



Collective agreement is invalidated

By Yun Ji-hun
Reporter of Campus Section

On September 15, 163rd day of the strike, a collective agreement between the school and the labor union failed.

Exactly six months ago, the school declared that the collective agreement would be abolished six months later if the school didn't come to a renewal of the collective agreement with the labor union. At that time, the school and the union discussed an amendment which the school proposed to the union. The following is a condition included in the amendment: those who are in charge of a department and above, planning and coordination, general affairs, personnel management, welfare, service, accounting, budget, and computer and information systems do not join the labor union as well as secretaries and chauffeurs to the president and the vice president.

However, their bargaining in this issue failed due to the gap of both sides' perspectives, which led to the school's announcing of cancellation of the collective agreement as the school found it hard to make progress in the bargaining of most of the issues. After that, both parties reopened negotiations six more times to redraft the collective agreement, only to hit dead-ends and they are having difficulty finding a way out of the impasse. The labor union has lost some of its rights since the agreement became ineffective. About 70 clauses of the agreement related to obligation has expired except for clauses about working conditions including working hours, vacation, retirement pay, and so on. For example,



The labor union is demonstrating to denounce the school.

Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

union activities are no longer permitted during working hours; the school no longer supports any occasion including physical exercise, member education, friendship promotion, etc. The school may impose sanctions on the labor union's use of school facilities to employed staffs with irregular jobs without strict limits, and doesn't have to reinstate those who were dismissed or had taken a disciplinary measure in accordance with the court's and the labor relations commission's first decision.

However, the labor union does not take it seriously. Lee Jeong-choel, the leader of the labor union of HUFSS, said, "Not every clause has become invalidated. What's more, even though the agreement turned rescinded, the rules of employment are still effective. Because of this, the school is unable to make

an arbitrary decision on disciplinary matters and personnel management. In fact, the cancellation of the agreement affects the strike less than enough."

Members of the union visited the Gwacheon Government Complex on September 15 to find out whether or not the contents of pamphlets which were issued by the school and distributed to students on August 25 were true. In the pamphlets, the Labor Minister was quoted as saying that the strike of HUFSS was a little illegal and unreasonable. There the union members met an official from the Ministry of Labor and asked him if the strike was illegal. The official said the ministry's response was nothing but the judgment on the legitimacy of general labor actions solely based on the administration's authoritative interpretation

and on judiciary precedents, definitely not considering the specific situation of HUFSS.

The school has been applying no-work-no-pay rule to every union member who has been participating in the strike. A joint convention of Deans made a decision on September 18 that the school would contribute about four billion won which comes from the employees on strike to scholarships and construction of a new five-story library. Regarding this, the labor union leader said, "In principle, any kind of financial policy should be made by the board of directors. So the joint convention of Deans has no authority to make a decision concerning financial policy. It is clear that this aims at nothing but oppressing the union. The school does not have to pay wages to the employees on strike. However, union members should be paid in terms of good faith since the school is responsible for the strike. The longer the strike continues, the more damage the school gets. When I met the Chief director, he expected the labor union to withdraw the strike. We can't accept one-sided requirements like that and we will continue our strike to protect our rights."

Some union members visited Northern Seoul District Office of Seoul Regional Labor Office on Sep. 21. The union leader met with the director of the District Office. The union demanded that the director should urge the Public Prosecutor's office to launch an investigation into unfair labor practices by the school: forty eight union members were forced to leave the union, and pregnant workers who took metenal leave were not getting paid.

maga723@hufs.ac.kr

Symposium about industrial union

By Cha Hyun-jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

A students' association in HUFSS College of Law held academic festival for College of Law for nine days from 14 to 22 on September in Imun campus. There are six students' associations in HUFSS College of Law.

One of them, Labor Law Society "Kwangjang" (roughly translated square) was held and it was the 13th symposium at Aekyung Hall. The subject of symposium was about "An issue and future of an industrial union."

An industrial union is a labor union which is composed not in the companies, but in the industry. Korean Government has encouraged the enterprise union until now. Kim Hyung-kun (L-05), a head of Kwangjang, said that they decided this subject because metalworking industry labor union was unified. "Korea will organize these kinds of unions like Europe."

In the symposium, members of Kwangjang debated over role such as laborers, executives and lawyers. The point of issue was about potentiality whether Korea could accept this system or not. They discussed about the future when an industrial union would be settled.

The enterprise side asserted an efficiency of enterprise management, and the increase in strikes opposed to industrial unions, where as the labor side asserted a protection of labor's rights and the equity for workers in



Cha Hyun-jin / The Argus

support of the formation of an industrial union.

Also an industrial union gives an opportunity for irregular workers. Kim Woong-seob (L-06), a role of an irregular worker, told, "An irregular worker could not be included as a member of labor union. However, it is possible when an industrial union was formed."

After the discussion was finished, members of Kwangjang had a time when members and the audiences discussed together. They had a free discussion and the audiences asked members about industrial union.

Ban Ju-hyun, a member of Minjulaw in Dongguk University, told that it was an interesting experience. He added, "Last year, we prepared a symposium with the theme 'new freedom.' Through this symposium, I had an opportunity which deepened my thoughts about an industrial union."

bellina_cha@hufs.ac.kr

BRIEF

The contract between HUFSS and SC firstbank had expired. HUFSS made a new contract with Woori bank that would continue for 10 years. In Wangsan Campus, the bank stood in Student Center at the Welfare building, temporarily. In Imun Campus, the bank will newly open on October 10.



Song Eun-ah / The Argus

On the Web: www.theargus.org

Athletic meeting makes unity

By Kim Eun-hye
Reporter of Campus Section

Last September from the 11 to the 15, the first athletic meeting of the College of Science and Engineering (CSE) was held at the Wangsan campus. Other colleges of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFSS) have had their athletic meetings annually. But, this was a first time for the students of the CSE. This athletic meeting was prepared by the College of Natural Science (CNS) and the College of Information and Industrial Engineering (CIIE) jointly. Basketball and kick-ball were played separately by each department, whereas soccer and foot-baseball were played altogether. Also, on the 15, the last day of the athletic meeting, all star games and the unity events were held. And when the athletic meeting was over, they had a barbecue party together.

Oh Jun-hee (CS-00), President of CIIE

Student Council, said, "Other colleges such as the College of West European and American Studies, the College of Central and East European Studies and the College of Asia · African Studies etc, has already had their own athletic meetings. The CSE became more united through this athletic event and we think that it was meaningful to show the ambition and passion, despite the fact that we are the only college of science and engineering of our university, HUFSS, unlike other colleges that exists both in the Imun and Wangsan campus. Many students showed interest to the athletic meeting,



Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

participated in various games and had chances to meet many students from other new departments."

However, some people complained that it lacked publicity because it was the first time. Although it is good for the unity of the CSE, Park Hye-ryun (DIE-03) said, "It was so exciting, but I feel there was a lack of publicity about this athletic meeting. Only few people knew about this event and participated in it." Choi Dong-geun (EP-04) said, "I felt a bit awkward and only a few people who knew this event took part in it. I hope this athletic meeting becomes more popular next year."

The CSE is brought more together by this athletic meeting. Many students of the CSE have taken an interest in the athletic meeting and told HUFSSans that they wish that the athletic meeting is developed more and expanded.

grace@hufs.ac.kr

The 7th Open Northeast Asia Forum

Social Conflicts and Integration in Europe: Implications to Northeast Asia

Date : 2006 9 29 Fri. 14:30 ~18:30

Place : HUFSS Faculty Office Building

Hosted by Institute for Europe Union & The Korean Society of Contemporary European Studies
Sponsored by Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Cooperation Initiative



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Daedongjae sketch

2006 HUFSS Daedongjae with autumn breeze

Imun Campus

Wangsan Campus



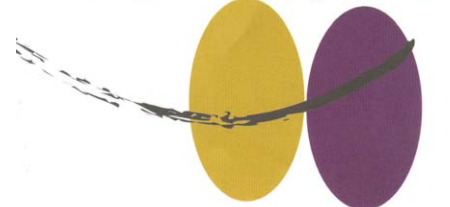
HUFSS Daedongjae was held from September 18 to 22 for five days in Imun Campus. On Monday, the first day of HUFSS Daedongjae, a main theme was "Night of HUFSSan." 18 gatherings of HUFSS stretched out their talents. Especially, traditional performances of different countries stood out.

The next day, HUFSS cheer leaders opened cheering festival, "2006! HUFSS of H.U.F.S." 11 cheer leader teams from universities participated the festival. The guest singer was "free style."

On the Friday night, the last day of festival, there was HUFSSan singing competition. Guest singers were "Gavy n j," "BGH4," "Moogadang," and "Chae Yeon."

한국외국어대학교 세계민속공연

세계민속문화축전
World Folk Culture Festival



October 1, Sunday

p.m. 2 (The first section)
p.m. 6 (The second section)

Lawn square in front of bungee jumping
in Seo-hyun Yuldong Park

Editorial

Back to the basic - thinking value

On September 15, professors of the Liberal Arts at Korea University announced a proclamation on the crisis of humane studies. Many events such as a debate on TV program were held after the announcement in order to discuss the current status of human studies and reposition humane studies in the academic area as well as in our society.

Is this crisis on the humane studies a matter only for scholars? It certainly is not. Humane studies that build knowledge and wisdom have been valuable areas of study that provides the basis for thinking. It is essential to continue studying these areas and give a definite and positive influence on our society. Humane studies are not isolated similar to other areas of study rather open itself to our society. Then, why is it still an important source of study although it is losing attention these days?

First, the crisis of humane studies is caused by the spread of neo-liberalism. On campus and in the library, the importance is determined by whether things will make a profitable business or not. Students struggle studying the fields that will bring them to a well-paid job. Their main interest is to add one more line to the resume. Thus, it is more evident that universities in Korea do not aim to offer advanced studies, but educate a way to gain better qualifications in getting a decent job. It seems the main reason to select the major is just to prepare for the future job rather than to expand knowledge. In addition to the major choice, it is not hard to find students who are interested in getting a high TOEIC score, good school records, and tests related with computer skills for finding a good job.

Second, over the past decades, researchers in humane studies did not put much effort on appealing and influencing people. As a result, students say that the field of humanities is uninteresting, difficult, and boring. Therefore, most people consider valuable humanity studies difficult and uneasy to access.

The foremost thing for reconstructing the humane study field is to promote interest in reading related books. Students should read books steadily. However, the sad reality is that people present more interest in novels that are easy to read. In most cases, novels or utility books for learning foreign languages are top-ranked in the best selling list. The 397th edition of The Argus announced the list of borrowed books in the HUFs library. The result was devastating. The first ranked book was "Harry Potter" in both Seoul and Youngin libraries. Up to the 20th rank, there were many comics and fantasy novels. No book in philosophy was filed. Some history books were still popular among students, but most students seem to have a biased reading habit.

Both sides need efforts. The public should read more books on human study. The academia should also encourage more people to understand the field. The academia needs to change their research area focusing on confining the studies within the group and find a way to attach the meanings and values of humanities to the society. The way is to go "deep" into their studies and "wide" for the people.

How can it be supported? The government should financially support the humanity studies. As a cornerstone of the state, these areas of study should be protected to continue. There are many ways to overcome human study crisis such as giving out student scholarship, supporting students who major in the humane study in graduate schools. Development of cultural content major may practically help promotion.

There is a saying, "Learn to walk before you run." Now, it is time to remind the importance of basics.

Visiting

By Kim Eun-hye
Reporter of Campus Section

What do you think about female soldiers? Many people think that the army is only for men. So they think a female soldier is special. Yoo Hyung-eun (F-97), graduate of HUFs, is the first female professor in the Air Force Academy (AFA). She has broken many people's fixed idea that a male professor should teach cadets in the AFA. She has chosen a path that many women did not think of choosing. And she has become the first female professor in the Air Force Academy despite the difficulty. What makes her so special?

Reporter: How was your school days?

Yoo Hyung-eun: When I was attending the university, I was an ordinary student. I was quiet and inactive. In the French department, I was a member of Le Monde, which was also the name of a daily newspaper. There I read and translated French newspapers. While I was studying French, I started to take an interest in France. So I went to France to study the language after my junior year. When I came back to Korea, I entered the graduate school to study more French.

Reporter: What made you become a female soldier?

Yoo: I've never thought about being a female soldier in the past. When I was in graduate school, I took a class with a female soldier. She was a trusty captain and to-be-professor at the military academy. I heard about the military many times from her. It was so exciting to be a female soldier. I heard that being a female soldier is very difficult, but it didn't matter to me when I finally decided to be one.

Get over woman's limit



Yoo (F-97) is sitting at her desk wearing a uniform, at AFA.

Kim Eun-hye / The Argus

First, equality attracted me to become a soldier. In our society, there still is sexual discrimination. However, the military is equaler than civilian society because they live according to the rank. A senior officer is regardless of male or female. Second, I wanted to study French continuously. Officers of high rank were able to study on the support of the government. So I applied for the teaching agent as an officers' candidate and took a master's degree. And now, I'm in military service as a professor after training for four months.

I don't think most people know about this route of becoming a soldier. But it was a good chance for me. If I didn't know this, I would have done something else for a living.

Reporter: What has changed after becoming a female soldier?

Yoo: I can understand men's feelings of being victimized by the military. There is something special which I share with men. Maybe many women don't feel that way. I think my empathy and consideration are deeper and wider.

Also, I have naturally gained leadership

and obligation to whatever I do after being a soldier. I had a calling by a sense of duty after four-month training was over. After the four-month training, I thought even more about the importance of having the sense of obligation to live as a soldier. That's because soldiers are the representatives of the nation.

Reporter: What do you think about the entry of women to the military?

Yoo: In 1997, AFA permitted the entrance of women for the first time. Female cadets have trained since that time. But still now, many people think that they are very unusual in the society. Even some women have special views about female soldiers. Also, people think that female soldiers do combat tasks, but that's not true. Other than combat, there are many other things to do in the military.

Still now, female soldiers are demonstrating their existence in the army. Since the status of women is not noticeable yet, they tend to simply stay on adjusted assortment. Men still have negative view about female soldiers because of childcare, childbirth and retirement in the middle. But

the number of female soldiers will be increasing in the future and a better day will come.

Reporter: What is your goal?

Yoo: I hope to stay as a professor for a long time but to be a long term professor is so hard. If I am to be a long term professor, I want to take a doctorate and work on behalf of women. I want to work on the women's network so that female soldiers can have free communication and therefore gain more equality in the workplace, which is in this case, the military. And I want to be a mediator in joint international military exchanges. Also I want to work where cultural interchanges occur. Besides, I want to keep on studying French. I don't have any exact plan about my future yet. I just have vague ideas.

Reporter: Do you have any advice to give to HUFs and many other students who would like to be a female soldier?

Yoo: To students who want to become a female soldier, I'd like to say that they should have a sense of obligation and pride toward the country. Being a soldier is a good opportunity for them because it makes them acquire leadership, pride and a sense of obligation. And to HUFs, before I came to the military, I didn't know how many HUFs were in the AFA. But now I've realized that they were at the right place doing their jobs. So I would like to tell them to never give up their language. Sometimes the language you learn might seem useless. But always, there are places where they need people capable of that specific language. So don't ever give up!

grace@hufs.ac.kr

Blue Print

Knowledge-based society needs talented people



Prof. Kim Seung-tae

As the world is going through globalization and becoming an information-oriented society, each and every sector of the industry is demanding to break the old fashioned ways and move on to the new change and innovation originated from the very root of where the problem has come up. The most important aspects of the big stream constituting the 21st century can be summarized as; the transformation from the industrial society to the information-oriented society, intensified competition in the society due to the globalization and the disappearance of the country borders, the uncertainty caused by the rapid development of the technology, and social changes lead by the non-government.

In the current society being represented as an information-oriented society, the government is to establish some new roles that are different from the ones from the old industrial society. First, as a provider of the customer satisfaction service, the government should actively generate knowledge to meet the administrative demands from the citizens and provide the apt service. Second, as a systematic information manager, the government itself should become the main constituent of generating the knowledge as well as managing the knowledge supply, circulation, and utilization of non-governmental agencies. Third, as a legislator, the government should actively make rational and constructive regulations that are capable of dealing with the uncertainty of the society resulted from the advance in the technology and the copious unexpected environmental changes derived from the very advancement.

In this situation where we have to go through environmental changes and the renovation of governmental roles, what might be the future trait of talented people who are to actively lead the flow of the paradigm and the transformation? To be more specific, first, one should be capable of creating the development of the country. As the uncertainty rises and sudden

environmental changes occur, it is hard to lead the society without having creativity, imaginative power, and the ability to solve problems. As for the government to continuously establish new standards in the rapid environmental changes, design new creative systems, and be prepared in advance for the expected changes, talented people should become the very leaders of the newly made system and be able to manage as well as lead the change. Second, it is the capability to learn. Here we are talking about the urge to learn the way of adaptation to the new change and the self-controllable skill which may be used in solving problems. Talented people who are capable of these tasks are able to establish a learning group.

Challengeable leaders are needed here. Third, we need open-minded people and skills in order to communicate with the world. As the economic border between countries collapse and as traveling to countries in a day has come to reality, it is truly difficult to live on with a narrow point of view which focuses only to the domestic region. Based on specialized insight on ability to speak a foreign language and the understanding toward the world culture, we should pay attention to the trend of the global change and actively adapt to the new flow. Fourth, as we live in an information-oriented

society, we should be capable of the feminine and masculine types of tasks. To become one of the talented people in the next generation, men should be able to manipulate some positive female traits or vice versa. To cope with the global, everlasting competition of the world we live in, we have to be reborn as persons with both man power and woman power. Fifth, morality can be considered. We need appropriate thoughts and ethics. Humanity and morality, as well as modesty followed by consideration towards others, and good manners, and etiquette is thought as to be more important. Based on these traits, we should be able to bring the idea that people value the most in practice. The functional relationship of the trait or requirement to become a talented person is not a problem of "sum" or "average," but a "multiplication." If one is missing, it affects the whole thing. As the time and environment changes, the strategy goes to change and eventually the trait of talented people also should change. In order to achieve the new trait of the talented people, I wish our society to ensure the global competition skill as to mize on to the great first rank society.

(Korean Government Theory, The Civil Service Commission)

Letter to The Argus

Issue on English education



It has been a controversial issue whether using English as a second language will weaken the national identity of the people but urging to oppose to that idea is like running counter to the prevalent trend. However, it is undeniable that English education is a matter of a primary concern of many people in Korea. A recent survey shows that approximately 10 trillion won was spent on English education as a whole in South Korea.

When we think of the most troublesome issue during college years, a single word comes up to one's mind - TOEIC. A recent survey shows that as many as two million people apply for that test annually, of which the cost sums up to 63 billion won in total. Since the freshman year, almost all of the students strive to get the highest score. Even though most of the applicants of TOEIC are aware that it is a test which develops a skill that is incompatible with practical English, they turn blind eyes to current problem.

Then why are we so obsessed with getting

a high score, in Korea? It's trivial to see that we are doing it for job application. Most of the companies require a certain level score range in TOEIC when recruiting. However, it is not awkward to encounter people with perfect score on TOEIC who doesn't even speak a word which is a sad phase of our country.

With the aim of solving this kind of problem, starting this December, ETS is planning to include "speaking" and "writing" sections at the cost of higher price. To encourage public to study English at a cost of little money, it is important for the government to provide them with circumstances where speaking English could be regarded as a natural thing. If we continue to make a rule-of-thumb estimate when it comes to setting a indicator for measuring one's linguistic ability, the situation will worsen and Koreans' English ability will be at a standstill position.

Yoon Ji-young (I-03)



Students need various experiences

I read The Argus greeted the 400th. And one article gave me a great impression. The headline of the article was "Going crazy over what you like."

This article talked about one student who had many experiences during his college life. I felt envy of him as I read the article, because he had tried so many things that I have not done before. I think students should be eager to get involved with new things such as student activities.

However, most students, including myself, are afraid of having new experiences. Unlike these students, he did not hesitate to make efforts to pursue his dream. For example, he participated in a special program, which was a culture exchange activity, during his first trip to Japan. What made me more surprised was that he visited Japan without budget for his second trip. I have never thought about traveling somewhere without money. Most people traveling around foreign countries would take a lot of money for shopping or

eating food. But, he did not. I believe he might have thought that people would learn something when they try to get over difficulties. So, I think he is a brave person.

I would like to have wide, special experiences like him whatever the experiences might be. Those might be traveling, doing internships, and getting involved with extracurricular activities. I realized that I had a wrong idea about it until now. I thought studying hard was just the best thing for students during school years. Through him, I could get an idea that having many careers help people understand the world a lot better. After I read the article, I wrote down something that I would like to do in my personal diary. I decided to do what I eagerly wanted and would write about it. So, I could be proud of myself just like him.

Lee Noo-ri (IT-05)

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- President, Publisher Park Chul
- Editor-in-Chief Lee Sang-hee
- Editorial Consultants Lee Hyae-myung, Yeo Hee-soo
- Associate Editors Anna, Cha Hyun-jin, Kim Jeong-eun
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Nam Seok-ho, Song Dan-ah, Yun Ji-hun
- Professor Editor Chae Myung-su
- English Advisors Mark Nicholson, Park Ji-hye

270, Imun-dong, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul, Korea (Postal Code 130-791)
Tel: (02) 2173-2508 Fax: 969-8886
San 89, Wangsan-ri, Myecheon-myon, Yongin, Gyeonggi-do, Korea (Postal Code 449-791)
Tel: (031) 330-4113
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School adopts company's working principles

Is it necessary to have competitive system like enterprise?

By Yun Ji - hun

Reporter of Campus Section

The Management By Objectives (MBO) is the program that assigns 14 colleges of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS), which comprise seven colleges of Imun and Wangsan Campus each, three special objectives to be done by the each college in addition to ten common objectives: the percentage of employment among college graduates (10%), class evaluation (15%), the research fund receiving record per professor (15%), the academic theses record per professor (20%), the record of lectures in native languages (5%), the record of academic-industrial cooperation (5%), the number of exchange students with schools overseas (5%), the development fund raising record per professor (15%), the amount of external scholarship received (5%), the rate of foreign professors (5%). The common objectives for the next year are to be set by 10 percent increase from the previous year's achievement. Evaluation points are rated properly according to how much each college achieves its objectives. In other words, the results that every college gets are estimated in a relative way, not by comparing their own points with one another, but by comparing with their own figure of the previous year. Then, they receive incentives according to how they are ranked.

MBO is in effect in Korea University and Sungkyunkwan University. Korea Univ. has conducted this system for two years and Sungkyunkwan Univ. for seven years. Both of them has been successful with it and earned a good reputation as a developing school. After reflecting on this, HUFS has planned to introduce MBO in order to overcome some challenges in becoming one of the most excellent and prominent private universities. HUFS is going to operate MBO tentatively this year and extend it to the fullest from next year.

Expected problems

Two problems can be caused as following if MBO is adopted. Firstly, noticeable results would be everything in this form of assessment. The colleges will enter the arena of competition because they are to be ranked from no.1 to no.14. MBO appears to be superficially leading to mutual development of each college through free and fair competition. However, during the process, it



Kim Sim-woong / Cartoonist of The Argus

is little doubtful if excessive competition would be triggered. The quality of each college would be judged by the rank they have. Incentives will be provided according to their ranks, so the competition among them cannot avoid becoming more intense than before. This could make each college have some trouble with others, one of which is to bring about conflicts between the colleges. In addition, basically MBO cares about the amount of work done more than its quality. For that reason, the process and importance of the work could be overlooked. Academic-industrial cooperation and class evaluation by students are so defective that they need deliberation.

The definition and concept of academic-industrial cooperation might be differently applied to all the colleges because the circumstances that each college is facing are varied. In fact, Korea Univ. had had difficulty in giving a clear definition of what academic-industrial cooperation is. HUFS is not an exception. It seems to define academic-industrial cooperation as a connection with every person and organization from outside. This vague and ambiguous definition may bring various opinions about the extent of academic-industrial cooperation. Therefore, although there could be some real academic-industrial cooperation, there's still a great chance that it could be manipulated just to exaggerate results.

The percentage of class evaluation by

students takes 15 percent. It shows that the students' evaluation affects considerably the points the colleges will get. The reliability of class evaluation depends absolutely on the students since nothing can be involved in class evaluation directly or indirectly other than themselves. The problem is whether or not they evaluate classes with honesty and conscience; for such class evaluation has direct influence on the college assessment. What's more, professors could give lectures just with fun and ease to receive affirmative feedback from them. The professors might also give indirect pressure to the students to get good class evaluation. It is dubious whether it will work and maintain its original purpose.

Secondly, inequality between the colleges would deepen. The research fund receiving record per professor, the academic theses record per professor, and the development fund raising record per professor take 50 percent of the total percentage. Therefore it is very likely that those who score good points in the above items end up ranking highly. The problem is, however, that it is certain only a couple of main colleges will get good points and rank high even though objective is to make a 10 percent increase compared to the previous year. This makes a financial gap between high-ranking major colleges and low-ranking minor colleges for more incentives are given to those who rank high and less to those who do not. Relative lack of finance including incentives has

colleges, especially those with a low rank, face a limit on setting and fulfilling advanced objectives that would cost more than those before last. Some main colleges who get more than enough financial support are much more likely to achieve their advanced objectives easily and successfully than the less-financed ones do. Once ranking high, they may get more incentives and others may get less. The continued repetition of this situation could cause bipolarization between colleges. Furthermore, some colleges might promote policies preferential to certain departments that help raise their records and therefore, receive more incentives. As a consequence, chances of decreasing unity could occur even within a college. Yi Su-yeon, a researcher of Hankuk University Education Research Institute, said, "MBO seems to encourage fair competition among colleges, but in reality, it leads to restructuring of colleges. Its aim is almost similar to that of the policies of the Ministry of Education in that they provide universities with financial support based on quantitative records, which leads to the merger and abolition of universities. In addition, some evaluation items, by nature, work in certain college's favor. Therefore, I wonder whether or not MBO is appropriate for a school."

Prudence of introducing MBO

MBO is more appropriate for a commercial corporation than for a school. However, HUFS seems prepared to introduce this system, which means that the school will be run as a company because the way by which company is being run must be applied to the school itself. School is a social and educational institution that is really necessary and essential for a society rather than an organization that is established to gain profit. So running a school can never be the same as running a company. A school would lose its reason for existence if only one or two highly competitive colleges survive the competition. Besides, this system could be used to gain control over all of the colleges as every one of them is compelled to unilaterally fulfill requirements for a concrete incentives system. Therefore, HUFS should reconsider the introduction of MBO for it bears a lot of fundamental problems as mentioned above.

maga723@hufs.ac.kr

Oktoberfest came into HUFS

On September 22, many students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) got together at an open-air theater. They enjoyed Oktoberfest which was held by the department of German. The first Oktoberfest held in HUFS started at late 1980s in HUFS as an informal festival. The Oktoberfest got its name from the fact that it originally started in Germany in order to celebrate the wedding of Ludwig I of Bavarian kingdom the first. As it became bigger and more popular, the Oktoberfest turned into one of the biggest festivals in the world. The festival starts on the third Saturday of September and ends on the first Sunday of October over two weeks in Munich, Germany.

It was composed of two parts. The first part which is named, the "World cultural festival, the Oktoberfest" which started at 6 p.m.. There were diverse programs performed by students of the departments of East European, West European and Asia - African Studies until 7:30 p.m.. The second part, beer festival of our youth, followed after twenty minutes. Introducing the Oktoberfest to students, many kind of games and quizzes by the masters of ceremonies,

making a highlight of this year's Oktoberfest.

A student who participated at this festival, Heo Jin (G-01) said, "Performances are more diverse than last year. And it is more energetic because of the open-air theater which was built this year." Another student O Tae-kyong (E-05) said, "I participate in this festival because of performance of my faculty, this festival is more exotic and interesting than I expected."

This festival was sponsored by Hana Bank, Ritz-Carlton hotel and many graduated seniors. Though the loss of budget, the representative Cha Yu-jae (G-01) said, "This festival was not held for money. As a student of a university of foreign studies, we had better have this kind of world cultural festival. Not only for specific colleges, but also for all of the HUFSans." Wishes more interest of students and school, the festival was still going at midnight. And next year there will be a better Oktoberfest.

By Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus



By Kim Eun-hye

Reporter of Campus Section

"Deunson" was established in 1997 by some students of the department of Korean education who were concerned about the human rights of foreign workers. Many foreign workers suffered with overdue wage, abusive language and violence in the country. The students thought that they should help prevent workers from going through suffering by teaching them the Korean language.

Now, there are about 13 foreign workers and eight teachers, the Korean education department students, in the gathering of "Deunson." Foreign workers are enrolled in one of the five classes by a language efficiency test. "Deunson" had been once supported by the UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). But now, "Deunson" is run by a group of students of the department of Korean education. They have class every Sunday and any student can participate in it.

Reporter: What are some problems that foreign workers experience in Korea encounter?

Kim Yeun-jung (Kim):

One day,



Kim Yeun-jung (KE-05)

a student of Korean class brought me a note. He asked me about a word which was written on the note. I was so taken back when I saw that note. Written there was an abusive word. He said his coworker used that word to him. I couldn't tell him the exact meaning of that word so I just told him never to use that word because it is a word not to be used. Many people know that the foreign workers are underpaid compared to Korean workers in the country. They said that their employer call them "Yah(hey), Nuh(you)!" and coworkers look down on them, using abusive words.

Bae Eun-sang (Bae): I have difficulty finding chances to having deep conversations with them since they directly go back to work after class.

Kim: Had he not told me about that word I would have never heard about those kind of stories. I think it was a good chance for me to have that sort of conversation with him. I know that their difficult situation is hard to talk about. They know that they are treated unfairly. But, there is noting they can do because they do that work for their living.

Lim Su-jung (Lim): Many of them are adults who took a high level of education in their country. But they are being neglected by many people in this country. If we can understand each other's language, we can have more decent conversation.

Bae: Also, their social position is unstable now. In our class, some students suddenly don't show up because of the regulation.

Kim: Last time, a man suddenly started not showing up. I called him but he didn't answer the phone. After several days, I heard from his friend that he got caught and he was sent back to his country. I couldn't believe that really happened.

R: What is the problem participating in the "Deunson" activity?

Lim: I feel difficulty coming here on Sundays.

Kim: Yeah, so many teachers of

"Deunson" have trouble coming to Sunday classes.

Bae: I also think it's hard to come to Sunday classes. I have things to do which I couldn't finish during the weekdays.

Lim: Sometimes, my parents show their complaints about my participation at "Deunson" because I have a part-time job. They are concern about my health.

Kim: But, I feel rewarded by my act, when I see workers smile. Although it is very hard for me. A senior of "Deunson" met difficulty from his parents because of involvement at "Deunson." But he did not give up his choice. So he said he will come back to "Deunson" after finishing his personal business, despite his parents's dissension.

R: What is the plan for revitalization of Korean education for foreign workers?

Bae: The most important thing is foreign worker's position becoming stable.

Kim: And also, we need more professional Korean teachers. Although we major in Korean education, not all of us plan to become Korean teachers. Demand for Korean language is gradually increasing. But there aren't enough teachers around.

Lim: When I was in Argentina, there weren't enough Korean teachers. There were only one or two teachers per grade.

Kim: A number of people teach Korean in many other countries. But there only are few people who have qualification of Korean education. People think that Koreans teach Korean to foreigners easily. But, as I studied Korean, I realized that learning and teaching my native language was difficult.

Bae: I agree that there would be more Korean teachers.

Kim: One day, a professor told us about Korean education. He said, "Don't try to earn money abroad teaching Korean. This of going to the back countries to teach Korean." We have to think more about teaching Korean as a foreign language.

to break up their existence. They responded to the threat by seeking an alternative, which turned out to be "no-work." We should think whether it is right, or not, that all the responsibilities are being given to the labor union and all the benefits to the students.

GSC revealed its opinion to go to lawsuit for damages against the labor union. There are some facts that the students, impulsively aligned with GSC insistence of the labor union's strike disturbing studying rights, fail to notice. That is, GSC, the mediator between the school and the students, has been only instigating for the students. GSC has not acted as a spokesman of the students.

Both GSC (Imun and Wangsan) have said that they would work hard for

Pandora's Box

Wallflower in HUFS

four billion won that was reserved by the rule would be used for students welfare, such as scholarships. At this point when the strike had lasted for a long period, there are some thoughts about the labor union; it was left alone in this three-cornered relationship among the school authorities, the students and the union itself.

As a plausible word, the application of the no-work-no-pay' rule easily persuaded so many people. However, we should ponder on why the labor union did "no-work." The current strike of the labor union is absolutely not illegal. According to labor union's insistence, the school authorities tried to abolish the collective agreement and refuse the right of collective bargaining before the strike. From the union's point of view, it seemed that the school authorities tried to erase the labor union out of the school. In this situation, if the labor union had not have the strike, their existence would have been obscured.

According to the constitution, the laborers have a right to be protected and have a duty to keep this right by themselves. The labor union might feel threatened because the school attempted

students welfare. Nevertheless, at the most what they did was painting the library and remodeling the cafeteria. GSCs have not done anything that students realistically want, such as lowering tuition and increasing scholarships. The GSCs

have led the students to cope with the problems impulsively and instigate them to do only obvious things, such as a petition and demanding compensation for damages. To become real representatives of the students, the GSC should not only play an important role in mediating the school and the students but also help the students to judge reasonable values. Students are the true owners of the school, who have the right to know.

This is true that all of the labor union, the students and the school incur damages because of the long-lasting strike. Regardless who has got the big responsibilities or damages, the strike could hurt all of us. The President of HUFS, Park-Chul, might be regarded as an incompetent leader, who did not solve the conflict lasting over two hundred days. This event might lead HUFS to be classified as a bad school. We have learned that we should dissolve the conflict by conversation and compromise a long time ago. The school, labor union and the students should endeavor together to solve the problems essentially by talking and understanding one another.

anyanna@hufs.ac.kr

Prepared hands for foreign workers

Lim Su-jung (KE-06)



Bae: Foreign workers of this class come not only to learn Korean, they come here also to meet friends.

Lim: Yeah, I haven't been here for a long time, but I think we don't only teach Korean here. We try to be their friends and help them.

The meaning of "Deunson" is "prepared hands." They did not give up although there were obstacles. They run their gathering by their donation and support from the department of Korean education. They are prepared for foreign workers. They have plans for children of foreign workers. Enlighteningly, the students who help the ignored in society showed no fatigue in their faces.

grace@hufs.ac.kr



Bae Eun-sang (KE-06)



Students of the Department of Hindi are dancing.

Kwon Eun-jung / The Argus

Road map agreement without labor worker

Suspicion on backdoor deal causes conflict between two labor unions

By Kim Jeong-eun

Associate Editor of National Section

Last September, 2003, the Roh administration presented a general legislative plan for an industrial relations, "road map," which was one of the tasks to reform the relations between labor and capital. Nonetheless, it seems that the recent Korea Tripartite Commission is deviating from the model of European social compromise. This whole situation becomes evident when one considers last laborer-employer-government agreement on September 11.

This agreement has many problems with its procedures as well as the details of contents. Even though both laborers and employers reached to the agreement, the contents were about reducing an influence of labor unions and delaying freedom of association rather than guaranteeing the laborer's right to live or the fundamental rights of labor.

Korean Confederation of Trade Union, was isolated from this agreement, expressed their discontentment saying "It is a closed-coalition between the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and the Korea Employers Federation."

Suspicion if there was a backdoor deal or not

Meeting in Yeouido, Seoul, on September 11, Lee Sang-soo, the labor minister; Lee Yong-deuk, chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions; and Lee Soo-young, chairman of the Korean Employers Federation, struck the deal. But in a sign of possible trouble ahead, Cho Jun-ho, chairman of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, did not attend.

According to chairman of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, last September 8, he met the labor minister three days ahead of the meeting. At that time,



Members of Korean Confederation of Trade Union are marching, protesting to the road map. newscham.net

he said "We are supposed to have an executive meeting sooner or later. Is it possible for you to attend to our meeting?" But Cho Jun-ho was arguing that their union did not receive any words from the government. They blamed that meeting was coalition between Federation of Korean Trade Unions and Korean Employers Federation for only their organizations disregarding general freedom of association of workers.

It can be easily inferred the reason why the Ministry of Labor tried to reach an agreement except for Korean Confederation of Trade Unions. Because they have been conflicting with the government and employer side until now, so they were thorns in their flash, also. This means that meeting for agreement was held without the member of Korean Confederation of Trade Union for a smooth meeting without objections. It was obviously unfair in procedure and it eventually failed to represent on the part of the laborer.

Limits to the right to go on the strike and threats to labor union's existence

- Postponement to allow more than one union

The most disputing issue at the agreement was whether to allow more than one union or not. A "plural union" is the union that is organized separately by the member of existed union who had withdrawn from the union, or the union that is organized against an established union. Accepting this plural union caused anxieties to large companies like LG or Samsung Corp. which has no labor unions or only cooperative union. In present industrial structure, if plural union is accepted, union members can participate in each industrial union separately.

However, allowing the plural union is related to the right of unorganized workers. That means postponement of plural union could be an obstacle to organizing labor union by irregular workers or medium and small size of workplace. Thus, such agreement endangers the existence of labor union itself.

- Banning the payment of union representative's salaries by companies

One of essential particulars is about payment of union representative's salaries. Presently, more than 80% of labor union is over medium or small sized one labor unions. By this reason, Korean Confederation of Trade Unions is against to this agreement. Now, it is

hard to find a country where they forbid the payment of union representative by the law. International Labor Organization (ILO) also recommended Labor Ministry to repeal the exiting laws from forbidden clause.

Infringe on basic labor right

- Add more essential public services and alternate workings

Korean Confederation of Trade Unions has claimed that rail-road transportation and oil industry should be set aside from essential public to reflect ILO's request. However, in the agreement, air transportation, blood suppliers and waste-water disposal plants were added up to the list of essential public services.

In regard to this agreement, one person from Korean Air said, "It seems late to classify air transportation as an essential public services. As considered impact and importance of air transportation for passenger and flight transportation, it should have been added to the list of essential public service." Also he added, "Yet we should try to prevent the strike in advance by maintaining friendly relations with labor union."

However, such agreement cannot be bypassed. Because the right to strike could be restricted while the companies' policies are maintained.

Furthermore, participants agreed to allow an alternative working during a period of strike. However, such decision is crucial because that could denounce the right to strike as a mere scrap of paper. Moreover, if alternative working is permitted as new employment.

No more nominal agreement

The agreement has significant meaning not only in the agreement itself but also in the process. The motive of Korea Tripartite Commission was to move toward European social compromise model. In contrast, present Korea Tripartite Commission is going astray from its first intention. The consequences of the two labor union's conflict is drawing attentions with Korean Confederation of Trade Union's objection to the agreement.

Memorial service to patriots

The 17th Pan-national Memorial Service to Patriot was held last September 16 at the Gwanghwamun Open Park. This memorial service was under the auspices of Committee for Preparation of Memorial Service to Patriot (CPMSP) with the theme of "Patriot, democratic flag." Many organizations attended to this ceremony including Korea Disabled Federation, Korea Youths Corps, and The Korean Government Employees' union and other civic groups.

The representative of CPMSP, Oh Jong-ryul said "Let's take off dark clouds from the U.S. and keep the peace." And he also cried out "We should advance for democracy and peaceful unification following in the cry of patriot." As a reciter of this memorial service, Jo Jun-ho, a chair person of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, Mun Kyung-sik, Korean Peasants League, Park Jung-gi, participated. Also, by a written resolutions, the Union of Poor People, Hanchongyeon, and Banniwoman declared "We are against to Korea-U.S. FTA, U.S. troop redeployment to Pyeongtaek, discrimination to irregular jobs."

This ceremony was performed solemnly with bereaved families, including Ha Jung-gun's, a member of Pohang Region Construction Union, who lost his life during an strike last August 1. The bereaved families cried out in sorrow while offering flowers to the soul of the deceased.

This 17th memorial service which started in 1990 was held while about 1,000 persons participated including the bereaved families, civic groups and citizens. Ceremony was ended with memorial performances and a wreath-laying ceremony.

By Kim Jeong-eun / The Argus



A woman cries out in front of portrait.



Korea Tripartite Commission

New Big Brother of Korea

By Yeo Hee-soo

Editorial Consultant

"War is peace. Freedom is slavery. Ignorance is strength." It is not a phrase which is talking about the real aspect of life. It is a part of a novel, "1984," written by George Orwell, which presented a nightmarish vision in 1949. This negative utopia is just an imagination in the novel which the power of its admonitions seems to grow, not lessen, with the passage of time.

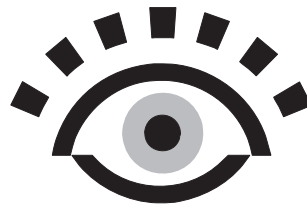
Same to our reality, it seems not so far with the contents and atmospheres of the novel, which the character of "1984," as a "Ministry of Truth," restraining citizens' thoughts, favors and operating almost perfect surveillance system. In our reality, "Ministry of Truth," so-called "Big Brother" is activating to control over people and even neglects them.

For example, on September 13, the Defense Ministry has ordered to pull down 90 of the dwelling houses in Daechuri, Pyeongtaek, Gyeonggi province, designated as the area for the U.S. military base expansion. Because of fierce protest by residents, activist and other civic groups, the government had only reached to remove 50 houses.

In this situation, the media focuses on the violent confrontations which they say it is all residents fault. Rather an oppressive attitude of the Defense Ministry, its hard stance is concealed. They say requirements will be taken only about emigration and compensation matters. Actually, the authorities have no regard with the Daechuri people's living. What is getting worse and making lamentable, the possibilities are getting lower for further dialogues.

Also, the Korea-U.S. FTA, one of the biggest issues is in chaos with growing oppositions. It is getting controversial whether it is negotiating in equal positions and pursuing the real meaning of free trade. Yielding a slight step, the

The Eye



U.S. negotiatory committee asks for unacceptable conditions such as opening the gambling market.

Though the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trades (MOFAT) say it is important for an economic take off of Korea, they show lack of efforts in conversation. The growing oppositions may come from the one-sided decision making system by the authorities that blinds and separate the public from the issue. It seems that the MOFAT has less concern with the total life and coexistence of people.

In conclusion, the government would likely to control over the life of people rather than gather public hearings and attempt for conversations. The Defense Ministry and the Daechuri people, the MOFAT and the public, the authorities are caught in deep rooted beliefs that the public is not for handling with conversation nor to serve. This is a new type of violence which strengthens their authorities, neglects the democratic rules to solve problems with conversation and discussion. They are positioning as a new Big Brother, sometimes reminding the physical, psychological oppression at the time of military dictatorship.

Hence, the hopeful road is to resist and keep an eye on the policies of the government. The media, civic groups, activists should point out the phantom menace, which is tightening the life of people especially the weak, neglected.

Mun Jung-hyeon, a priest who constantly resisted on the top of a house in Daechuri, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, which is a civic group always supervising the possible corruptions, absurdities in governments are commonly showing a role model as an individual and organizational move to the hopeful road.

yeoboceo@hufs.ac.kr

People

By Kim Jeong-eun

Associate Editor of National Section

People with disabilities, whom are different from ordinary people, and the rehabilitation supporter who spent time with the disabled, live different lives than normal people. The rehabilitation Supporter may sound unfamiliar to a number of students. The reporter was unfamiliar at time, but as walked into the rehabilitation center, saw the smiles of disabled people and their supporters; which made us feel very comfortable about the place.

The Seoul National Welfare Center For persons with Disabilities (SNWCD) is located about twenty minutes from Sung- Book station, in a secluded area. In 1998, with motivation of subjectivity establishment and local society cooperation incitement, the SNWCD was built. The SNWCD offers various welfare services to the disabled, for their health, employment and rehabilitation supports. SNWCD is divided into a variety of centers: Health care center, consultation center, volunteer center, and local welfare center.

After interviewing Jo Yoon-kyung, who is here in SNWCD as the rehabilitation supporter, the reporter impressed about the meaning of rehabilitation. Today in the world, the word rehabilitation occupation is used as independent volunteer. The reason is that rehabilitation places a disability people as a passive being. Here in the center, they used the word independent volunteer for the disability people's personal positions.

Jo Yoon-kyung had dreamed to work out in the rehabilitation field since she was young, and to accomplish her dream, she majored in rehabilitation department. With knowledge of physical therapy in college, she worked at a different welfare center, but a major crucial moment faced her. She felt embarrassed thinking how she can evaluate on their skills because she was just little better than them. "I felt very embarrassed how I evaluated each of them, and I'm just little normal then they are. I stop to work at the place and went for a long vacation to think about my self." After travelling, Jo Yoon-kyung made a new heart to work as a rehabilitation supporter and now she works here as the leader of independent volunteer of rehabilitation team.

In independent volunteer of rehabilitation team, they not only find jobs for the disabled,

Finding own possibility of the disabled



Ms. Jo is talking about her job "rehabilitation supporter."

Yun Ji-hun / The Argus

but also cure them psychologically and give job trainings. The team's biggest duty is to find the disables potential energy and help them to use that energy. About 40~50% of body disability people work out in the society after the rehabilitation but only 20~30% of mental disability people work out in the society. People with mental disability are harder to find job then people with body disability.

After the law of disability employment passed, many companies hire disabled people, but it is still not so to each of them to work out in the society. For disability people, their employment term is not long like normal people's. Shortly it is only about 3 months and long period of time. It is about 2~3 years max. Since the government has retrenched the disability employment subsidy drastically, it even got harder for disability people to be employed.

It is about 100 people that come to visit the rehabilitation center. In here, they consider the disabilities personal principle to be the most important. SNWCD is not a place where they consider disability people not as passive being, but give them a chance to learn how to live in the society. Many come to the center after graduating high school, but some come in the age of thirty. People over 30 not only fall in

the knowledge of rehabilitation, but also have hard time founding a job. Watching them, Jo Yoon-kyung shared her heart of pain. "Last year, a thirty years old man came with his father. Since he was young, he suffered with mental disability and his dad kept him in house for his safety. When I see people like this, my heart breaks."

In the rehabilitation center, they help them to found its own personal possibility rather then training them technically. Most of the mental disability people have an IQ of 70, which is considered to be the boundary for normal person. Usually 3rd degree of disability people's IQ is about 60~70 and they know how to control their emotions, so they know that they are different from others and that they are disabled. In cases like this, many may be disappointed at them and neglect themselves from the society. "To them, we should help them to have the mind of 'I can do something well too' rather than 'What can I do like this'."

Most of our countries' welfare centers are centered for children with disabilities. Jo Yoon-kyung considered such situation as the biggest problem. Children disability center uses less money than regular disability centers. SNWCD puts adult disability into consideration rather then children disability.

As a leader of volunteer team, Jo Yoon-kyung reminds her team mates to have a business mind. "I believe that a mind of business men is important. Not how much we pay to support them, but what can we do to make them full filled."

Jo Yoon-kyung said that the person that is standing in the center for the change of society is disability person her self. "First, one should have pride for itself and have reliance and with the support from us the result should show faster. I believe that the mass media's influence is a big part too. I believe that the media should indicate people that disability people is not different from normal people."

As the reporter asked Jo Yoon-kyung about her future goal, she said she is thinking about the "Closed School Project." Her final goal is to create a place where disability people and their family can rest. "I think that the most important thing is for everyone to enjoy in a natural atmosphere. Scheduled rehabilitation programs are important too, but the result doubles if they laugh and enjoy."

In SNWCD, university students can join the volunteer team. To give education for the disabilities, it needs great teachers in Physical Education, Computer (IT), and more, but most of times they have to negotiate. Jo Yoon-kyung left a message to university students that she wishes them to join the volunteer team. "I believe that love is the only hope for the disability people. If someone has the fear of disability welfare, do not think it as a good deed but think as that your coming to enjoy the time with them."

Jo Yoon-kyung said that most important thing for the people that have disability mentally and physically is love. Her last word was very impressive. "I do not like when someone says you are doing a nice job for others. It is not a hard job to help in the rehabilitation center. Anyone can do it and the can go up to anyone."

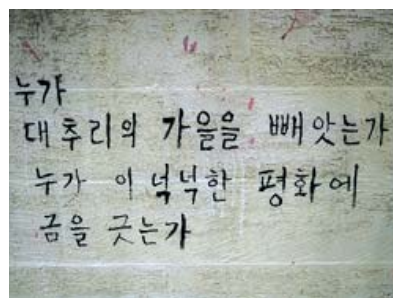
socio@hufs.ac.kr

Special Reportage

Government bulldozes residents' lives for the U.S. military base expansion

After-story of the eviction order enforced by the Defense Ministry on Daechuri

By Yeo Hee-soo
Editorial Consultant



September 13, it was a critical and painful time for many activists and residents who were in Daechuri. Under the cover of police, bulldozers and other heavy equipment marched and rolled toward the houses of Daechuri. The Ministry of National Defense had planned the compulsory eviction of the residence of 90 houses. However, no more than 50 houses had been vacated. The activists and some residents tied themselves with ropes to the roof tops of their houses so that they could halt eviction and prevent the demolition of the properties.

The day before September 13, over 15,000 riot police had been deployed to Daechuri to enforce the demolition order. Among residents, activists, and other civic groups, growing tension was swelling over. As they

expected, the order was executed legally in the morning and much more powerfully overwhelming than all the protests and claims of the Daechuri people.

Entering the police checkpoint

After the enforcement, when the situation calmed down while protestor's fury continued to simmer, there were only a few policemen guarding the entrance of Daechuri. Controversially, the police authorities had not announced or warned Daechuri residents of their inspections. These inspections were reminiscent of the style of military dictatorship era. Critical activists and civic groups claimed that profiling by the authorities is only reasonable when it is targeted at a suspicious people. If the profiling by the police officers is reasonable, then all the people entering Daechuri would be suspects.

Despite concerns about possibilities that access could be denied or even possible arrest, four reporters of The Argus were getting closer to the police line that blocked the entrance of Daechuri. After showing press cards, it was quite easy to get in, except for a 10 minute delay due to reporters status of being only student reporters.

About a 5 minute drive from the police checkpoint, a huge spot was in sight. It was a base of the U.S. Air Force encircled by long range barbed-wire. Soon there was a familiar town which can be seen anywhere in Korea, except the pictures drawn on the walls.

Tearful voice of ruined town

It was just the moment of starting in-depth coverage in a small parking lot, when an old woman came up and asked to eat some baked potato. Though being a stranger in Daechuri, she treated the reporters like her cousins. It was as if three reporters had suddenly become three children eating baked potato in a small warehouse.

The old woman, deep furrows lined in her forehead with a near smile, refused the taking of any pictures of her and also wanted to remain anonymous. However, she testified about the bad impressions of journalists who had visited Daechuri. Once there had been a clash between the residents and riot police, the scene of people of Daechuri throwing dirt was telecasted by Korea Broadcasting Systems while the violent actions of riot policemen suppressing them were not.

In front of the woman's house, there was a huge stack of concrete with rashly bended iron bars and wires. She said that it was used to be Daechu elementary school which was demolished last May 4. It was constructed by the residents who had supplied their own rice as a payment of construction, which was to be discontinued in 2000. The policy of government to integrate or reduce the numbers of schools in towns resulted in the end of education, but could not cease the passion and effort to educate children of Daechuri.

University students came to Daechuri,



Pictures in clockwise order,
1. 40 improvised buildings were pulverized.
2. Daechu elementary school became a huge waste of concrete, iron beams.
3. House of activists remains only several bricks.
4. Force of nature comes up in spite of ruined land.

teaching instruments for folk music, holding candlelight vigils and leading other festivals. However, on May 4, the students were all arrested and the Daechu elementary school was terminated. It was also the day when the Ministry of National Defense decided to fence off the farmland with 29 kilometers of barbed wire.

"I heard a tearful voice," said the old woman. She was frustrated during the first month after the demolition which led her to psychological shock. She could not even go out in front of her house.

She also showed the 40 houses which were torn down on September 13. Actually, the houses were not designed to be a place of residence, but used as means of getting profit from the compensation

which the government had promised for when the people of

Daechuri would agree to leave.

"Families who constructed such improvised buildings which had cost about 20 million won, left Daechuri and were compensated at least 100 million won for each house from the government," she said.

At the sight of collapsed houses, there were broken lumbers which were almost new. The same panels, insulating materials and other leftovers were seemingly used by all the different houses.

Just beside to the ruins, there was a small building. It used to be a factory which disabled people had worked in for manufacturing. However, there were only 2 persons there now and the building is used as a watchtower operated by a closed-circuit television.

"In the night, when I went near to the camera, I could hear a click-clack sound which was the security camera taking pictures of me." As the old woman said, not being demolished like other buildings, it was a now a watchtower keeping an eye on village people.

"I do not know who is the government and who is the Ministry of Defense, but what I firmly believe is that I can not leave my town. I have lived here for 43 years since just after my marriage. The cost here is 148,000 won for each *pyeong* (pyeong is a land measure used in Korea). Just a few meters far across the road, it is worth over million won. How is it possible for such old people living here to go out and learn how to survive in cities?"

Claims from the entangled town

It was a rainy day. Water dropped from the ash-colored, somewhat gloomy sky. Despite



the forecaster prediction, the typhoon named "Sansan," seemed to have no influence. It was rain which Daechuri folk were grateful for, moisturizing their scratched minds and scratched land.

Coming out from the street of 40 destroyed houses, across the small hall of villagers, there was a site where people gather and have meetings or hold rallies. There was a wooden board declaring that it was called the "Hill of peace," and on the top of the hill, there stood a huge wooden statue named "Jikimi," which meant the protector of Daechuri.

On the top of the "Hill of peace," a magnificent site of agricultural land was spreading on the horizon which was going to be a base of the U.S. force. In the middle of the fertilized land, military troops were guarding in several guard posts and within the perimeter was a militarily secured zone, there were policemen placed for security. In front of them, a single huge scarecrow stood as if it was a master of the land.

yeobeceo@hufs.ac.kr

Outside



In Seoul plaza, in front of the City Hall, September 24, 4th Pyeongtaek Peace March launched at 3 p.m.. This event was held under the joint sponsorship of 4th Peace March committee and Pan-South Korea Solution Committee against the U.S. base expansion in Pyeongtaek (KCPT). They explained that this event is for "Renegotiation of expanding Pyeongtaek U.S. Army Property, and the opposition of the Korea-U.S. FTA, as well

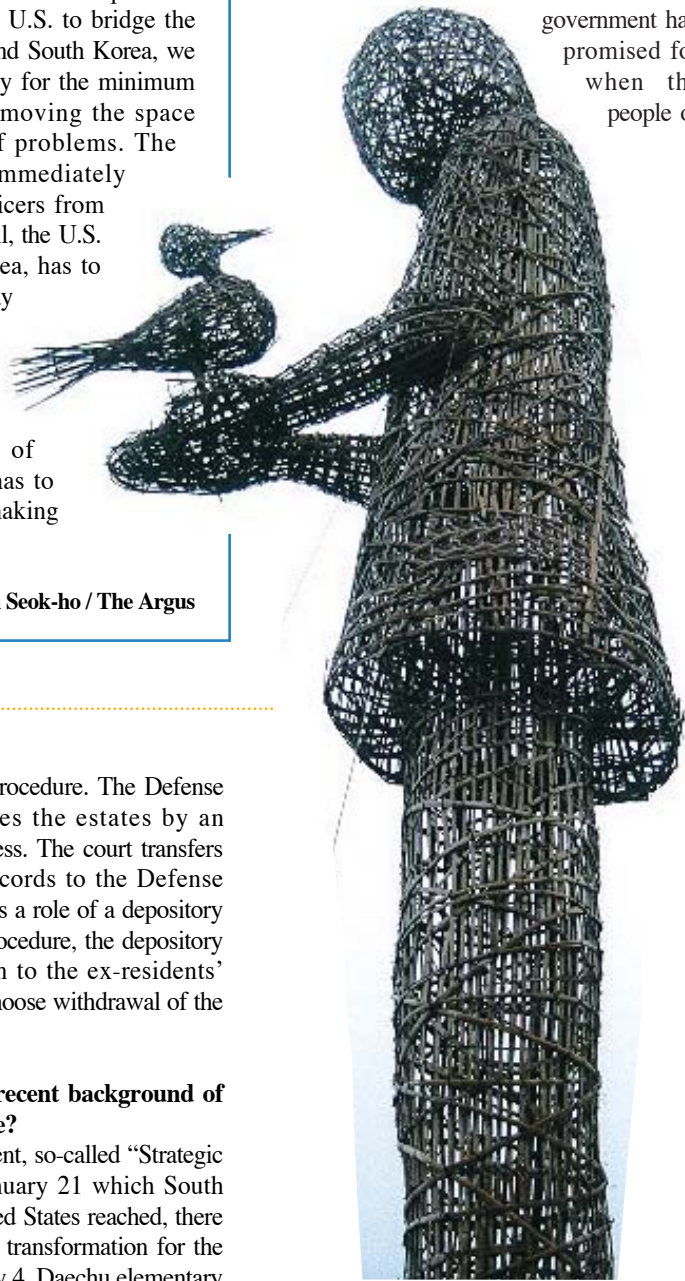
as the release of Kim Ji-tae, the chairperson of the residents' representative."

Many people gathered to join the event. First, the event was performed by teenagers who elaborated on the parody of "Jeonwon Ilgi." The plot was about the recent incident in Daechuri and Doduri where residents of which were expelled by the forceful government. Following that, there was a gigantic parade marched by several people camouflaged in a model looking like the recent movie, "The Host," preceded by the Korean traditional percussion quartet's group. Especially, the parade had an embedded message, urging U.S. to stop their move. Moreover, Jun In-kwon, a rock singer of Korea, came to have a hand in this event. The climax of this memorial day was cutting wire entanglements. Many Daechuri residents marched along the space between the broken wire entanglements.

Bong Mun-su, a member of Korean agriculture cooperation federation labor

union cited, "The Korean Peninsula is insecure area in that, it doesn't guarantee its peoples' right to live." He also said, "For the sake of the peace of the Korean Peninsula, not to mention the perilous relationship with the U.S. to bridge the gap between North and South Korea, we need a basic necessity for the minimum security of life. Removing the space facility has a lot of problems. The government must immediately withdraw public officers from Pyeongtaek. Above all, the U.S. armed forces in Korea, has to leave Korea right away so that North and South Korea could reiterate the peaceful agreement. Also, the opinion of Daechuri residents has to be reflected when making the decisions."

By Nam Seok-ho / The Argus



Inside



Haemill, which means serene sky after a rain, speaks out about Daechuri.

By Yeo Hee-soo
Editorial Consultant

History of Daechuri

Originally, Daechuri was not in the place where it is known to be these days. It was the place where "K-6 Camp Humphrey," the U.S. Air Force base was located. At the time of Japanese colonization, there was a plan to make an air field for the imperial military forces. The plan was resisted by the villagers and finally canceled.

However, during the Korean War, the air force facilities were built by expelling the people from the place where Daechuri originally stood. There were no compensations for people during the Japanese occupation because there was no

government and also for people in the Korean War because it was a special situation. Thus, the people who we call Daechuri villagers are those who were expelled from the original site.

In the past time, Daechuri actually had a foreshore which was converted into agricultural land. There was no heavy machinery or equipment to fill up the foreshore. As a result, Daechuri people used their hand tools like shovels and spades.

Now, for 370,000 people of Pyeongtaek; this farming land, over 2,000 acres, provides citizens 6 months worth of rice surplus.

Reporter: How was this site designated for the U.S. military base?

On September 4, 2004, there was a public hearing which only attracted a few rich people at the University of Pyeongtaek.

Protesting to the authorities of the Defense Ministry, all villagers were taken to the police. Since this day, Daechuri people have continuously held candlelight vigils for 747 days.

The government said they would discuss only matters of residents' relocation and compensation levels. They say that communication was attempted 150 times, but the residents refused. However, the Defense Ministry did not have a dialogue which the residents really wanted and 4 years have passed.

Problems with the estates which the residents have are that, the government can not force purchase or sell them in principal. In this case, the Defense Ministry goes to formalities to make owners of the estates

accept the selling procedure. The Defense Ministry purchases the estates by an administrative process. The court transfers the registration records to the Defense Ministry and it plays a role of a depository office. After this procedure, the depository money hangs upon to the ex-residents' decision who can choose withdrawal of the money or not.

R: What is the recent background of villagers' resistance?

After the agreement, so-called "Strategic flexibility," on January 21 which South Korea and the United States reached, there was a consensus of transformation for the U.S. troops. On May 4, Daechu elementary school, the symbol of Daechuri peoples' resistance was pulverized by bulldozers and also 29 kilometers of barbed-wire were installed by helicopters and fenced around the whole town by military troops.

Recently, almost all entrance is forbidden toward Daechuri and the police administration is continuing their inspection to check passers-by. They check even the ID cards of residents who come back from their work.

Besides, in the wire fences, the town is designated as a military preservation zone despite the fact that there are no military facilities to be protected.

R: What is the fundamental reason the Defense Ministry is continuing their procedures in spite of massive resistance?

After the dialogue with the Defense Ministry was paused, Mr. Kim Ji-tae, the representative of Daechuri residents went to the police administration to propose

further contacts only to be incarcerated.

Besides, 12 residents have died since February last year. The statistic exceeded the rate of natural death, social activists demand an in-depth survey. The Association of Physicians for Humanism went here and had a survey of the residents. According to the results, villagers here were under constant stress, especially mental anxiety.

Especially, since the demolition order of September 13, it is seemed that the Defense Ministry are implementing a strategy of intimidating residents by riot policemen and civil servant workers.

This is an indirect type of attempting murder. Compulsory demolitions, enforcements do the worst for destroying the family, the community of Daechuri. Actually, there were many families which were broken because of matters with compensation.

R: What is your future plan in Daechuri?

The problem of Daechuri, it has come to an end especially in legal avenues. After the expansion, Daechuri will be removed from the map. There is no more life for the old people after compulsory eviction. How could those people live in cities? Does anybody dare to imagine their unbearable sorrow?

Hence, in this time, we should demonstrate to the U.S. that their requests will not be always realized. Though the U.S. military bases success to expand in Daechuri, Doduri, Paensungri, we will change our movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. bases. It would be tough and perhaps reckless, but we will not be defeated.

yeobeceo@hufs.ac.kr



What on earth makes women immigrant?

Reality of international marriage in the field and external factors

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

According to the report "Presentation on World Population" compiled by United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), a number of women immigrants reached 95 million for the year of 2005. When it comes to Korean society, the population of women immigrants increased by 10 times in comparison with those of former in the 90s. A rate of international marriage grew rapidly from 3.7% in 2000 to 13.6% in 2005, with thirteen international couples married among one hundred newly-married couples. Just the increase in the number of international marriage is not a big deal, but it is a matter of importance if international marriage is conducted as human trafficking by bargaining women for money. At present, there are many reports, documents and articles that publicize the damages of immigrant women going abroad through international marriage. However, there are few reports so far that are pointing

to external factors related to why they desperately chose immigration. What on earth makes them to immigrate? And what was happening in their home nation when they decided to immigrate?

What was happening in their home nation? - Plenty of women ready for international marriages and brokers of organizations of those women and corrupt officials

"It had been organized so systematically," said Kim Sung Mi-kyung, the vice-president of Incheon Woman's Hotline. She described the process of international marriage in an interview with The Argus. According to her announcement, in the nations where immigrant women come from, middle marriage brokers lead about 10 women who hope for an international wedlock and the women waited to be selected by a man from another country, who will be her broom in the future. In addition, the top broker controls about 10 of those middle management. Simply put, under the top broker, about 100 women are ready to immigrate through international marriage. More surprisingly, because the woman has made a lot of debts for board and lodging while she waits to be chosen, whoever selects her, no matter the man is old or even disabled, she has to marry the selecting man. "Sure, this international marriage agency is illegal. But corrupt politicians overlook an offense at for the bribes! Under this sending and dispatching countries, problems of international marriage get worse," said Kim Sung.

What on earth makes them to immigrate?

- Globalization toward neo-liberalism and serious poverty in society of sending and dispatch countries

Globalization toward neo-liberalism makes a big gap between the rich and the

poor. Under this global capitalistic system, women's poverty is accelerated. In immigrant women's countries, fewer women have fixed jobs and they find it easier to survive away from home. Over and above, because poor women's labor is not plural(not used in variety of sections) contrary to men's labor and usually women don't have source exactly, women's body is prone to be characterized as a target of sexual exploitation. To women who don't have any capital or technical know-how, their own sexuality is their one and only asset. International marriage by legitimate means of immigrant seems to be the chance to free them from extreme poverty. Shortage of jobs and the spreading of extreme poverty in sending and dispatching countries make more women desperately seek a way to survive. And the way is international marriage and immigration.

- The illusion of Third World women is an expectation of an improved quality of life

According to a poll, by Sungnam Woman's Hotline to the answer for the question of why immigrant women choose international marriage, 27 percent of total respondents said it is a craving for a better life. Responds decided to immigrate because one can live an economically abundant life, was said by 17 percent of women. It clearly shows that not all immigrant women decide international marriage just because of poverty. Some women have a stable job and are not as poor as to take an overseas husband on purpose. Among them, there are some who are teachers, lawyers or graduates. Those women decide on international marriage to promote their quality of life owing to the thought that in their country, she can not accomplish her desire and that they can't survive in their stern and painful realities of life; violence of man, male-oriented society, and the organization of society which suppress women etc. When it comes to Third-World women; international marriages maybe liberation to escape their

wretched life.

- Typically a society with a patriarchal system has commercialized the female sex

In sending and dispatching countries, patriarchal systems are prevalent. This system makes people regard woman as a servant of man and asserts that women has a responsibility to work and do anything for their husband and family. Under this considering, most people think women have to work even if it is an overseas job for the sake of the family because men keep family's livelihood remaining with their families. Besides, people cannot recognize but pass over the serious problems of immigrant women due to the attitude of taking women's sacrifice for granted. Thus, People who know their own country's women are in serious situation do nothing to solve that miserable reality of international immigrant women. "In addition, that system even instigates commercialization of female sexuality. In Vietnam, broadcasters transmit programs to inform parents of the way to make their daughter to become sexier. These circumstances of society aggravate the commercialization of female sexuality and make international marriage to human trafficking, through trade in female sexuality for money," said Kim Sung.

Joint responsibility and diplomatic efforts

"The international community needs to formulate a method to deal with the increasing number of victims of illegal international marriage and infringements upon immigrant women. Our group, Incheon Woman's Hotline, visited many sending and dispatching countries to examine on the actual condition of international marriage in the field. We met those nation's NGO(non-governmental organization) to tie solidarity with them, since the problem's of international marriage is not a problem of one section, one country or one woman, but a joint responsibility to be settled by all nations' effort. Thanks to the solidarity, we



created an 'East Asian Woman's Unit' with East Asian NGO for women. It is a first step but we expect that this union will help to solve the serious illegal international problems and publicize immigrant woman's misery to their own countries' public." Kim Sung emphasizes and insists that governments are not to force to dump their problems of illegal international marriage on NGOs, including many bodies for women. Also, she stresses the needs of diplomatic endeavors of the government. "For instance, it is needed to dispose human resources for women at each country's embassy and through diplomatic negotiation with sending and dispatching countries, countermove must be settled for reducing the damage by intermediate agency of international marriage even if it become a part of

diplomatic dispute."

International marriage is generating issues which are not as well recognized so far. In economic or military ranking of a nation, marriage between a man occupying the upper rank and a woman in a rank inferior to man aggravates global stratification and power structure. In other words, a national power relation is directly proportional to sexual power relation. Great gap of economic wealth and unequal relationship between woman and man are not only deepening stratification, but also getting back on people the society of the patriarchal system.

daybrakhh@hufs.ac.kr



Virgin Voyage

What brings him to go to India?

By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

It is not easy for college students to change their own major. "I changed my major two times and I never don't regret it." Baek Sung-wook (H-04) said nonchalantly in the interview with The Argus. We were very surprised not only at his extensive career but also at the adventurous spirit that he has. Though he is a college student, he has extraordinary experiences. One of them that we found out is his trade business with India.

"Since I entered the college, I worried about what career would be suitable for me. I thought that I had some linguistic talents as well as interests in business administration. So I came up with a conclusion that I should become a specialist in the field of international trade. Because I felt great trade potentials in India, I applied for the department of Indian at HANKUK University of Foreign Studies (HUFs)." It was the second time to change his major. After entering the department of India, Baek decided to trip to India just with a backpack. He thought that "I want to learn the real lifestyle, culture, and the language they speak in India."

When his first summer vacation at HUFs came, he went over to India. He stayed in inhabitants' houses rather than tourist motels during his journey. Staying with Indian inhabitants, he did lots of volunteer work and met many people. In the interview with us, He recalled some episodes. One of them was a story about a beggar that he met in Varanasi. "A beggar came to me and asked some money. So I said 'alright, but please wait until I get some money from the hotel,' but the beggar didn't wait and asked some money again and again. He told me that we don't know our destiny. He added that it is possible that I may face with an accident or get lost and nobody knows what will happen. The episode with the beggar made me think the present more important."

After the trip to India, Baek thought that it may be beneficial if he can sell some Indian



Baek(right) took a photograph wearing Indian traditional clothes with a friend who met in India.

artifacts. So when the winter vacation came, he became a peddler with his associates and sold his Indian ware that he bought from India. However, different from what he expected, he came up with small profits. No matter how little the profit was, he was confident that he could run a business by himself. His next plan was to sell Korean goods to India. He decided to sell computers to India. First, he purchased 100 computers from the electronic goods market in Yongsan and then, distributed a brochure to Indians which presented information about the goods he was about to sell. After he repeated some trial and error, he and his associates were able to make great profits, they sold 200 to 300 computers to Indian local schools! He said "I wasn't afraid of being failed or losing things. Rather, changing my major three times, I came to know that everyone can learn something from all situations even with the negative events where they may go wrong."

He described that his travel and trade in India were satisfactory experiences. The community gave him chances to meet many people and get his eyes wide opened. He also has learned about how meaningful it is to do something by oneself. He added a few words in conclusion "We need to broaden our scope. I hope HUFsians will have various valuable experiences. Free yourself from self-stagnation!"

daybreakhh@hufs.ac.kr



Korean heritages await to be returned to their home

Official shift any attempt to get back booties and people are indifferent to plunder

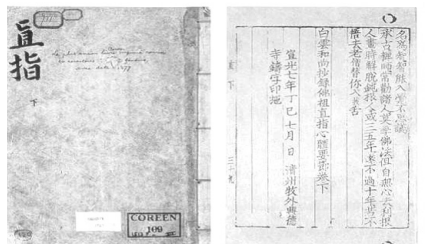
By Mun Hyeon-gyeong
Reporter of International Section

This article was extracted from the campus newspaper of the University of Sydney "UniNews." This article says that researchers from the Sydney University and other academic institutions studied the cultural artifacts of Papua New Guinea, the country that became independent from the trusteeship of Australia in 1975.

As the history shows, the large part of relics in occupied countries were plundered by the ruling countries. Moreover, the countries taking booties usually did not return them. On the contrary, they argue "we are just exhibiting the historical remains to let people in the world know more about the history. In addition, we are trying to preserve other countries' heritages because those countries have a lack of capability to preserve their own legacies." The well-known museums such as British museum in England, the Louvre museum in France, the Metropolitan museum in U.S., and the Tokyo national museum in Japan possess many relics. Although their large parts of collections are regarded as looted goods, they do not apologize about their plundering. Therefore, it is needless to argue returning



Mong You Do Won Do, the Korean picture that walk peaches field in dream drawn by Ahn-gyeon, was plundered by Japan.



Chikji Shimche Yojol, now in France, is the oldest Korean metal type existing in world.

them back. On the contrary to these circumstances, some archeologists and historians including Sydney University's researchers acknowledged that trades between Europe and Papua New Guinea was conducted through unequal relationships and argued that trade was an cultural theft. Of course, it was not an apology or an attempt for returning them. Nevertheless, their theory and argument imply at least an acknowledgement of their loot. Their research arguments were very appealing to many countries.

In Korea, a lot of plundered relics were not yet returned as well. Valuable heritages over seven hundred thousand pieces are stolen and exhibited in other countries. For example, France took Korean cultural heritages including Chikji Shimche Yojol (the oldest Korean metal type existing in the world) and Wang-Oh-Cheonchukguk-Jeon (the book about traveling India written by the Buddhist priest Hey-cho in times of Shilla). Furthermore, in Japan, numerous Korean booties such as Mong You Do Won Do (the Korean drawing showing a person walking in the field of peach in a dream, created by Ahn-gyeon), a gold crown of Gaya, and Buddhists' paintings of Goryeo are exhibited with other booties. Considering the given circumstances, the research from Sydney University and the acknowledgement of their mischief in the past could lead to a change of their stubborn behavior. Anyhow, the most essential thing is the government's endeavor to get those artifacts back and citizen's interest in lost heritages. However, what about Korean government's current regulations on artifact protections and returns? Although a plenty of Korean valuable cultural heritages are not returned, the government does not come up with the ways to restore those relics. "Times," a weekly news magazine in the U.S. mentioned that Korean government has not set the policy despite of numerous Japanese plunders. Thus, Times magazine advised that for the sake of relic returns, Korean government needs to recognize that public negotiation and individual efforts must be carried out side by side in addition to the government policy. While Korean significant heritages are waiting to return to Korea, do Korea government and citizens passively wait?

daybreakhh@hufs.ac.kr



UniNews

Tracing the trading trails of New Guinea relics

In 1860 and 1875, the sea captain, Arthur Onslow went on a journey on a ship twice from Sydney to explore the Torres Trait, the Barrier Reef, and the New Guinea coast.

During his voyage, he acquired some bark clothes colored with orange and black. Later, those clothes were donated to the Macleay Museum of Sidney University.

It is revealed that the cloth was a cultural artifact in the region of Papua New Guinea (PNG) called Rigo and was made by the people who had never seen Europeans until Onslow appeared in front. Now, the question is how did he get the clothes? Had the cloth itself made its way to the Central Province or by the trade?

The question whether this commodity was traded officially or contributed by the New Guineans was a critical issue among the researchers of the university and the Australian museum, supported by the ARC Linkage grant. Dr. Jude Philp, a senior curator of the Macleay Museum, and other researchers received \$103,950 research fund over the past three years to support their research on the history of social relations between Papua New Guineans and outsiders. They were studying the international business conducted from 1840 to 1977 in the central province of Papua New Guinea, especially focusing on the types of products Papua New Guineans exported to Europeans and the trade among the diverse language groups in this region. Dr. Philp said: "Since 1980s, there has been an enormous research focusing on the moments of first contact of Europeans and other

countries' citizens and how Europeans collected the local products individually. For a long time, the goods were acquired as a form of cultural theft through unequal relationships between sellers and buyers."

As opposed to this theory, the research team at University of Sidney is investigating the complexity of trade relationships and negotiations involved with such acquisitions.

"The central province had active trading paths among many different groups, such as the grand Hiri sea trading voyages. We would like to emphasize the dependency of the Europeans. Europeans needed translators and helpers to navigate the unknown parts of the world and develop intertribal contacts," added Dr. Philp.

"Is it useful for people to have a catalogue listing where the artifacts are located? Do they feel it is important to know why the relics were taken away? We will refine our research framework based partly on the interests of Papua New Guineas," remarked Dr. Philp.

The researchers also will study biases in the European collections by examining artifacts collected from the villages, acquired by auction houses, or bought from museums, said Dr. Philp.

Arthur Onslow's bark clothes would have passed through many hands, so Onslow may not have had to travel far to acquire it. "He may have bought it from the Tongan missionary or even from a trader in Sydney," admitted Dr. Philp.

By Kate Rossmannith /
UniNews of Sydney University

Recent ideology, where to go?

Meaning of ideology changed as being political terms

By Nam-Seok Ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Nowadays, ideology means a belief system that holds strong power controlling human behavior. Naturally, the origin of ideology started from Destutt de Tracy, a philosopher of France. After the French Revolution, Tracy tried to overcome the wild anarchism of Maximilien Robespierre in social disorder. He redefined the concept of ideology; it is the science of ideas free from bias. Based on observation, one should be able to build the foundation of education, ethics, and political order.

Tracy's science of ideas

Tracy structurally analyzed an idea and human sense and described concretely how they are formed and united. He also had studied a new science to examine what the result is. Tracy thought that a human being doesn't know the truth; rather they can realize only a formed idea through human sense. And if these sense and ideas are structurally analyzed, it would firmly form a foothold of all scientific knowledge. Based on the theory, Tracy defined ideology that is a science of ideas. Because of relating all scientific knowledge to the combination of idea, ideology can be called as a science. Above all, an initial concern of Tracy is to analyze man's various capacities about emotion, thought, memory, judgment, will, and action. In other words, he regarded his study as zoology. He attempted to dissect the ideas, as if a biologist dissects bugs. He approached to ideology in the thorough frame of naturalism. Tracy's ideology chases the idea which is deeply concerned in the side of material through human sense. However, the science of ideas emphasizes that action is the interaction process between human and physical environment. For example, mankind rely on senses which are gained from the exterior object. On the other hand, these senses which are incorrectly arranged from human mind, lead people to a wrong conclusion. By observing the transition of sense to idea, people can understand that there is a failed pattern existing. He insisted that since then, people will keep away from the error.

Historical background of the reason that ideology has a negative meaning.

The phenomenon of ideology under the historical process is criticized as implied



Today, the contradiction of ideology is revealed in society.

negative meanings such as fake, bias, and prejudice, a symbol of religion, superstition, and a false ceremony. The first runner was Napoleon, the emperor of France. He estimated the ideas of Tracy to be dangerous for his autocracy-ambition. As a result, Napoleon indicated the fiction of ideology and rebuked it as an abstract dogma which is far from political entity. That is, the pupils of Tracy are condemned because they are known as an ideologue group intriguing a new system.

The second runner was the enlightenment ideologists. For example, superstition captivates human mind through uncontrollable power intercepting rational discussion. Then, the superstition is pessimistic in that it is an obstacle blocking scientific knowledge. This opinion raises a question about the social function of religion in the light of science. Since then, it also shows criticism about religion in relation to the problem of ideology. And here, enlightenment of ideologists attributed the cause of ideological bias and fiction idea to religion because the religion and church adhered closely with the old structure. Most people had recognized them as a mechanism that justifies a political rule.

The third runner was the actual proof ideologist. These ideologists regard ideology as prejudice to obstruct rationality to reach the truth and as a fiction idea to be expelled from the area of scientific knowledge. That is, they regarded ideology as an irrational thing captured by imagination. And they insisted that ideology is a phenomenon

misleading the understanding of a mankind about reality.

Transmutation of concept of ideology

Karl Marx, the philosopher of Germany, grasped ideology as an idea restraining mankind. Later days, the concept of ideology of Marx has developed into the general concept under the change of social structure and history. He recognized that the class who govern the material influence of the society will dominate intellectual influence. That is, he regarded that ideology is an idea system expressing the interest of the ruling class as a manufactured form. Ideology expresses the interest of the ruling classes in the meaning of reflecting ambition, because the ruling class wants to keep and guarantee their status in the special historic era. On the other hand, Marx believed that ideology is something to operate in the situation where revolution consciousness is weakened. That is, Marx analyzed that ideology makes individuals to move toward the past rather than the future and it conceals class relations and helps keep the ruling class's structure.

Character of modern times ideology

The first characteristic is aggressive revolutionary thoughts. It assaults the preexisting politics system. It emphasizes revolutionary change and objects to maintenance of the status quo. The second characteristic is democratic because it spreads out by the people's name. However, it is also a campaign of minority authority elites. The third characteristic is behaviorism

because it agitates the general public to trigger campaign and it makes organization form according to embodying one's political creed.

Ideology and the actual society

Later days, ideology enters on a new phase; it is different from the firstly enormous aim of Tracy in relation to policy. For the first time, Tracy meant that ideology is the science of ideas to hold up social regulations and offer the cause of scientific knowledge through systematic explanation about ideas' birth, combination, and communication. But it becomes a one-sided political term. Then, meaning and content of concept itself start to degenerate. After all, it turns into the scornful object, according to the meaning of ideology is changed from the strict science including affirmation, gradually to abstract and fictive ideas. After ending a sharp opposition of ideology between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during the cold war, the end of ideology era arrives. However, as ever ideology coexists with the human society, ideology has been nearly understood as a meaning of moral contempt usually. In the political field, ideology is nearly known as an insulting remark. That is, it is used when politicians belonging to other party condemn mutual ideology. For example, a person makes a decision, based on not the actual condition but the life concern of his group including himself. The person also distorts to lead another person's decision toward the favorable side. Nowadays, these problems come frequently in our country. Nobody has concerns to deliver and understand proper situation in the conflict of pro and anti-North Korean, pro and anti-American, conservatism and progressivism. They just repeat their opinion. Ideology which excludes the external opinion can separate people from the groups. The solution is getting out of a partially focused ideology spectrum and heading for opened attitudes that enables communications mutually. Kang Tae-kyu, the professor of Hufs who is in charge of "Modern Ideology" class, said, "The party have to avoid extreme ideology. Conservation cannot be its avatar itself because conservation can support the progress or reform by the existing state of things. For example, recently, there is the emergence of the reform for the conservative force."

zorro@hufs.ac.kr

Digest & Focus

Alert on ecology raised

By Lee Hyae-myung

Editorial Consultant

Digest

On September 23, the 30th HIMUN General Assembly took place at Conference Centre of COEX. The tile for this year was "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Responsibility of International Society" co-hosted by Hufs International Model United Nations (HIMUN) and the Ministry of Environment. 13 participants from 13 countries such as Republic of South Africa, South Korea, Germany, Russian Federation, U.S.A, Saudi Arabia, Argentina Republic, United Kingdom, India, Japan, China, Canada, and Tuvalu, shared diverse opinions on the issue.

At the beginning of the convention, each presenter spoke of their nation's position concerning the climate change. Diverse opinions were exchanged, but all participants made it clear that the issue is an urgent matter which needs every country's global cooperation in the world. After the presentations and brief idea exchanges, full scaled discussions took place to adjust each assertion on three agenda items. The agenda items were "Countermeasure System to Climate Change after 2012", "Adaptation Fund," and "Technology Transfer Regarding Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation." The discussion was made strictly following the procedures of the actual United Nations. The participants argued and tried to represent and protect the belonging nation's standpoints and profits. This ultimately brought out two global voices from developed countries and developing countries. Developed countries such as the United States maintained strong opinions on eco-friendly technological development and hoped for equal responsibility about the issue, whereas developing countries such as India and China insisted that the countries were incapable of putting the environment in front of industrial development which could threaten the actual living. Also, participants argued on getting more support and help from the international society.

Focus

As many newspapers, magazines, and other media report, "El Nino" phenomenon is expected to strike the globe this winter. "El Nino" is a well-known term for the abnormal atmospheric phenomena that describes the water temperature increase at the equator area of East Pacific Ocean. For this year, it is reported that the sea temperature has risen in the range of 0.5°C to 1.0°C as compared to the one from the last year, since May. Such phenomenon brings atmospheric disasters. For example, in the South Hemisphere, contagious diseases like Malaria occur due to the higher temperature and in the Northern Hemisphere, a cold wave and heavy snowfall occurs frequently. In 1998, Korea also experienced catastrophic snowfalls that brought out 751 victims and the uncountable amount of economic loss.

Although these environmental changes may seem unrealistic, it is true that the world is facing it at the very moment. Tuvalu, the country that strongly appealed their worries about the issue at HIMUN this year, is actually one of the countries that are directly facing the threat of climate change due to global warming. Two of eight islands that constitute the country disappeared into the sea. The only safest area of the country is a hill at the capital Funafuti, which is only 5 meters above the sea. The country has agreed on migrating 75 people every year to New Zealand since 2002.

Natural disaster is one of the most fearful phenomenon for human beings, because human are helplessly powerless in front of the superiority of nature. However, one will have to rethink and realize that some of these disasters are caused by human beings themselves. The solution might lie in the hands of mankind.

zorro@hufs.ac.kr



Ann / The Argus



Shadow of suicide which do not break away

By Nam Seok-ho

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

According to Korea National Statistical Office, Korea presented the top suicide rate among countries in OECD for three years in a row. The suicide rate has doubled in ten years. Especially, 33 people committed suicide in a day in the last year. Emile Durkheim, a scholar who studied the phenomenon of suicide for a long time, argued that everything can be the cause of suicide. He analyzed causes of suicide including religion, marriage, family, divorce, society crisis, economic crisis, murder, and psychology. However, rather than personal demographical or psychological factors, he found that suicide can be explained more by the structure of society and function. The phenomenon of suicide is not explained by individual characteristics. He insisted that the suicide rate should be analyzed by social elements connecting with the phenomenon of suicide.

The first type is selfish suicide. The suicide occurs when individuals do not sufficiently belong to the society. He also said that the more individual segregates from the society, the more suicide rate increases.

The second type is altruistic suicide. The type of suicide occurs when the individual life is reinforced to be sacrificed for the sake of an ideal purpose such as religion and politic. Mainly, the personal life is rigidly governed by social custom. Thus, suicide can be observed altruistic. Durkheim mentioned that altruistic suicide can be found, especially in the distinctive social group such as an army in the modern society.

The third shape is anomic suicide. For example, when the society regulates personal desire, and if the regulation disappears, the personal desire is definitely enlarged. Then, the conclusion is anomic suicide. That is, Durkheim said this phenomenon can be

observed, when the regulation of society is attenuated about an individual. On the other hand, it occurs when the values or the social standards are in a confused condition. For example, this is found from people experiencing anomie, like a person who suddenly gets divorced after a long marriage.

Paik Sang-chang, head of the Korea Social Pathology Institute, said, "The reason why the suicide rate of Korea increases is based on aftereffect followed by the sudden social change. In 1960s of the postwar days of modernization, the suicide rate was considerably low. However, the suicide rate increased through democratization movement in 1960-1970." He also remarked, "The environment makes the Republic of Korea the top of OECD, 2005." He added, "A person, who morbidly has a strong sense of conscience tends to commit suicide. For example, a student who fails at the national academic aptitude test accuse oneself frequently. This action, related with self-destruction is getting worse. Later, it leads to suicide. Moreover, because of receiving stress about not being capable of carrying out their life as they wish, many people have chosen suicide as a part of escapism."

Ph.D. Paik advised for finding a solution, "In psycho-analytics, the strength of ego prevents people from suicide. Therefore, the family should educate the children. Especially, a family is important to do a role of parent and education institute for socialization training. Above all, if the members of society fails to achieve what they want, although their sense of frustration increases- people have to ponder themselves and find their own merits. And then, people must expand their dream."

zorro@hufs.ac.kr

Expanding range of historical topics



Kim Sang-soo

British-American Area Studies,
Department of English

The writing of history has undergone a significant transformation in the recent years. New historical methods, sources, and topics have changed not only ordinary people's understanding of history, but the way the profession examines itself. From a discipline mainly concerned with affairs of state, it has moved to one where the common man and woman are probed for their recollections of how they lived their everyday lives. Historians now touch on everything from the sacred to the mundane. This article will briefly describe this metamorphosis of the subject.

History has a history. The earliest historians whose individual works have survived, such as Herodotus and Thucydides, focused on military history. During the Middle Ages, historians faithfully recorded events and, as monks, often focused on the concerns of the church. Bede's "Ecclesiastical History of

the English People" (731) is a good example of this. A new way of looking at the past was fostered by the Renaissance. Although still concerned mostly with politics and kings, the analysis in this period shifted more and more to the question of historical causation.

The 18th century Enlightenment equipped history with the values of skepticism and empiricism and the need for a more rigorous analysis of change over time. For example, Edward Gibbon's "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" (1776-88) provided an analytical framework that strove to explain the evolution of the human condition. If history had primarily been a form of literature up to this time, the modern discipline of history was characterized by an emphasis on precision. Ranke contended that history must be written "as it actually happened." Influenced by him, historians since the late 19th century became used to shifting through archives and employing a scientific approach.

Historical works inevitably mediated the politics and culture of their time. In the 19th century, a period characterized by the spread of nationalism, historians increasingly found a role in making sense of the nation and providing it with a past. In Britain, for instance, the need to account for the growth of liberty and progress gave rise to the Whig interpretation of history. By the beginning of the 20th century most modern states were firmly established and the desire to bolster them by creating cozy historical narratives about the nation no longer seemed quite so necessary. Instead, in keeping with the widespread critique of modern society, historians began to look beyond the ideologies of state-building to ask if they had considered all the reasons for historical change.

In the first few decades of the 20th century the tradition of empirical and narrative history steadfastly held its ground. Since World War II, however, historians have increasingly engaged with theory as a way to enrich their explanations of the past. The discipline of history began to take hints from other scholarly disciplines, which helped broaden its subjects. The most influential branch of history emerged in this period: social history, which generated an approach known as history from below. The common men and women had been examined before, but now their struggles moved centre stage, as in the work of Alf Leutke on the history of every life. The history of society at first focused on the lives of workers, but soon every aspect of society came under its purview. From the study of Brazilian slavery to the English middle-classes. From a focus on class, it has more recently embraced questions of race and gender to broaden readers' understanding of a range of cultures.

The Cinderella discipline of the profession has been cultural history, an area that was originally part of intellectual history. Cultural history seeks to explain the ways in which different cultures work and evolve. This is a rather broad definition, so it can encompass historians of religion, gender, leisure, entrepreneurship, or just about any subject as long as it explores the way cultural practices developed. For instance, Natalie Zemon Davies' study of the imposter Martin Guerre revealed the problems of religion, gender, and power in early modern France.

What is clear is that although historians have increasingly employed theories from a broad range of disciplines they have also clung to the use of evidence in their exploration of the past. While the types of

empirical evidence to be used and the range of theories to be consulted have expanded in the recent years, there has been at the same time a constant debate about how sources should be interpreted. Influenced by postmodernism, which refers to a cluster of ideas that reject the possibility that a text is a transparent piece of evidence which historians can employ to elucidate the past, more and more historians began to argue that we can never really recover the facts about an event; all that is available to us are a series of discourses from the past. Hayden White, who characterized historical analysis as "metahistory," is probably the most important figure in this trend.

As the new millennium begins where does the writing of history stand? History is clearly far from dead. The expansion of topics of interest confirms this, but so does the continuing interest of the general public in interpretations of the past. Historians persist in stressing that people in the past experienced material realities from day to day, and they valorize rigorous attempts to uncover the past and to try to understand it. They also struggle to write for the general reader. Thus historical writing remains dynamic at the start of the third millennium.

Where the official standing for culture?

Many people are indifferent to some affiliated organization of MCT

By Kwon Eun-jung
Reporter of Culture Section

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) of South Korea, which is a state administration organization, was established at 1948. It works for cultural such as the field of art, cultural industry, media, sports, religion, and so on. The MCT has various departments; Culture policy, Art, Culture industry, Culture media, Tourism, and Athletics.

There are nine organizations; which are belonging to the MCT such as the National Academy of Arts (NAA), Korean National University of Arts (KNUA), Culture Heritage Administration (CHA) and so on. Furthermore, there are 27 affiliated organizations which manage overall cultural categories such as tourism, media, gaming and so on. However, people are so indifferent to such organizations.

“What does the Korean Federation of Film Archives (KOFA) do?” Many people ask such a question to staff of KOFA recently. The reason is a rumor of intervention of Cheongwadae (the Korean Executive) a to recruit new principal of KOFA. It shows that many people are excessively attached in political problems or social issues and economic situation rather than cultural essence. Moreover, people's indifference causes some problems of such organizations. Here are some examples.



Korean Federation
of Film Archives

The KOFA collects data of film images and other things related with film. They also restore damaged films. The number of films collected by the KOFA is almost 3,600 pieces so far in 2006, however there are more than 250 films being restored. While the KOFA gets about 10 billion won in a year, the expected budget is 15 billion won. Compared to North Korea where funding is more than 30 billion won in a year, the

Republic of Korea's is insufficient. The scale of the organization is a problem as well. Including the principal, there are 29 staff members. “In the case of the U.S., there are more than 20 staff members in a department of film cutting. The Korean government needs to reconsider the importance of culture.” The Planning Team manager Shon Ki-soo said.

The KOFA also serves some programs such as subtitle services for foreigners, on-line theaters and classical film theaters. But there are few people who know about the theaters for classical film therefore seldom visit.

To deal with such problems, both the government and people need to change their attitudes. The Korean status in cinema is gradually enlarging around the world. People need to realize the importance of such cultural things and participate actively. In order to lead people to realize such things, the government's public support is needed.



Korean Literature
Translation Institute

The Korean Literature Translation Institute (KLTI) is for publishing translated foreign Korean literature. After the Translation Publication Division selects some literature to be translated, the Education Division recruits a translator. They educate the translators through some programs such as seminars or training. The department of International Affairs and Public Relations gives publicity abroad. All this process is adjusted by the Management Planning Division.

Generally, about 70 pieces of literature are translated in a year. During the third quarter of the year, 17 literatures including “Virtuous Women,” “The Land” and others were chosen to be translated into seven languages. Compared to more than 300 issues of English literature which are translated to Korean, it shows the Korean literature work as an inactive one to the world.

Then, what makes the Korean literature works so slow in progress? Foreign translations are mostly translated by a Korean native translator. Then, the Korean literature ought to be translated by foreigner who speaks Korean as their mother tongue. However, most literature is translated by native Koreans. Low recognition of Korea and Korean culture abroad could be the first reason. There are not enough curriculums about Korea, especially Korean literature, in foreign country universities.

Then what would KLTI do to solve these problems? The KLTI need to award benefits of works with prizes at least. Some smaller languages such as Turkish, Arabic and so on need more support. To promote Korea abroad, some programs such as Korean Literature Festival & Conference in Vietnam which was held last year to let foreigners know about Korea need to be held. And direct contact of writers and readers is needed. So last year the KLTI published a book “writers' interview,” which essays and introduces some writers written by Korean and English.

Finally, as the manager of the department International Affairs and Public Relations Yun Bu-han says, “It is not only for a foreigner, but also Koreans who study English,” the Korean translations ought to be used for education in Korea.



Korean Arts & Cultures
Education Service

The Korean Arts & Cultures Education Service (ARTE) serves education to schools, private organizations and so on. 2,446 schools and 140 areas have been supported. The objects of such service are not only students and citizens but also those who are neglected such as the disabled and foreign workers. “Our intentions are for the long term and fundamental effect by cultural education. In order to make the programs to work well, a local self-government and people's participation are needed,” the Planning and Public Relations Division

manager Park Nam-jin said.

But not all the programs have worked very well. For example, “While some students are very good at and like the settled programs, others are not.” Lee Jun-ung, a teacher of Hawjeong middle school in Gwangju ; A cartoon programs are in operation this school, said. So, the ARTE need to make the programs diverse for an organization for many kinds of people.

And to lead such participation, the physical support of government and companies and human resources are needed. So the ARTE is promoting a program “Culture and art education camp with Everland” which is sponsored by SamSung.

The ideal way of such organization

The common problem such organizations point out is budget that the Korean government offer. Although it was increased 16% this year, the MCT just gets only 1.06% of the total Korean budget. It is hard to expect vigorous cultural activity.

Culture is a very important thing which makes an image of the nation. For example, an image between we could get from Finland and from France or German is different. As culture develops, the international competitiveness of a nation gains strength.

As a matter of course the budget is important, but the recognition of people and the commercial is important as well. Therefore government and enterprise need to recognize the importance of culture, and try to contrive countermeasures.

ane1213@hufs.ac.kr

OVERVIEW

Independent film, why it calls for attention

By Cha Hyun-Jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

An Independent Film, a KBS program, was forced to discontinue. This program was the only TV program which broadcasted independent films. Even though it was televised 1 a.m., in the morning, it attracted many people. The program started on May 4, 2001 with the title “A short film festival,” and it presented 450 films in total from both inside and outside of the country. A large audience has been waiting eagerly for the program to be rebroadcasted after its discontinuance.

It is not about one program being stopped. But it means that such kinds of film will not be broadcasted any more on the public TV program. Moreover, it will bring about damage of cultural diversity which can be chosen by people. In fact, Independent Film broadcasted “The real man” on September, 29. “The real man” is a story about a man who does not want to go to the army. Korean men are obliged to be in the army for two years. The main actor tries to have his fingers cut, behave like a transsexual, look like he has a mental disease and even tries to damage his own kidney. This movie expresses the feeling of men who have to go the army in a very witty way. The issue of army service is an important topic in Korean society.

Jin Seung-hyun, director of “The real man,” said that he wanted to express their feelings through parody and black comedy. As a result, the protagonist who is threatened by a shylock decides to go to army. He cries out to the army surgeon; “I really want to go the army!” This shout gives the audience not only the literal meaning but also fun through parody. This is the huge fascination of Independent Film. Thus cultural variety is possible only when directors express their own thoughts not just unconsciously imitating Hollywood.

Here is another reason why Independent movies need to be maintained. In case of KBS, as it is a public broadcasting station it should broadcast for public welfare not for its own profit. It has a significant meaning in the discontinuance of Independent Film. It actually takes opportunities of watching various image media away from people.

It's very different compared with foreign broadcasting stations; there is no program in Korea which broadcasts independent films except Independent Film. Broadcasting stations such as “Channel 4” in England, “ARTE” in Germany, and “CANAL+” in France support independent films and short films. They also support short film festivals and organize independent films as regular programs. They emphasize the contribution to a diverse film culture as well.

Independent Film gives amateur directors a chance to demonstrate their works. Generally, students who try to make movies or would-be directors begin from making a short film. It is a very important thing for amateur directors that these short films are showed to and appreciated by the public. The public broadcasting is a path which enables directors and audiences to communicate each other. However, if they did not have such chances, blockbusters like “King and The Crown,” “The Host” would not have existed.

Independent Film provided viewers to experience diverse cultural contents. It was a space for new directors, in which they could stretch their works. It came an era when more than ten million go to the Korean movies with the interest from audiences and scale of films rise together. Audiences do not always want huge and spectacular movies.

bellina_cha@hufs.ac.kr



Culture Trip



Song Dan-ah / The Argus

Lotus, water and purity

By Song Dan-ah
Reporter of Culture Section

October is the best month to take a walk with a family, friends, and sweethearts. There are also places where we can get refreshed with autumn breeze. If you are tired of going to the cafe and theater from day to day, this place would be worthwhile to visit. Let's go to the beautiful world of the Semiwon.

The Semiwon is located at Yangpyeong in GyeongGi-Do, which is 40 minutes away from Seoul. With a total of 19,000 square meters, this place is surrounded by the “Doomoolmurly” riverside, which is the intersection between the North and the South of Han River. The lovely scenery appears along the way to the sports park.

Comfortable shoes are prepared at the entrance for ladies who wear shoes with high-heels. The “World Water Lily Gallery” is located right next to the entrance. The gallery is full of vinyl houses and beautiful flowers all years long. Fifty water lilies and sixty water plants also are grown in this place. If you come out of “World Water Lily Gallery,” you can get down and look around the whole scene of the Semiwon. All roads in the Semiwon are paved with washboards. It means anybody who visits, walks along the Han River, and sees beautiful scenery here can let his or her mind be washed and cleaned out. The Semiwon has aromatic white lotus flowers that spread out sweet smell. So, you can see the lotus itself as well as smell the fragrance of white lotus.

The Semiwon is famous for the facilities

that remind us of traditional or classic culture. One of the remains that the Semiwon saved overtime is a little pond used for “YooSangGokSu.” It represents the traditional Korean way of drinking and resting. It includes an activity of floating glasses on the lake. Besides YooSangGokSu, there is a pole made of stones used for measuring the depth of Cheonggye River. Punggidae is available for observing heavy winds.

There are almost eighty light lamps around the lotus farm. Korean traditional poems written by Chong Chi-yong, Pak Tu-jin, and Lee Yuk-sa who were well-known poets are carved on the surface of the lamps. On every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of each week, those lamps with poems are turned on. While taking a walk along the promenade, you can find speakers in stone towers. Calm and romantic traditional music flows out from the speakers and makes our mind peaceful. The music helps poem reading more enjoyable. You also will be able to enjoy beautiful flowers from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Moreover, you will love the beautiful sunset on Han River, which becomes even more fascinating with the reflections of lamplights on the surface of the river. This place has sanitary facilities for cleaning Han River. It is also fun to watch the clean up activity. A small gallery for the artwork exhibit that incorporates with the nature and culture in the area is opened.

dana26@hufs.ac.kr

Rendezvous

Shaping warm heart out of clay

By Song Dan-ah
Reporter of Culture Section

Nowadays, Korean animation has gradually become more sensational and lascivious just like that of Japan. However, there is a person who makes pure animation. Kwon Oh-sung, an animation director, goes against the influence of Japanese animation. He uses clay to make animation characters. It gives a strong impression and fun to the audience. Clay animation contains a spirit of craftsman. Would you enter the world of clay animations?

Reporter: What is clay animation? And how is clay animation being manufactured?

Kwon Oh-sung: In order to make each scene of clay animation, the director moves the dall scene by scene. Therefore, this kind of animation requires expertise and creativity. Also, much of the work is done in an old-fashioned way, by hand. The manufacturing process of clay animation usually includes pre-production, production, and post production. The pre-production is the preparation step that gets things ready for the actual process of making animation. The second step, production, brings to animation shooting. The final step, post production, is about editing, including adding music and various kinds of compositions that enrich animation.

R: It is known as an experimental field and very hard thing. Why did you choose this genre?

Kwon: I wanted to do something unique that other people have not found in early times. There are a lot of 3D animations produced from the U.S., Japan, etc. However, these countries do not produce still animation. Clay animation has its own attractiveness which are differ from 3D animation and it is very rare. So, I thought that there would be an opportunity if I did something that other people have not tried before in the animation field. There are intensive competitions in 2D or 3D animation film markets and also, several similar works are already presented in our



Song Dan-ah / The Argus

Clay animation director Kwon Oh-sung is smiling

country. Moreover, Korean people have Hollywood-standardized perspectives on the animation field. Thus, it is very difficult to survive and succeed with traditional animations in the animation market.

R: What do you think of the attraction of clay animation?

Kwon: Nearly all characters in clay animation are made one by one artist. Clay animation has true artisan spirit that is delicate and elaborate. First of all, the most charming part of clay animation is that it is an actual existence. This makes clay animation very attractive. Plus, there is warmth in clay animation, which 2D or 3D animation does not have.

R: How do you think about your work “Doggy Poo” which received several awards and became famous?

Kwon: The original story of this animation is from a kids book. It seemed to be attractive if it would be reconstituted into clay animation. Classical scenes of Korean evoke nostalgia and affection. And “Doggy Poo” contained meaningful messages and instructions as well.

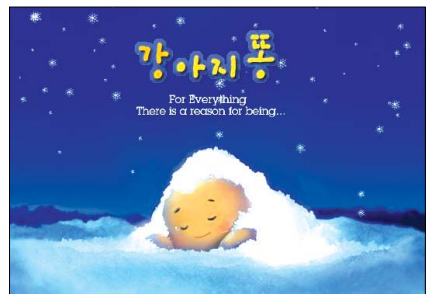
R: You made “Animal Farm” at Jeonju International Film Festival. Were there any difficulties to come up with a heavy theme, the human right?

Kwon: Human rights and equality might

be a very difficult topic to be used not only in animation but also other genres. However, “Animal Farm” unraveled the story of a fable, so reviewers on the board might feel comfortable with it. I thought “Animal Farm” should not be made in complicated ways because the topic itself, the human right, was very heavy. For that reason, I produced animation about a victim of bullying, a disabled person, and a minority in sexual matters using animal characters. “Animal Farm” is a story about a goat that lives with other sheep in ranch. The goat approaches to the sheep, but the sheep expel the goat. The goat wants to join the group, but the sheep kicked out the goat. The goat found one sheep's hair that was dropped on the floor and made and wore a dress with sheep hair. Although the goat tried to belong to the sheep community and make friends by wearing the sheep hair dress, it did not work. After the sheep found out that the goat pretended, the goat was forced to be out of the flock of the sheep. On late, other animals enter to farm becomes finished as variety coexistence.

R: What is “Lucky Seoul” that you're developing for the production now?

Kwon: I began to write scenarios since I decided to make a film. I used to write scenarios in the synopsis form several times, but I was not still sure about it.



One day, I thought “Let's just write it crazily, let my dream about writing one scenario come true.”

I collected lots of data and wrote scenarios in off-campus for two months. “Lucky Seoul” is produced as a lengthy clay animation. No one in Asia has tried this method before. I decided to write a story that I am more familiar with as well as that can recall old memories. I finally produced “Lucky Seoul” with the memory about my young age life and experience with imagination. The background of this story is from the mid-1970s. In the story, a brother and a sister who are living in a country, drop by Seoul and undergo unexpected happening. Now it is on preparation. It will be presented in 2008. Before the first presentation of “Lucky Seoul,” I'm planning to have an exhibit of the miniature dolls that are used for the animation production.

R: Finally, do you have anything you want to tell HUFSan?

Kwon: The most important thing for students is to know what they want to. Problems in the current education system in Korea are that students choose and enter universities without much consideration. It is very important for students to find and justify their own identity. Think about “why I should study, who I am, and what I want to pursue” Then, decide what I want to do in the future. It is the best time to think about yourself and identify your future goal. Do not just study without future directions. Think about what you really want to do. Ask yourself constantly. If you can identify yourself and withdraw the answers faster and clearer, it would bring greater happiness to your life.

dana26@hufs.ac.kr