, a few children stop up their eyes only hearing the sound of music, but in this occasion they don't refuse music. They only express rejection about all the changes. Because the child doesn't want to have any changes, he come to therapy center twice a week at the same time. And the changes of time couldn't be allowed till the child adopt himself. The most important thing is overcoming the fear of himself which very sensitive to even the small changes. So, through various changes in the music, made him experience new world. For example, changes the words but the musical instrument unchanged or change the instruments but words remained same. Changes of the music and instruments were adjusted to the capacity of the child as an adaptation to circumstances. Now the child play the music fluently. The child recovered the confidence and pride in school and at home.

And music therapy is the most fundamental way to find the psychological reason and treats by instrument. So it is differ from giving an infection to bring down one's fever. The music therapy brings our good indications to disabled and the parents about the prosperity of recovery, they have pre-conception of 'music is beautiful'. One who cannot play the instruments also can be treated by music. If not, it is too unfair ways of treatment. Percussion instruments are used in therapy. Because it is easily treated by everybody.

2. Art therapy

There was a five-year old child who came to pediatric psychiatry. He was gentle and docile at glances but remind others of being insecurity without knowing why. Sometime, he shows feeling of anger. The father was always busy in his business. And the mother had no time to spend with the child. So the child felt very lonely. When the child was asked to draw

picture on the paper, he drew a bus falling down the roof. People had no facial expressions. And he described the tree like a people. It is the characteristic expression of those who has the insecure emotion in personal relations.

He was made to draw pictures three months. Because the child got acquainted to express pent-up feelings. Also by participating programs which draw together with others, his emotion about others became stable than before. After three months later, the atmosphere of the paintings changed into positive side. He gained confidence and pride on himself and became skillful at expressing thoughts. It was the result from individual activity once a week, and club activities five times a week.

Commonly the word art, it is considered as only experts creating works and displaying but scribbling on the wall by an ordinary person can also be the art. Therapy means to take care of injured mentally and physically to act normally. For example when appeal about the pain, hear it sincerely and induce to be treated adequate time by certain way of creation. In the course of this, promote their mental growing and try to make their character into wholesome one. For example, it make to draw wall paintings collectively, they can learn about human relationships. And the hidden emotions, make them to express their past, present and future. The scope of art therapy are very large. Special schools for mentally disabled children, it is used to treat autism child. They have well prepared program that help the moral nature. There is no use of drawing a picture well to be treated. Anything cannot be the matter in treatment. To old patient, it can provide the opportunity to arrange their lives. Especially if the family makes one common art work, they can understand the mental world.

3. Dance therapy

Dance therapy is the remedy which change in a morbid aspect by using physical movement. Usually, prescribing a drug takes a very important part in psychological cure. But because of side effects, it can't bring about sufficient results. Dance therapy makes patients express their matters by physical activity. It can bring a smile on a



Above are the materials of aromatherapy. These are used as the scents for mental treatment.

stiff face. Most people are accustomed to be controlled spontaneous and natural motivation for community. Dance therapy makes to express this control part by dance, so the closed mind get open.

The history of dance therapy can be found the middle ages. Strains caused by death, wars, famine, make them almost crazy. This mental states were given out by dances. There are so many people hypochondriacs in Italy from sixteen to seventeen century. They can be only recovered by this therapy. They fall into somnolence and are able to be treated through their bodies to the music. A famous dance Islander Dikken used to dance with a lot of meanings. In the field of dance therapy, in other words, she actively expressed the natural movement of wind, wave and life.

The dance therapy spreaded through all over the world, making a kind of association in Germany in 1984. At first, not many people understood this. But in 1958, the effects were expanded systematically. Then, some people got interest in this field. In 1965, Dance therapy association was founded. This remedy helped patients realize

the principle of movements easily and inherently. And also make them feel and understand the concept of space, right and left, before and behind, and recognize how they use their strength. Finally they could know how to make a relationship with any person by dance therapy. They were not afraid of any contact with people. So they can believe and considerate with people. And they felt stability.

This remedy can be used variously to autistic children, mental patients and old people and so on. They can express themselves freely who is suppressed and confined through their lives. So they are able to get out of such state, solving the problems originally. In conclusion, they comprehend the relation between themselves and society and live according to their believes. Any medicine doesn't suggest ways to live. The dance remedy is so effective that they can express themselves and realize who the value of with other people. This is the distinctive merit of dance therapy unlike other therapies.

In developed countries, arts therapy is well taken root in the society. There are many arts therapists in every place of the society. Of course, many people who are often treated by arts therapy are expected to understand their mental state, changes their characters and find their hidden ability. Governments also support it by establishing a related law. But in Korea, arts therapy is only the stage of introduction. Most people have little understanding on it. But only a few know about it. A few universities have related departments, but it is not enough. One of the reasons is lack of publicity. The effects of arts therapy are already approved in developed countries through long studies of them. Therefore, support from the government is natural. And medical care insurance about arts therapy should be settled to patients get benefit. If it is done, the patient can be satisfied because their desires of being treated well could be accomplished.

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III. Conclusion



Students of Graduate School of Music Therapy Sook-Myung Women's University are taking the lecture of Music Therapy.

Copyleft : Pragmatic Idealism

'Stand for something, or you will fall for nothing' - Prof. Stallman

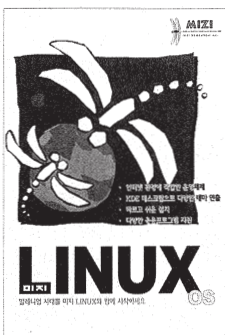
Every decision a person makes stems from the person's values and goals. People can have many different goals and values: fame, profit, love, survival, fun, and freedom, are just some of the goals that a good person might have. When the goal is to help others as well as oneself, we call that idealism.

My work on free software is motivated by an idealistic goal; spreading freedom and cooperation. I want to encourage free software to spread, replacing proprietary software which forbids cooperation, and thus make our society better.

That's the basic reason why the GNU General Public License (GPL) is written the way it is as a copyleft. All code added to a GPL-covered program must be free software, even if it is put in a separate file. I make my code available for use in free software, and not for use in proprietary software, in order to encourage other people who write software to make it free as well. I figure that since proprietary software developers use copyright to stop us from sharing, we cooperators can use copyright to give other cooperators an advantage of their own. They can use our code.

Not everyone who uses the GNU GPL has this goal. Many years ago, a friend of mine was asked to re-release a copylefted program under non-copyleft terms, and he responded more or less like this. Sometimes I work on free software, and sometimes I work on proprietary software, but when I work on proprietary software, I expect to get paid. He was willing to share his work with a community that shares software, but saw no reason to give a handout to a business making products that would be off-limits to our community. His goal was different from mine, but he decided that the GNU GPL was useful for his goal too.

If you want to accomplish something in the world, idealism is not enough. You need to choose a method which works to achieve the goal. In other words, you need to be "pragmatic." Is the GPL pragmatic? Let's look at its results.



Consider GNU C++. Why do we have a free C++ compiler? Only because the GNU GPL said it had to be free. GNU C++ was developed by an industry consortium, MCC, starting from the GNU C compiler. MCC normally makes its work as proprietary as can be. But they made the C++ front end free software, because the GNU GPL said that was the only way they could release it. The C++ front end included many new files, but since they were meant to be linked with GCC, the GPL did apply to them. The benefit to our community is evident.

Consider GNU Objective C. Next, initially wanted to make this front end proprietary; they proposed to release it as files, and let users link them with the rest of GCC, thinking this might be a way around the GPL's requirements. But our lawyer said that this would not evade the requirements, that it was not allowed. And so they made the Objective C front end free software. Those examples happened years ago, but the GNU GPL continues to bring us more free software.

Many GNU libraries are covered by the

GNU Library General Public License, but not all. One GNU library which is covered by the ordinary GNU GPL is read-line, which implements command-line editing. A month ago, I found out about a non-free program which was designed to use read-line, and told the developer this was not allowed. He could have taken command-line editing out of the program, but what he actually did was re-release it under the GPL. Now it is free software.

The programmers who write improvements to Emacs, or Bash, or Linux, or any GPL-covered programs are often employed by companies or universities. When the programmer wants to return his improvements to the community, and see his code in the next release, the boss may say, "Hold on there. Your code belongs to us! We don't want to share it. We have decided to turn your improved version into a proprietary software product."

Here the GNU GPL comes to the rescue. The programmer shows the boss that this proprietary software product would be copyright infringement, and the boss realizes that he has only two choices; release the new code as free software, or not at all. Almost always he lets the programmer do as he intended all along, and the code goes into the next release.

The GNU GPL is not Mr. Nice Guy. It says 'no' to some of the things that people sometimes want to do. There are users who say that this is a bad thing. That the GPL 'excludes' some proprietary software developers who need to be brought into the free software community.

But we are not excluding them from our community. They are choosing not to enter. Their decision to make software proprietary is a decision to stay out of our community. Being in our community means joining in cooperation with us. We cannot bring them into our community, if they don't want to join.

What we can do is offer them an inducement to join. The GNU GPL is designed to make an inducement from our existing

software; "If you will make your software free, you can use this code." Of course, it won't win at all, but it wins some of the time.

Proprietary software development does not contribute to our community, but its developers often want handouts from us. Free software users can offer free software developers strokes for the ego, recognition and gratitude, but it can be very tempting when a business tells you, "Just let us put your package in our proprietary program, and your program will be used by many thousands of people!" The temptation can be powerful, but in the long run we are all better off if we resist it.

The temptation and pressure are harder to recognize when they come indirectly, through free software organizations that have adopted a policy of catering to proprietary software. The X Consortium (and its successor, the Open Group) offers an example: funded by companies that made proprietary software, they have strived for a decade to persuade programmers not to use copyleft. Now that the Open Group has made a non-free software, those of us who resisted that pressure are glad that we did.

Pragmatically speaking, thinking about greater long-term goals will strengthen your will to resist this pressure. If you focus your mind on the freedom and community that you can build by staying firm, you will find the strength to do it. Stand for something, or you will fall for nothing. And if cynics ridicule freedom, ridicule community, if 'hard nosed realists' say that profit is the only ideal. Just ignore them, and use copyleft all the same.

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Int'l Solidarity Brings out Progress of Society



Participants of 2nd International Labor Media are demonstrating in front of Yoido Park.

Seoul Labor Conference Paves the Way for New Vision towards Workers

"The world of workers will come true and a digital revolution helps step up the level of labor movement in the near future. Let's overcome the current harshly roaring tide of neo-liberalistic ideology which only pursues sacrifice of our laborers."

The above mentioned catchphrase is a remarkably speech made by one participant from U.S. who works for the National Federation of Labor Movement.

The 1999 2nd Seoul International Labor Media was enlightening the possibility of making solidarity of labor movement regardless of races, cultural difference and nationalities.

The workshop which had various topics,

titling new media for labor movement, its ways of communication, ways of facing alternatives, labor's new global strategy of labor who faces in indefinite threats of neo-liberalistic capital flow for labor's international cooperation and common protests were, opened through 15th from 17th on November in the Yonkum campus of Seoul University.

In the meantime, major foreign activists, representing a field for worldwide progressive network held a labor movie festival amid about 700 participants coming from both domestic and abroad such as countries, U.S., the Republic of South Africa, Japan, England, Hongkong, Germany, and what not.

A news report has it that one participant whose name is Steve Zelger, an activist of Congress in U.S. was forced to return home by Seoul government. In the meantime, in response to this incident, about 30 foreign participants from worldwide working places showed a strong objection to the Ministry of Law in south Korea in a press conference in downtown Seoul.

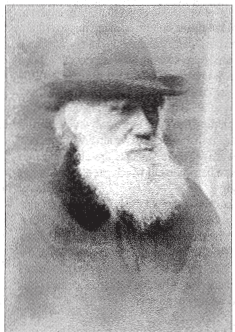
Charles Robert Darwin, a challenger against the creationism

Theory of Evolution, Not Concluded Yet

I. Introduction

In the middle of the eighteenth century, the Christianity dominated all over the world to the extent that the phrase "all the life is god's creation and constancy" came out. In those days, people believed the constancy of species and creationism. Around the end of the eighteenth century, a lot of progress in biology was made by many scientists. And the first appearance of the fossil helped to bring up many doubts and questions about creationism. The theory of evolution has been regarded as challenge or rebellion to the Christianity and many people.

Such influence was not limited to the areas of sciences and religion; it brought up new point of view which brought prosperity to the modern society. Up to date, Charles Robert Darwin's theory of evolution and natural selection are still the subject of much controversy which should be studied and researched. Darwin is a first naturalist who formulate and elaborated the theory of evolution by natural selection.



II. Childhood

Most people might think that Darwin was a smart and thoughtful kid unlike any other kids. Contrary to many people's expectation, he spent his childhood in unnoticeable obscurity and he was even regarded as a fool.

Darwin was born in 1809 as a grandson of Erasmus Darwin, who is an eminent doctor at that time. When he was eight years old, his mother died by chronic disease. Since then he was brought up warm-heartedly by his elder sister. He was always thankful to his sister for helping him appreciate humanism. Since he was sick all the time, he was a under-developed boy. He spent much time at bed, collecting stamps, pebble, mineral and so on.

Since he entered an elementary school, he was forced to shift from school to school several times by his father. At that times, his father very often bawled him out "You like hunting and collecting useless things too much. Someday, you'll bring disgrace on the good reputation of our ancestors." His father compelled him to enter Edinburgh University to make him study medical science. But he wasn't interested in the medical science, but stuffing the animals and birds. His father was disappointed with him, and made him transfer from Edinburgh University to Cambridge Christ College for the purpose of making him a clergyman. But he wasn't interested in theology in Cambridge Christ College, either.

While he devoted himself to hunting and riding a horse every day, he became intimate with some prominent famous scientists. In particular, he became a close friend of John Stevens Henslow, a professor and botanist. Henslow stimulated Darwin's curiosity. Recognizing Darwin's potential about natural history, Henslow inspired him to develop the potential in that field.

III. Achievements

In 1831, the England Navy needed a

naturalist who could accompany Robert, the captain of warship for the voyage Beagle. The purpose of this voyage was to survey the stations of the islands of Pacific Ocean and the South-American coast. Although his father didn't consent to the voyage, he could join in the voyage for five years with the help of professor Henslow and his maternal uncle. The voyage to Beagle gave him inspiration and foundation about the theory of evolution and natural selection.

When he left for the voyage, he had no doubt about the constance of species. However, as he turned to South-American and arrived at the Galapagos Island which is located at 950km far from Peru of the Pacific coast, he became doubtful about the current theory. How do the same animals inhabit the too-distant places. For example, how do those birds in South-American resemble ostriches in Africa? Though the Galapagos Island is under the same natural condition, why do the birds and turtles different from each other?

The Beagle continued to make the voyage, crossing the Tahiti Island, the New Zealand, Australia, the Indian Ocean, and he returned to his country. After his sailing, he started to do research to solve many questions and set up the basis of the evolutionary theory. The research went on for twenty years in collaboration with many scientists. Though he had an ample evidence to firm conviction about the theory of, it took a long time to publish his theory.

One day in 1858, he received a short treatise about the theory of evolution and natural selection, titled with 'On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Identity from the Original Type' from Alfred Russel Wallace. Since then Darwin and Wallace jointly read a paper 'On the Tendency of Varieties : On the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection' consisted of his essays, letter and Wallace's thesis. In 1859, he published their great book, so called, 'Origin of Species' (On the

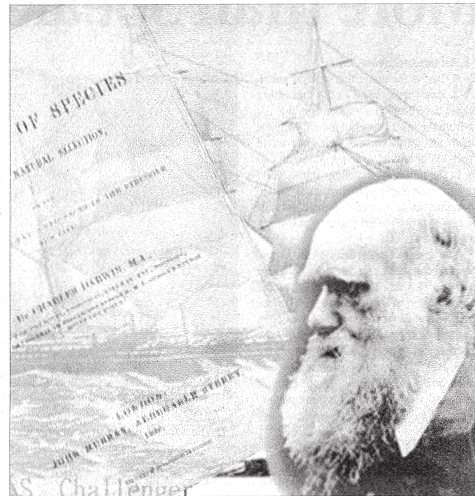
Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection of Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life). Not to mention it, it was considered quite a revolution not only in science world but also in the religion, philosophy and all over the world.

The influence of theory of evolution has expanded to the other parts of biology and it became foundation in other fields of science such as taxonomy, genetic biology, anatomy, behavioral science and so on. In modern sciences, it provides motives to the genetics. On the other hand, the theory of evolution influenced the point of view in society. As people know, it was abused to justify their imperialism.

In fact, the theory of evolution had already been mentioned by some philosophers and scientists before Darwin read a paper about it. Nevertheless, he was respected as the forerunner of the theory of evolution because he is the first scientist who presented specific evidence and explained the progress of natural selection.

His achievement was concerned with the English capitalism and experimentalism. The vessel Beagle, which he participated in was a symbol of the capitalism for colonial policy. During the voyage in Beagle, he studied the methods of experimentalism, following Francis Bacon. Based on the methods, he believed firmly that creationism was true. Therefore, he studied Bacon's principle and collected many pieces of evidences without even hypothesis.

He showed his ability not only through the theory of evolution but also through psychology and behavioral sciences. There are unknown several publications, such as 'The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication'(1866)', 'The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex(1871)' and 'The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals(1872)'. Specially, the last one is known as the starting point of psychology and behavioral sciences.



IV. Conclusion

Have you heard of 'Darwin industry'? Since Darwin published the theory of evolution, it has been studied and put in the center of controversies by many scientists and philosophers. There are a number of scientists who got a degree through studies of Darwin's theory up to date. Contrary to Newton or Einstein, it is valued 'Darwin industry'.

After Darwin had sailed around the world on board Beagle for five years, Darwin suffered from the bowel diseases, vomiting and insomnia. Some modern scientists imply that he was bitten by the Prima's bug of

Galapagos Island. Due to such a chronic disease, he died in 1882. He lies buried at Westminster with ministers and sovereigns. Even in the next new millennium, he'll be remembered and studied by descendants for long time.

By Choi Yu-mi
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Principles and Parameters Theory of Language

The following is an excerpt from a special lecture delivered by Professor Sun Woo Lee of English department under the auspices of the Language Institute of HUFs.

One of the prominent features that distinguish human beings from animals is

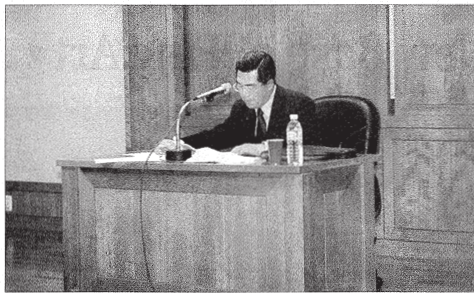
"Language." That is, language is human specific. This means that an understanding of the mechanisms of human language may lead us to understand what it is that distinguishes human beings from animals. Linguistics, the scientific study of language, provides us with an insight into the human mind.

A linguist's task will be to give, first of all, a systematic description of sentence formation. In addition to describing the data, the linguist will formulate general principles which will be applicable to further data.

The native speaker has an unconscious knowledge of the internalized principles of a language. An adequate grammar will not only describe the linguistic data, but it will contain the general principles and processes that enable the native speaker to produce and interpret sentences in his or her language and decide on the acceptability of sentences. Such a grammar is an explicit formulation of the tacit knowledge of the native speaker, his internal grammar.

I assume, following Noam Chomsky, initiator of Generative (or Transformational) Grammar, that human beings are somehow equipped with a finite system of knowledge which enables them to construct and interpret an infinite number of sentences. This finite system of principles is the internal grammar of the language. The generative linguist tries to render explicit the finite system of principles that make up the native speaker's competence. When faced with fascinating questions like "How native speakers come to possess the knowledge of the language," we think that for a grammar to be fully adequate it should account for language acquisition in addition to describing the data and providing a principled account of native speaker's intuitions.

The problem of language acquisition has



Professor Lee Sun-woo is delivering a special lecture on a Linguistic Theory November 25 at Professor Hall.

often been thought in terms of the poverty of the stimulus. Our language faculty, for example, our knowledge of the native language, goes beyond the evidence that we have been exposed to in our childhood. The linguist attempts to account for the fact that knowledge is attained in spite of inadequacies in the stimulus, the linguistic experience.

It is also difficult to see how the child can infer the grammaticality from evidence to which he is exposed. Also children are not explicitly taught that sentences like

(1) are ungrammatical.

(1) *Who do you think that ___ will reveal the secret?

CF. Who do you think ___ will reveal the secret? By this, we know that the stimulus underdetermines the knowledge we ultimately attain.

This means that triggering experience (exposure to linguistic data) is not sufficient to allow the child to construct the grammar of his or her language.

Given that neither formal teaching nor overt evidence (=experience, stimulus) seems to be the source of the native speaker's intuitions, it is proposed that a large part of the native speaker's knowledge of his language is innate. The idea is that human beings have a biological (or genetic)

endowment that enables them to learn language. It is the innate faculty (capacity) for language learning common to all human beings that the generative grammarians attempt to characterize.

The innate linguistic endowment must be geared to any human language and not just to one particular language. For example, the principle of embedding is not one that is particular to the grammar of English as in

(2) a. Mary has abandoned the inquiry
b. I think that [Mary has abandoned the inquiry]

As shown below in French (3) and German data (4), the principle is part of the grammar of all human languages:

(3) a. Marie a abandonné l'enquête
b. Je pense que [Marie a abandonné l'enquête]
(4) a. Maria hat die Forschung aufgegeben
b. Ich denke dass [Maria die Forschung aufgegeben hat]

That is, the principle of embedding is a universal principle. Principles that hold of all human languages are said to be part of universal grammar, or UG for short. Universal Grammar, then, is regarded as a system of all the principles common to human languages. That is, Universal Grammar is innate to the human species and is a biological endowment. As you see the

diagram (5) below, UG is available to each individual prior to experience.

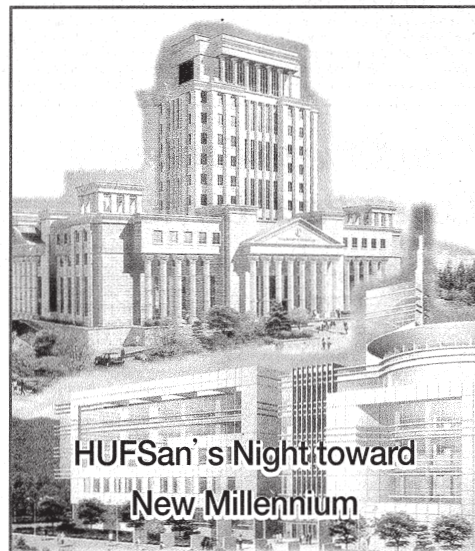
(5) UG $\xrightarrow[\text{Parameter}]{\text{Experience}}$ Core Grammar

However, as you see the diagram, the innate biological endowment UG is not sufficient to enable us to speak a language. The reason is that if all that is needed was UG, then human beings would be able to speak any language wherever they were born and in whatever circumstances they grew up. The native language is that spoken by the child's immediate environment.

While certain grammatical principles are universal, there is also a lot of variation between different languages. Take, for example, the word order SUBJ-VERB-OBJ as in English and SUBJ-OBJ-VERB as in Japanese and Korean. When learning a language the child will have to decide which is the word order characteristic of his or her language. We say that the word order variation is due to a primitive difference between these languages: it is a parameter along which English and French on the one hand and Japanese and Korean vary on the other hand. Thus we may say that UG provides the binary choice OBJ-VERB or VERB-OBJ, and individual languages opt for one setting of the parameter or another. The child learning English will have to fix the parameter for the VERB-OBJ setting, while the child learning Korean will have to fix the parameter for the OBJ-VERB setting. The generative grammarians will have to compare a language with other languages to discover to what extent the properties he or she has identified are universal and to what extent they are language-specific choices determined by UG. Therefore work in generative (or transformational) linguistics can be comparative. Generativists often do not focus on individual languages at all: they will use any human language to determine the general properties of UG and the choices it allows.

By Lee Sun-woo

The Writer is a professor of English Linguistics Faculty of English



HUFs's Night toward New Millennium

Date : December 14, 1999 Tuesday 6:30 p. m.

Place : Convention Center of Hilton Hotel

Participants : alumni, professors, staff, students,

parents of students and all people who love HUFs

Purpose : Unity of HUFs's Fund-raising for construction of Imun Campus main building and Wangsan Campus central library

Content : Opening event

First part : main event

Second part : dinner and celebrating performance

Information : The Headquarter for HUFs Development Campaign

Tel. 02-961-4402, 3295-570

Fax. 02-3295-5705

ARS for HUFs Development : 700-0202

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
HUFs General Alumni Association

Reviewing mime play : Dance party of the frogs

Gesture Can Be Real Talks More than Speaking

I. An unusual genre, mime

Mime is the genre that general public don't understand easily and minor manias have been interested in. But, it is not far from the other genres of the art. Mime is the art that artists express their inner world freely like the play, dancing, music and so on. In the mime, all the things in the world are expressed not by speaking but by acting. So, mime can be framed that the illusion of things is represented through the body language.

Mime drama 'Dance party of the Frogs' was played at the theater, Hae-hwa dong first street, in Daehakro. This drama was the second play of Nam Keung-ho mime dramatic company. In the first play of Nam Keung-ho mime dramatic company, the experimental drama 'Kiss' was put on the stage. But, it was difficult for audience to understand it. So, this play, 'Dance Party of the Frogs' was planned for aiming popularization of the mime.

II. The contents of the play

The play was progressed dividing into two parts. In the first part, three small pieces were played. And, in the second part, main drama 4-59 were played. Moreover, interlude of the narrator was introduced between the first part and the second part. The comic acting of the narrator helped the understanding of the mime.

Each piece has the subject in the first part. Carpenter is the subject of the first piece. Two actors represented a figure of the carpenter who has creative will. They acted guile a skillful, considering and powerful figure with extensive motion that only a carpenter can do.

A factory is the subject of the second piece. Actors represented the world of the factory which is in existence mass. The motion of regulation and repetition of the workers was played. And wind is the subject of the third piece. In this piece, an appearance walking against the wind was represented. This piece was the product that is played at the general mime performance commonly through the illusion of the mime.



Nam Keung-ho mime drama company directed the mime play.

In the second part, mime drama was played. The title of the drama is 4-59. In the 4-59 address, there are two characters who are isolated of the outside world. They live in a refuse bin, and they don't know who they are and don't remember anything. In contrast to that, their everyday life seems natural and innocent. As the play was progressed, the moment that they came to find the memory through the situation and the characters of the outdoor world and the two characters are thrown away by the outdoor characters again. The whole production represented the mysterious world that crosses a truth and a lie, an inner world and an outdoor world. 4-59 is composed of eight scenes. Through the scenes, everyday life was satirized, funny.

III. A new try in mime play

Dance party of the frogs is the mime drama. The music, the dance and the dramatic composition of the play are live at the performance. But, it is difficult for the audience to follow the plot of the play because the stem of the performance is the mime and the play without speaking is still

unfamiliar to the audience. This truth indicated that mime is still unaccustomed to the general public and mime drama is a fresh attempt.

Meanwhile, Interlude, to help the understanding of the audience, was observed. Among each performance, interlude was introduced. Explaining the mime and comic acting of the narrator made the performance more interesting. In the interlude, progressed between the first part and the second part, audience could participate in the performance themselves. Narrator explained six kinds of laughing with one volunteer from the audience on the spot. All these things helped to understand the mime easily.

Beautiful composition, solid arrangement of the dance and the appropriate lighting were well harmonized in the performance. Taking this opportunity, the popularization of mime and long term performance of the mime are expected to be settled gradually.

By Kim Ji-yoon

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Struggles For Freedom of Expression

The Fourth Human Rights Film Festival was held at the Dong-kuk university arts and culture hall from November 26 to December 2, under the sponsorship of Dong-kuk University and Human right movement Association. About 42 films were screened in the film festival dividing into domestic parts and abroad parts. It aimed at advocating the freedom of expression. Human rights activists fighting for refugees, and human rights, and participated in the film festival and communicated with the audience.

The actor, Mun Seong-keun was in charge of the opening ceremony of the film festival. The representative of the Human rights movement Association, Seo Jun-sik said that he would struggle for the censorship system gradually.

In the opening ceremony, the slide about the human rights history and candidate products of the human rights film prize was screened to the audience. The opening film All rights to the labors was screened, too. Moreover, 'Friends of the Empire' and 'Undressing the Veil', noticing the abuse of the capital as labors movement was put on the screen in the abroad part in November 30. 'Red Hunt' expressing Cheju 4.3 massacre and 'Studying room near the Train Street' expressing a life of the poor village were screened in the domestic part.

In the incidental events, true-false questions was asked to the audience. And out of film theater, the campaign for film timers was in progress. In this event, signature seeking campaign and entreating letters writing was progressed with the citizens. The campaign was in process to the closing ceremony.

And 'Labors movement against WTO new round' was prepared for one of the special incident events. This movement was progressed in November 30, by the labors of all the world at the same time.

In the closing ceremony of the film festival, election films of the human right film prize were screened finally.

OVERVIEW

College Culture Needs New Aspect

Recently, many major music festivals were unusually set in school campuses. Festivals such as 'Soran99' in Kwang Woon main theater, 'Ssamzie Sound Festival' which heated the Yonsei Open theater, and 'Freedom-beautiful resistance' in the Korea Open theater received great enthusiasm from the students. People in these festivals looked back on the expectations of the new millennium with serenity, and opposed to the repetition of the pop music. These festivals are common in that indi bands which have been expanding their activity into the college clubs, have obtained the response of the students by using places within the campus. 'Freedom' and 'Soran' are cases in which they've developed angst of youth culture into a festival by using places like college campuses. In contrast, 'Ssamzie sound festival' was not a concert, but a festival made by sponsoring companies and student director in university to discover new indi bands. Also, this music was indi music that grew with university culture in its areas, unlike the pop music for teens which have made it to mainstream broadcasting. Festivals have succeeded because the concept the concert 'youth-resistance of the students' has met the student's need for culture within the college.

This trend will continue. College festival is not only one of romance but also the most significant memory of campus life. Also it shows directly what college culture is. However, as many fellow students feels, Daedongjae of nowadays lacks student participation and it seems lost. College culture nowadays is in a confusion where the concept of itself is not even understood. The university concerts called 'Daedongjae' in the past has changed into 'festivals'. In the 80s, the purpose of culture was so clear that Korean college society consisted of ideology and struggle. However in the 90s, anything so clear and steady can no longer be expected, but mania culture or many mixed culture will show up. Because there is no same culture, the college culture is in danger.

Many culture events set around campus areas are seeking new aspect of college culture. Nowadays where identity is questioned, university have tried to open festivals that students want and variety of college cultures will be set. Although, there isn't any major culture, college culture is still expected to have its own color. The reason why rock music of indi bands and folk songs of the 70s, both uniformly symbolizing resistance, have been the main menu of festivals is that students have already made their culture identity in this trend. Therefore, nowadays where students are changing into directors from culture consumers, there needs to be a moment which people can turn to college self-culture using their creative directing.

It is clear that new trend is emerging in the college culture of today. There is a college culture of its own, but the problem is that it is getting involved in another kind of culture. It can no longer bring students to the concert by the student reform movement of the 80s, and culture change stream which demands diversity cannot be ignored. Also, the society wants the college culture to remain safe. It has a lot of homework. Students should no longer passively look at college culture, but strive for variety of culture. It is the only way for the college culture of the next century to prosper.

By Kim Yun-jung

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Goodbye to Professor Owen Paul Doyle



Owl of Minerva

Owen Paul Doyle, a beloved member of our faculty, retired at the end of the spring semester, after more than twenty years of service to Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Before departing for his beautiful, green Irish home land, a ceremony honoring him was presided over by the President of the University, Professor Cho Kyu Chul. Praises by members of the faculty, including Professor Lee Yong Gul, Kim Myeong Ok, Ahn Woo Kyu, Sohn Dong Ho, and myself, a plaque thanking him for contributions were the order of the day.

Something of this good-humored, kind-hearted man's life and convictions needs to be recorded for the sake of our students and other faculty members, to better appreciate what we have gained from his company and lost with his departure. The following is drawn from an interview after the ceremony. Professor Doyle told me, "I was born on the 29th of June, 1934, in Galway, Ireland. I came to Korea in 1961 as a Catholic missionary priest, and immediately began studying the Korean language. For two years, I was well-received, and worked in Eastern Kangwon Province, in the fishing village of Sam Chuk those were the happiest years of my life. There, I learned the language of fishing and the names of all kinds of fish."

"The first time I went to Sam Chuk it took twelve non-stop hours of driving by jeep from Seoul. Two or three drivers were necessary. The first thing I remember said to me as we went over Chong Yang Bridge was that, 'have a good luck. You won't see too many structures like this. It was the only bridge like that going to Chunchon."

There, we found a pontoon bridge, drove into the river and up to the river and up the

other side.

At Sacred Heart, I taught Introduction to Western Philosophy and Comparative Religion. It was the most enjoyable period of my life. At HUFs I was quite happy and got on well with the students, so is was very kind and nice. Also the colleagues on the job were very pleasant and friendly. I will have some nostalgia. But I am also very happy to go, because I always planned, everything else being equal, to leave at the age of 65. Even if the evening star has some harmony for a few years, I am very happy to go back where I came from. I am bringing a lot of memories and dreams with me.

My only regret about the job at HUFs concerns giving private consultations to students. I wish that the international faculty members could have a private study of research room where they wouldn't be interrupted by so many students going in and out to visit a group of other professors who shared the office. Students need a place where they can meet a professor in private. I always had to plan for a place outside the office to meet students. I on the campus grounds, other students would over and ask what's going on.

My health is now good. Life on campus made me cheerful. Life in general made me cheerful. I am just made this way. Back in Ireland, I don't intend to do anything demanding. I will do religious service for people at a very fundamental level in the countryside, such as for wedding and funerals. I have family and the local bishop is a friend of mine from boarding school, so I won't be lonely.

As for me, I already miss Father Doyle, and the many stories about his life in Ireland and Korea which remain untold. He is a generous and wise heart, and a close friend.

By Fred Jeremy Seligson

The writer is a professor of English Education Dept.

Interview with Lee Yum, the Art director of the performance

Arranging New Base of Fine Art

The fine art is difficult for the general public to understand and approach. But, there is an art director trying to sympathize with the general public through the products of the art. Her name is Lee-Yum, who directed the exhibition, Bus Demonstration in last August. In that exhibition, about eighty artists assembled and opened the unique street exhibition that can participate in the spectators. So, the exhibition was evaluated well at the point of arousing the interest of the general public.

Lee-Yum is an art director of the performance. And, she is a novelist, video artist, passion designer, and a sculptor, too. Because of her talent, she has been observed as the young artist in the art circles. So, the reporter met Lee-Yum, to hear her intention and the opinion about her works.

Reporter: You have directed the performance, would you mind explaining recent activities?

Lee: In recent, I have been to Japan. In that place, I directed the performance at the subway station. The performance are processed in the night. That experience was novel to me. And the bus demonstration was the recent activity, too. Bus demonstration was the performance to feel the fictional energy of the artists. It was hard to assemble about eighty artists and prepare the place to open. So, that exhibition was a market of the art to know about the art world rather than knowing about the inner world of each artists. Personally, I am satisfied with the Bus demonstration at the point of stirring up the interest of the spectators.

R: You have been observed as a novel artist of the new generation. What's your sense of values as artist?

L: In one word, that's freedom. I want to express myself not to be restricted by anything. And I hope that my products get the sympathy of the spectators. It was in 1995, that I began to show my work. Though, it has been a short period, the past years in my twenties have been the years of



Koo Sung-chun/The Argus

the experience so that my dreams and aspiration may take shape. Taking this opportunity, I want to take major steps forward in making clear statements as an artist. Always, I work for the more difficult path in life rather than remaining in a safe.

R: And how did the reality affects your art?

L: Whatever time period, a new generation exists as a counterpart because there is an older generation. Because, I was born in 1970s, I also belong to the new generation category. This generation perceived that was raised with a different set of tastes and interests during the rapid economic development. So, the products of the sensational young artists are misunderstood slight.

They have been raised by the popular culture. Young artists are questioning the culture influence of pure art, and despaired of the advertising and sensational visual imagery. But many of them have a sound understanding of the reality and search for the new grounds for art. So, I think it is required to the prejudice and identity of my generation.

R: How the compound art genre can connect each other?

L: Performance is a good example. All careers of me are made to create the performance. Above all, I wrote the novel to arrange the thoughts. Personal experiences in many encounters with others, my reaction to society, objects that have become familiar through everyday life become the material of the novel. It is the most time to consuming process in my work. And, I made a character with my hand meeting with my subject. As I majored in sculptor in college, I am knowledgeable with the material and the production techniques in realizing form.

And I changed to the living sculpture. Wearing the costume, I became one with my work and together confront the audience and again seen by the public. That is the method of presentation to me. As I am a performer, I am the object of photography and film rather than the author of the photographs and videos. It is more alive and tense in front of the camera and rather than the live performance in front of the spectators.

And these art works develop to the secondary production which is accompanied by the music and theater. This production is

worked out with artists of the other field. Anyway, all art genres can ensemble to the performance. My performance production is shown that internal imagination would realize.

R: How did you try to shape the art of new generation and are there any difficulties in directing?

L: After many trial and error, I am in the process of the step by step building and stabilizing the appropriate form of my art. I directed the various production. For example, I made the performative art based on imagination and story telling. Also, I direct the live performance of sculpture and the performance video. And I worked with costumes and ideas for artist's personal brand. Actually, documentary and performance of work were screening at the CATV.

Incidental works are difficult. Searching for sponsors and deciding the place are not easy to the artists. I want that production environment get better so that artists concentrate on the products.

R: Please tell me your future plan and give some advices to the students.

L: From a next week, "Bus demonstration will be open. I expect that this exhibition will be more interesting than before. So, I ask for you to have interested in this exhibition. And, I am planning to open the personal exhibition in the next year.

It is not easy that dream come true. But, I want to say that never give up your dream and realize it. I am happy that my dream is fulfilled. Hopefully, I want that every students can feel such as a happiness that dream come true.

By Kim Ji-yoon

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N-generation in Korean society

N-generation Shows Advanced Way toward All Parts of Society

I. What is N-generation?

The new generation of the 90s, based on culture market and capital, has been brought to the fore as major consumers. They come about as the most significant target for the advertising market, and are submitted to the pop culture. However, they set out their own way by developing base cultures such as under and indi(indi means non-mainstream culture).

There always is a new generation, and there's not another generation so spotlighted as them. It is true that new generation is distinct and different from the older generation. They enjoy the computer game called Starcraft, use the Internet freely, and carry cell phones as if it is an accessory. Because they are not aware of other people, they enjoy transparent clothes and tank tops, pierce their nose, eyes and even their belly button. It is not only looks. They also oppose to academic clique and sovereignty of the past and go back on the authority of the older generation.

In the 70s, the new generation had distinct appearance with folk guitar, jeans, beer, and long hair, and they have struggled against the dictatorship of Park Jung-hee Park. 80s was not so different. The liberal aspect of the 70s continued in the 80s, and they advocated for freedom of the workers and struggled against military dictatorship based on ideologies and strife consciousness. Then why wasn't the new generation of the 70s and 80s acknowledged as a 'generation', while the new generation of the 90s is so aware of as a social problem? The reason is that the new generation of the 90s, which have come about from the breakdown of ideology of the 70s and 80s, have taken a significant role of the culture market and the capital. This cultural feature of the new generation have been expanded into the communication market, and the digital technology from analogue have provided multimedia to them. Also the capital abundance has made them the mainstream of the consumers. Therefore it is inevitable to make them the prominent target because of the blast of mass culture and consumption. From X-generation to N-generation, the sponsors and the media have made many statements to stimulate consumption from them. And new images of the generation were naturally created.



Marketing Strategy for catching N-generation assumes a serious aspect.

II. The N-generation of our society

The N-generation, which is growing in a rapid speed as to put the ahead generation into a product of the old era. The term 'N(net) generation' have been officially accepted when American futurist, Dan Tapscoat has first mentioned in his book called 'Digital Civilization'. N-generation is the youth around 20, who can use the Internet freely and take the life of imaginary space with importance. The new generation have purchased according to the advertising market, and they've also have submitted to its image. The new generation enjoy hip-hop style clothes while going crazy for HOT and Seo tai ji. They accept the mass culture without doubt, and also hold on to the base culture of resistance. The new generation have set forth not only the advertisement but also the professional critique as 'them' and not 'we'. They should no longer be looked as a temporary trend but a true new generation culture which can enlighten not only 90s but the 2000s.

Today in our country, the image of the N-generation has been naturally formed by the telecommunication company which targets the N-generation. It is needless to say that the main character of advertisement nowadays is the N-generation. The first time the concept of the new generation was put into advertisement, was in a men cosmetic commercial where an image of a bird was flying in a monotone screen. From this, the

new generation was imaged as having different mind from others and preferring unisex. This is an example where the image of the market has conformed the concept of one generation.

III. Rising product

- the new generation

The rule 'In order to make a hit product, seize the new generation' has been emphasized from these days that the major buyers are now mostly the new generation. The companies succeeded by analyzing and sufficing the point that the new generation likes unique things and that they want their culture to be respected. A kid happily smiles when a medical corpsman called medic from the computer game Starcraft lays his hand on the kid's shoulder. A female student exclaiming at a male student racing on his skate board, a moderated screen using the matrix technique, cosmetics for teens.....these all have succeeded in the market. Department stores have also started generation distinction. They have made a point card for teens who receive adequate amount of money.

The N-generation which have been spotlighted since Y-generation, is also a generation concept that the commercials have cultivated. The trans-communication companies have changed their direction into 'communication phone' from 'It call anywhere'. It exaggerates communication power by showing a student enjoying the Internet from cell phone in class and a frog in a well getting stock information. The base of this communication power is the Internet. A car commercial features the appearance of a splendid car and gives off a message to check out the rest on the Internet homepage. These social background makes cyber world appear in most of the commercials targeting the new generation. The 011 N-top advertisement where a wanderer is walking on the future city, and the Korner commercial where a Starcraft champion appears in the combat of the game are major works that are expressing cyber image.

Especially because N-generation takes the symbolism and aura of the product with great importance, there sometimes are

commercials which express 'post modernism'. The TTL commercial, in which a model with rhapsodized expression shows only momentary images, is sufficient to stimulate curiosity of the consumers. This has earned enormous positive response from the new generation that it is continuing in series. However, many self-contradictions are found in these visual commercials.

The effort of many competing companies trying to seize the new generation has an enormous effect as to even changing the image aspect of them. After seeing a well packaged commercial, the new generation gets trapped in a feeling, 'I will be left out if I don't have that'. The fact that the TTL commercial for teens has made more than 7million people sign up for TTL is a apparent example for this. They only wear clothes that their favorite singers advertize and only drink their idol star's beverage. This can lead to a thought that only well packaged products are valuable and the rest is useless. Also, if the competitive merchandising leads to overspending of the new generation, then it must be thought over. The 'N' stands for network of the new generation, but an 'N insurance' for scars on faces have appeared for n-generation who takes appearance as critical. Also many food companies will attach 'N' on its new brands in near future.

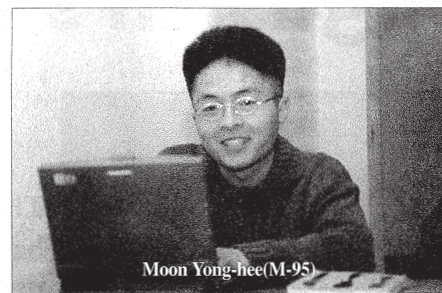
In the minds of the new generation is like above, then the effect when they become a member of a society will apparently show. If advertisement companies and corporations act on this extreme marketing only for the immediate profit, then the result will be enormous. If they have a vision for the future instead for the immediate profit, then it is reasonable to avoid such extreme marketing for the new generation.

IV. Conclusion

The new generation is called the time of whirlwind. The reason is because it is the most consequential time in life where one should discover and develop oneself. Therefore, the society thinks them as most portentous, and place the focus on them. The N-generation of today is distinguishing oneself everywhere. We all know that prescribed service for N-generation is moderately utilized in our lives. Keeping this in mind, the new generation should know longer be acknowledged as the pivot of product commercial, but as the pivot of a generation. In order for this new topic of the conversation called the N-generation to show an advanced appearance in the next century, all our cooperation is needed. It is needless to say that emphasizing the virtue of the N-generation, and not being biased towards pursuit of profit is a wise direction for our future society.

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Dating on Sunday



Making Find HUFSans' Identity

It was a chilly afternoon with strong wind and cold weather. The trees were nodding in the wind as if they were dancing on the ball and the surface of the water in Myungsoodang was waved. In this cold weather, a man in students hall is afired with enthusiasm. Last November 15th, HUFHS Internet Broadcasting Station was founded by students' voluntary work without any financial supports from the school. Moon Yong-hee, dater of this month, is the director of HUFHS Internet Broadcasting Station(HIBS). When I visited him, he who wore thick jumper on and glasses looked serious and smart at first sight.

He was writing articles of 'Record Literary Society' for the exhibition which would be held in Nov 6. 'Record literary society' is a club that he leads, which motivated HIBS. He said the circle was found in 1,993 and the purpose was to enlighten the truth of human lives. On the center of 'Record Literary Society', there is human's warm and sincere heart, he added. He reminded this club was the most attractive one for him when he entered the university. In the past many books were published and documentary works were made. So, HUFHSans started participating, which innovated him. About the motivation for HIBS, he explained "I prepared for HUFHSans especially in Wangsan. I want to make people unify all together and find our own culture. It's time to get rid of our complex, if any, that we are the students from the second campus of HUFHS." He made 4 various channels on HIBS with 11 staff. All of these channels are based on the purpose of its foundation.

'Myungsoodang in magic lamp', for example, were specialized for the students in Wangsan campus. On this channel, he will give serious questions about people themselves and make them find their identity. And sometimes, he will invite professors and school staffs to his station and have on-air interview. He said that it will make people participate in his program.

"I'm worrisome about it's smooth operation," he said seriously. There are problems because 90 percent of our school computers doesn't have sound cards. "The situation, however, will be better during winter vacation," he said hopefully. His documentary works which is called 'Ariang' were selected for the Seoul Documentary Movie Exhibition'. 71 documentary works of professional producers were submitted but only 15 works were selected for the final. Fortunately, his work was chosen although he is just an amateur.

'Ariang' is about the adopted children who were refused by their parents and by Korean society. On this documentary, he made people think about the contradiction in Korean society. Korean society demands adopted children to understand and be patient on it's society. So he showed that it's wrong.

The reporter asked him about his belief. He said "My belief is to live and act enthusiastically. It means, I always dreamed myself to innovate, revolute and do my best. I look 50 years forward for better life". "I want to become a documentary producer or director. Documentary expresses the truthful lives and the inside of human hearts". He said for the last.

After the interview, leaving his room, I found myself proud of being a HUFHSan because we have a man like Moon Yong-hee. And I hoped HIBS to prosper like the tree of Spring.

By Lee Eun-young
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ARTICLES WANTED

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

The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

Column	Contents	Length
Letters to Argus	Suggestion and criticisms on Argus	1-2pages typed, double-spaced
The Owl of Minerva	Philosophical and critical essay	2pages typed, double-spaced
Contribution	Treatise and critiques on any subjects	4-5pages typed, double-spaced
Open Box	Pros and cons on a subject which will be announced every month later on	1.2pages typed, double-spaced
Reader's Voice	Suggestions and criticisms on HUFHS	1page typed, double-spaced



CHAFS

CHAT+HUFHS

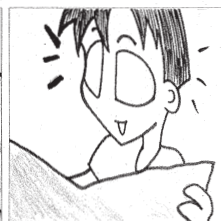
Nam Ki-hoon/ Cartoonist of The Argus



Yesterday: 'Umm....'



Today: '....'

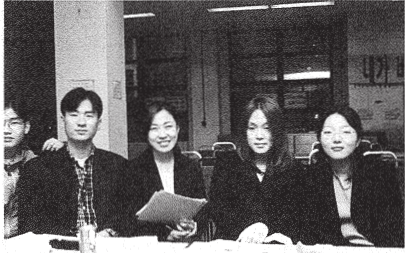


'!'



Puhaha....
Maybe I will be smiling tomorrow

Argusian's Life, 1999



These are the pannels of the pulic discussion about 21st wangsan GSC candidates' view .



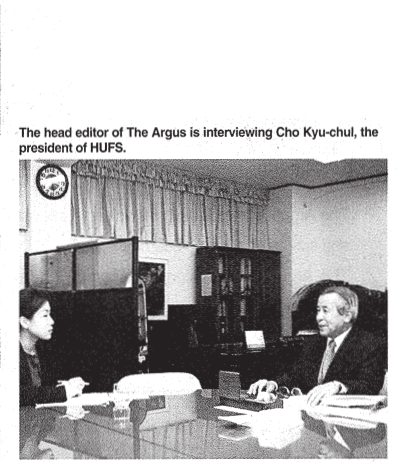
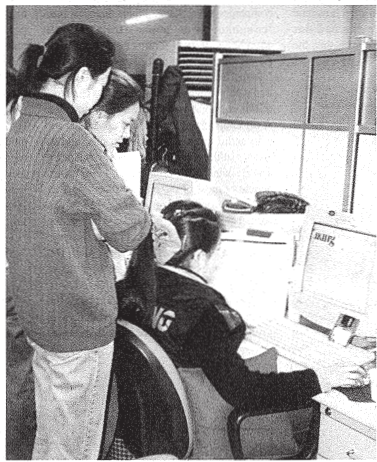
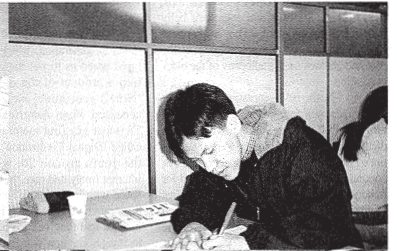
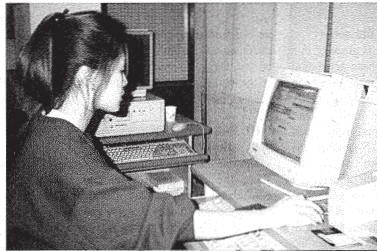
Above are 64th Cub-reporters of The Argus .



The Press Council held the public discussion to hear the candidates' opinion of 34th Imun GSC.



The Argus has pursued the highest standard of campus journalism and academism for 45 years. The Argus always tries to hear the voice in HUFS.



The head editor of The Argus is interviewing Cho Kyu-chul, the president of HUFS.

The Argus

1954 1970 1980 1999

Energentic Breathing of The Argus, Steps Never Stop