



Unified Hearts Celebrate Great Festival

It was a great celebration of unity. The mass of people came together and jointly created an atmosphere of great anticipation in this era of reunification. Under the main slogan of "Attainment of the Joint Declaration between the South and North & Self-reliance and great unity of pan-Korean people," the 2000 Reunification Grand Festival was held at Hanyang University for three days until the Liberation Day, August 15.

All through the period of festival, Hanyang University was filled with enthusiasm, in hopeful anticipation of reunification. More than 30 thousands students, laborers, and citizens participated in the grand festival and ardently exclaimed "One Korea!" with all their might. It was a consolidated festival, connecting people to people, group to group, and generation to

generation.

Begin with the people's rally at Myungdong, the festival proceeded with the most diverse programs. On the first evening of the festival, August 13, an opening ceremony was held with various kinds of performances on the main stage. It was a time to announce the start of new millennium reunification festival.

Meanwhile, a welcoming ceremony for the Reunification Vanguard, a pilgrimage group taking nationwide campaign for extending the enthusiasm of reunification, was held at the same place.

After the both ceremonies, a Reunification Culture Stage followed. Lots of interesting works from the various participant groups were presented on the stage. Songs, dances and plays expressing the hope of reunification provided great amusement and

left a deep impression on the audience.

At dawn of August 14, there was a Youth Reunification Festival as well as the 10th Commemorating Rally of Pan-People's Youth Alliance in the open theater. In the meantime, the Youth Reunification Forum was held, co-hosted by Hanchongnyon and Pan-People's Alliance of Youth. In that evening, there was a rally held to hear victimized families' testimony. Later, a farewell ceremony was held for the long-term prosecuted victims on the main stage.

On the last day of the festival, August 15, there was a commemoration ceremony on the 55th Liberation Day and a motherland reunification rally. After all events at Hanyang University were finished, the participants marched to the downtown core.

During the festive time when everyone was chanting reunification slogans, there were other various kinds of events including lots of displays, concerts and lectures with the theme of reunification. All of these programs made the festival more active and diverse.

Besides these main events, there were many particular gatherings of university students, laborers, farmers, and females throughout the festival period. This was a chance for everyone to strengthen his or her own congenial ties with each participant group.

One big difference from previous festivals was the fact that there were no strict blockades enclosing the campus and no fierce confrontation with riot police around Hanyang University. It was reflected the epochal changes in the current situation between the South and North and a renewed zeal for the approaching reunification of the motherland. The peaceful grand festival seemed to express the strong will of the pan-Korean people. It laid a solid foundation stone for harmonious reunification.



Koo Sung-cham / The Argus

A group of Pungmulpae is presenting traditional performances in the opening ceremony of the 2000 Reunification Grand Festival.

Student Service Center Offering Support On Starting Line

On the 29th of August, an opening ceremony was finally held in the faculty council. The Student Service Center has been in service from the 10th of July. The center deals with schools affairs and administration services through the total information system for the students' convenience. The Student Service Center deals with most services except those concerning school affairs and administration.

The center mostly deals with issuing certificates of proof for students and graduates, the re-issuing of school cards, the

modification of basic references such as names, addresses, and resident registration numbers. Not only that but through the Internet, information to do with school affairs is provided, including the overdue library book list. For all these services to be carried out, the center is running an independent school organization.

Currently the Student's Service Center on the ground level of the faculty council in Imun campus and opens from 9:00 until 6:00 on weekdays and from 9:00 until 1:00 on Saturday during school hours, and from 9:00

to 3:00 on weekdays and from 9:00 to 1:00 on Saturday during the vacation period.

On Wangsan campus, the center is located on the third floor of the welfare center and opens from 9:30 to 5:30 during school hours and from 9:30 until 1:00 during the vacation. In the centers, computers are provided for student's use.

In the coming month, October, they are starting to issue receipts and notices for school fees. Also, they are planning to offer a system of application for admission by recommendation.

Invisible Result of Repairing Library

During the summer vacation, from June 22 until August 31st, the library at Imun campus was repaired. The purpose of this was to repair outworn equipment in the library, which was built more than twenty years ago.

This reconstruction included the replacement of the heating pipes, rewiring, repair work to the toilets, changing the ceiling and other structural relocation. The heating pipe was replaced because water leaked whenever boiler was on and the voltage increased from 110V to 220V. With the object of solving the problem that students have not used books on the second and third floor due to a structural problem.

The structural relocation was done, with books in the right of the first floor moved to the second and third floor and the reference data room in second floor moved to the first floor. Moreover, an electronic library will be operated experimentally instead of decreasing more than 100 seats of reading room on the fourth floor.

"Because most of this repair was to internal equipment, students will not be able to notice great change except that the surroundings are cleaner and the lighting is brighter than before," said the chief of the section of the management.

However, the noise pollution that has been students' discontent was not solved. "Originally school authorities had proposed equipping a double window but it was given up as a lost cause because the library was very near to the open theater," said the person concerned Student Library Committee (SLC).

Meanwhile, a temporary reading room has operated in Graduate Schools, Audio-visual Education Center, Social Science Building for the students who were not able to the library due to the construction. From June 22th until July 10th, 794 seats were offered in Graduate Schools, Social Science Building, Audio-visual Education Center and from July 11th until August 31th, 914 seats were offered in Graduate School, Audio-visual Education Center.

Chun, Dae-geun (F-94), the president of SLC said, "Our library doesn't have enough books and the condition is inferior. It is the library that students use most frequently, so school authorities should support it in advance."

Being One Hoping Sincere Dream Comes True

Citizen and student's great stage of reunification" was held in the basketball court of HUFU on August 10. It aimed to associate with Imun-dong residents under atmosphere hoping for reunification facing Joint Declaration.

It started after *Oepungyeon* (the union of HUFU pungmulpae) performs *Gil-nol-i* (playing in the street) on Imun-dong. The master of ceremony was Oh Won-geun, the president Oriental division. "The reunification is coming true because of the Joint Declaration. However, there still remains things we should make our best. So, citizens and students must have concern for the Joint Declaration's fulfillment," he said in the beginning of the event.

The first program was local residents' amateur singing contest. Many residents, including merchants around campus participated in the contest. In the next, there are a quiz contest by the president of the union of HUFU organs of expression. And the rhythmic movement club

performed. After Lee Jong-yeol of Dongdaemun branch of the Minju Labor Party had a speech and the students of social science division performed playing rhythmic movement and sing a song, and *Oepungyeon* performed "Reunification Arirang"

When the president of occidental division give a speech about Maehyang-ri, citizens and students in that place heard with a serious look. In the next, there were a ceremony of awarding a prize of the reunification soccer tournament held from August 1 to August 3. Finally, Modern History Study performed rhythmic movement and sang in the song "I cannot say yet."

After all programs finished, *Oepungyeon* held pungmulgut joining with all audiences and performer. A local residents participated this event said, "It was good opportunity that local residents associates with students. I expect such a event will hold more and more."

FLEX to be Strengthened

HUFU and the Maeil Business Newspaper collaborated on 23rd of August in pushing forward the FLEX. The president of HUFU Cho Kyu-chul and the president of the Maeil Business Newspaper Chang Dae-hwan on the day carried out a signing ceremony to celebrate the collaboration in Shilla hotel located in Seoul. In this ceremony, they agreed upon collaboration in the various areas like the enforcement of the FLEX, development and sales of the text, management either on-line or off-line of the educational institution and the exploration of the educational programs.

HUFU the leading university in foreign language education in Korea has been working on the FLEX system beginning from 1995. FLEX is the examination to test the foreign language ability, which has been approved by the government

institutions and the enterprises for its worth. Unlike the other examinations, which test peoples text-like understanding abilities by testing the reading and listening, FLEX test the overall abilities. This distinctive examination is made up of - 60 questions in listening (30 minutes with 300 points) 60 questions in reading (60 minutes with 300 points) 8 questions in writing (40 minutes with 200 points) 6 questions in conversation (20 minutes with 200 points).

FLEX has become part of the schools developmental plan. A person concerned with the FLEX said, just like the success of TEPS collaborated by the Seoul University and the Chosun Newspaper, FLEX has started to become one of the money making project for the HUFU.

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You can command a view of a boundless expanse of water
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Your dreams come true...



The Argus

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Editorial

Consider Lonely People in Festive Mood

“From small beginnings came great things...”

More difference of opinion has divided a nation for more than fifty years. It was no more than a confrontation of ideology, but the conflict was enough to build a solid barrier between Koreans for several decades. One day in the middle of August, however, a microcosmic reunification of Korea took place through the reunions of separated families. 70 million Koreans cried in exaltation and relief as the ideological wall separating north from south came tumbling down.

Our conception of North Korea has changed overnight. Most people expect reunification to be imminent, and people talk openly about the fixed ideas of the other nation, which previously had been considered taboo. Koreans are experiencing how the course of history can be altered in an instant.

“Relation between two Koreas is going well, but ...”

Still, there remain more than seventy thousand people awaiting family reunions, and a chance to catch up after 50 years. In addition, families whose people have been abducted as soldiers and civilians to North Korea have complained of the suffering of not even knowing the fate of their family members. Anyway, the reunions of long-separated families is a symbolic event, showing how both Koreas have overcome their differences, and have embarked on an age of reconciliation and cooperation.

To improve relations between North and South Korea, whole nations should sublimate the national ability to end the partition. National reconciliation and unity are required to promote growth within Korea as a whole. The opinion that inner unity became more important on this occasion is a truism. How long the current situation can maintain itself is uncertain. Obstacles to reconciliation are apparent throughout society. At the same time that families are reuniting, 20,000 laborers, under the banner of Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, have gathered to hold a national laborer meeting. The reason why the laborers have planned a meeting on that day of all days is to protest the government's unreasonable attitude and actions.

That is, the government concentrates on improving external relations by ignoring inner unity, and suppressing laborers by force.

“After the festival...”

When a labor dispute broke out, both labor and management stuck fast to their respective opinions. As for the violent actions of police in the process of putting down the demonstration at Lotte Hotel, the police insist there was no violence, but their violent actions during the suppression was broadcast nationwide. In the end, the workers of Lotte Hotel achieved their demands such as wage increases, security of temp worker's rights, and the drafting of a preventive measure for cases of sexual harassment.

The basic cause of workers' anger is that there is a tremendous gap between the rich and the poor following the financial crisis, and the recent unemployment rate has fallen to around 3%, but the number of temporary workers has increased. The number of patients unable to receive medical care is growing, but still there is no political solution on offer. As a consequence, low-income families are having difficulty making ends meet.

It's natural for big and small problems to arise in a democratic society, but a wise solution depends on the maturity of the society and on political power. The government should endeavor to protect citizens' welfare at all times and alleviate their suffering. It's time to examine our society.

Interview with Lee Jang-hie on SOFA

Burn the Fire on SOFA

Many Koreans still remember the assistance of the United States during the Korean War and in the subsequent period of economic development. They regard the United States as a reliable ally. Yet, many Koreans were infuriated by the insincere attitude the US displayed at several negotiations.

In successive the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) negotiations, the United States has restored to a tactic of agreeing to South Korean proposals in principle and then undermining the essence of the agreed-to principles by later insisting on supplementary provisions. There has been considerable concern among Koreans, generated by a few incidents, toward the unreasonable SOFA agreement, which has spurred an 8th round of negotiation, however, nothing has emerged from the talks that ensures greater human rights for Koreans.

Lee Jang-hie, who first addressed the issue inequality with regard to SOFA in the 1970s, has become something of an expert on SOFA. The Argus met with Lee Jang-hie, the professor of International Law at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, to discuss the latest round of negotiations to determine what the outcome of the next round in Washington might be.

Reporter: What problems are being addressed in negotiations on the revision of SOFA, the first negotiations to be held in four years?

Lee Jang-hie: This 9th round of negotiation was completed without any progress, despite the concern shown by many Koreans. The Korean-US agreement overemphasized the issue of ally alliance in the second clause, which sought to guarantee the suspect's rights. In other words, we cannot expect any drastic change in favor of our independence and human rights due to a lack of commitment by the government of Korea.

What I really want to emphasize is that they did not examine the unfair Korea-US Mutual Defense Treaty, the mother law of SOFA. The treaty is effective for an indefinite period at present. As a result, there is little chance of reforming SOFA. However, Japan and the Philippines have both established a time limit on negotiations of 10 to 25 years or so, allowing them an

opportunity to renegotiate or renew any clause according to the situation at that time.

R: The SOFA agreement between Korea and the US is very unjust when compared with foreign countries such as Japan, Germany and so on. Please explain the nature of the unreasonable clauses in Korea's SOFA agreement?

L: The Korean SOFA Agreement of 1996 was the first similar to have been recognized in the US-Japan Status of Forces Agreement or in a supplementary agreement signed between the United States and Germany. Nonetheless, the Korean SOFA agreement bears no similarity to those agreements.

The exercise of criminal jurisdiction over offenses involving expeditionary troops is to adopt the host country's jurisdictional rights, not the rights of the country, which has dispatched its forces abroad.

R: In late of June 1999, you led civic groups and the National Assembly to demand revision of the unjust SOFA agreement. What can people expect?

L: I think the National Assembly should follow the lead of the Japanese council for the Okinawa prefecture and adopt a supra-partisan resolution calling for sweeping SOFA amendments. Under this mandate, proposing a resolution for revision to SOFA to the NA was surprising but good news. Many effective demonstrations are also expected soon.

R: You have been active in revising SOFA with several civic groups? What do civic groups have to do for the 9th round of negotiations for the revision of SOFA?

L: This 8th round of talks can be held with the consolidated support of all Koreans. It is easy for people to be ignorant of SOFA when the 9th negotiations open in Washington. The continual monitoring of

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Is it acceptable for the United States to disregard the human rights of Korean victims while highly valuing those of American suspects?

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Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

civic groups is necessary in order to gather nationwide attention.

The civic activists are going to deliver letters calling for the revision of SOFA to the White House and the presidential campaign teams of both the Republican and the Democratic parties. They will also stage a demonstration in front of the White House and undertake a speaking tour to publicize crimes committed by US soldiers in South Korea.

R: It is totally unacceptable that the United States has agreed to Japan and Germany's terms, when both countries were defeated in World War II, while ignoring those of South Korea. Why does the United States refuse to allow Korea what it has freely given to Japan and Germany?

L: Though foreign forces should in principle respect the statutory system of their host country, they do not trust the legal system, until a substantial improvement in human rights is achieved in Korea.

This is the reason that the system of law is so different. The Anglo-American legal system in the US respects human rights,

however, Korean law grants power to the police to catch criminals. Yet, the most serious factor is the lack of commitment shown by the government of Korea.

R: One civic group insisted on a total withdrawal, recognizing the enormous cost of maintaining US Forces. What do you think about this opinion?

L: In fact, there is no reason for US forces to remain in Korea after the summit between South Korea and North Korea. However, it is premature to say when the withdrawal of USFK will be in the long term. This point may arouse public resistance.

We must consider the stationing of US forces here not as a one-sided but mutually beneficial relationship between the US and Korea. Finally, this will be connected with an independent unification initiative with no outside interference by other countries like United States, Japan, China, etc.

By Song Hye-min

Associate Editor of News Section

Letter to The Argus

Never Ending Our Reunion

In Seoul and Pyong-yang during the three days, from 15th to 18th of August, there were temporary meeting for families separated by the Korean War. As soon as the news of the reunions of families was announced, the mass media was flooded with a lot of stories of separated families.

Unfortunately, the numbers of participating families were limited. Just 100 people from each side were selected for the temporary reunions. In South Korea, the 100 people were chosen from a computer lottery, out of nearly 77,000 applicants. I thought the event was incomplete because of the rest people who are unlucky to be on the visits.

At any rate, the scenes were touching enough for many Koreans to rivet their eyes on their televised images. And the exchange visits of separated families are very propitious to reunification in my view.

The family reunions symbolize the rapid improvement of inter-Korean relations since President Kim made a historic trip to Pyong-yang from 13th to 15 of June for summit talks with Kim Jong-il. All the papers featured and published an exclusive news about the summit talks. However it is a matter of great importance, in human aspect not in the politic aspect.

The reunions are certainly a reminder of the agony and suffering caused by the territorial division. At the same time, it signified the beginning of a process to heal the scars left by the war and the separation of the nation.

Through this historical reunions, we really felt keenly of all Koreans. Well begun is half done. I hope the reunification will be accomplished by this meetings. And It should be.

Kim Hyo-ryoung

Sophomore of College of English

Kim Ka-jeong

Freshman of College of English

Overview over Lead-contaminated Bluecrab

Recent discovery of imported bluecrabs filled with several pieces of solid lead is truly a shock to the nation. Of course we have seen many other forms of crimes and misdeeds but this time, it has gone too far. It is difficult for us to accept the happening because this case involves food we live on.

Many people say that maliciously manipulating food is the cruelest thing one can do, and they are frustrated to find out that the punishment is yet so small.

The government's inspection through the imported sea food is finding more and more crabs and fishes that are lead-contaminated. And we get to wonder what the government was doing until this finally broke out. After the crabs and fishes had been out on the market.

Government officials always say that they care for the people of the nation but if they can't even guarantee the quality of what we eat, it is doubtful whether they can guarantee anything at all.

Through this break out, many of us should have learnt valuable lessons. First of all, the government should keep their eyes open to protect the civil rights and for the sake of reputation in and out of the country.

Then the food producers and suppliers, for the sake of their conscience, should not go blind after money and remember that people's health rests on them.

Lastly, the consumers should pay more attention to what they eat and be active and powerful enough to protect themselves from any more of malpractices like these.

Position of Noraepae Performance in University

In university society, the present position of *norepae* is no better than the past. So performance of its position has fallen down. As the generations change, the culture of university has changed, and atmosphere has changed, too.

When many people struggle in the social conflicting (from middle of the 80' to beginning of 90'), the people sang *Minjung* songs at the rallies together and gave a round of applause to *norepae*'s performance.

Therefore, performance of *norepae* appealed to the social conflicts and the resistantism. People felt liberation in performance. *Norepae*'s performance reflected dark side of the society and the desire for a new society. Also, the *norepae* made *Minjung* songs in this time to use at the rallies. Because of these several reasons, *norepae*'s performance was highly regarded and popular among students in university.

However, in these days, the number of people who support *Minjung* song has decreased than before. Spectators of *norepae* decreased and *norepae*'s roles decreased in the universities, too. Now, university

students are not the only ones who struggle with social conflicts anymore.

At present, *norepae* can't contribute to the university society like the past. So I think that *norepae* needs a new spirit and different approach. In the past, *Minjung* songs were folk songs, but now *Minjung* songs have various types, for example rock, jazz, etc.

And in my activity club, Sae-mul-geul(*norepae*) accepts rock, so the audience are concerned about our song. But already, university students like pop music over *Minjung* song.

Minjung songs are our songs. It deserves to be sung by many people. *Norepae* has made many efforts for the people, and university students supported it. Now, not only *norepae* but also the people think of and like *Minjung* songs.

Yang Seung-yong

Sophomore of College of English

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus greets a new Copy Reader, Linda Fitzgibbon. The Argus sincerely give thanks to Suh Kyung-hee, the former Copy Reader for her work for The Argus.

The Argus reshuffled its staff positions for the new semester. Newly appointed Head Editor is Kim Jin-young (E-98). Editorial Consultant has been appointed to Kim Yun-jung (LG-98), the former Head Editor of The Argus.

Two Associate Editors have been promoted to the positions of Editors. They are : Jeon Kyu-man (C-99) as Editor of News Section, Koo Sung-chan (L-99) as Editor of National Section. Two reporters have been promoted to the position of Associate Editors. They are : Song Hye-min (M-99) as Associate of News Section, Hong Joo-hee (EE-99) as Associate Editor of Culture Section.

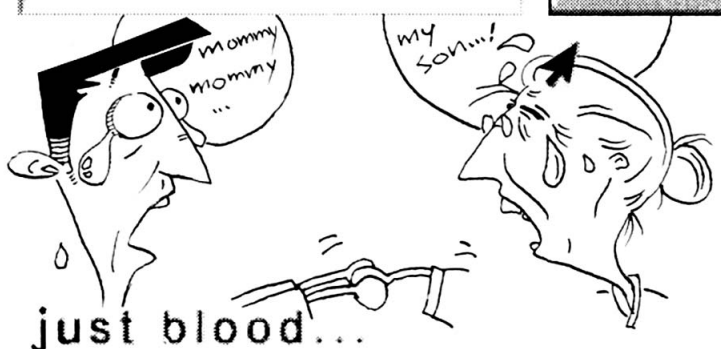
Three Cub-reporters also have been promoted to Reporters. They are : Lee Min-a (F-00) as reporter of National Section, Kim Na-hyun (E-00) as reporter of Theory & Critique Section, Kam Eun-jin (E-00) as reporter of Culture Section.

YAHOO! can not find it.

empas, either.

Separated family

search



just blood...



Jung Su-nam / Cartoonist of The Argus

Providing Lifelong Education At University

I. Open University

A university is a place that devotes itself to student studies. This function, however, is pursued by ordinary academies too. So a university owes a duty unlike ordinary academies. Its duty is to return the blessings it has received from society by providing a social service.

The many studies undertaken at university are related to the social needs of society. By providing services to the community at large, the university will naturally benefit in terms of public relations. Public education will raise the image of the school, while raising the level of education at the same time.

HUFS, however, positively participated in the wave. The activity of school authorities and students is invisible except for the "Open School" of Education College and the free legal information center of the law college. It is necessary to consider the matter from all angles.

II. Center for Continuing Education

At first, examples are provided by national

universities such as Seoul National University and Chonbuk National University. The universities have a "School of Continuing Education," which provides many education courses to the public. Chonbuk National University has 89 classes for the public from economic management to family and life.

Chonnam National University, also, has about 40 classes and a formal course about real estate study. On the one hand, Seoul National University holds many classes called "open annual event" by the major businesses of each college.

Also, these universities provide a credit system through a credit bank's accumulated credit. There are social sciences, foreign languages, culture classes and professional education such as telling children's stories. The acquisition credit system continues to offer degrees.

Private universities offer precisely the same system. Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU) provides such a system to the public. The social education center of SKKU

grants a degree in business economics through the credit bank. These activities serve school authorities for the purpose of creating a "Campus serving society, an open school".

The center for continuing education at Hanyang University also put in force the credit bank and many classes. And the university was concerned about children education and education studies. The "Children House" plays an important role in offering better preschool education.

III. Another Way for HUFS Development

As these examples indicate, many universities are running open education programs so the university can serve society directly. Some colleges of HUFS have an action plan for open education, keeping step with this wave. The Education College holds events called "Open School". Uneducated children in the neighborhood are offered several classes such as, foreign languages.

Korean language and culture education at the school. Also, the Law College offers a Free Legal Information Center through an auxiliary organ. The center not only serves the local community, but also provides practical education. However, the activities have reached a limit in terms of PR and management, because school authorities are indifferent to open education.

But sporadic classes and foreign training are held in the Foreign Language Training & Testing Center and the research cooperation office. 100% commitment to such services does not exist at HUFS. Establishing a fully committed organization is very important to create a campus that serves society. The task is just too great for the students and faculty of one college to provide. The center should be the same as other continuing education centers.

Especially, foreign language education can make such courses special. In fact, the general public has a good perception about

foreign languages at the school. HUFS is rich in education resources. The office, also, should be concerned with providing a "night school". At present, the night schools are suffering from fatigue due to insufficiency in terms of space and volunteers. The facilities are poor. Volunteers avoid teaching due to lack of support.

The office should work to provide better conditions. The night school should offer more classrooms, not to speak of systematic support. At the same time, the benefit of public service credit should be taken by the teacher of the school, so the students participating in the Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity can receive 2 credits as a public service credit.

IV. HUFS in Society

The introduction of continuing education is inevitable if private schools are to continue maintaining their progressive lead. It is important to digest things at HUFS from now on. So the school needs to establish a social education center to continue the educational spirit. This systematic support will be an important plan with respect to providing a "university in society" in addition to P.R. and financial returns.

HUFS is not only a space for registered students, but also a re-educational facility for graduates and the public at large. Especially, HUFS has a duty to provide information and education in foreign languages. No other institution besides HUFS offers international language education on this scale. Before looking to the world, extending the influence of HUFS should begin step by step at our own front door.

By Jeon Kyu-man
Editor of News Section



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

Academic Activity for Reunification

Amid people has more concern about reunification caused by the Joint Declaration, the study of relation of South and North Korea is active in the academic world. In HUFS, a seminar "Half a century of the division, present and future of reunification of the Korean peninsula-peace and reunification, groping for alternative ways" was held in the Aekyung Hole on August 24.

It started from 2 p.m. as an opening speech of Kang Byeong-seok, the president of General student council of graduate school. It progressed being divided into two sections-"the impact of South North Korean Summit Meeting and U.S. Forces in Korea and National Security Law" and "groping progressive alternative ways for peace and reunification of Korean peninsula"

The master of ceremonies of section 1 was Jo Hyeon-yeon, the professor of the Episcopal church University. Section 1 was composed of three presentations and discussion. The first presentation was "The Joint Declaration and the conversion of cognition of the problem about Korean peninsula" and it presented by Jeong Hae-

gu, the professor of social science college of the Episcopal church University.

In the next, Kim Chang-su, a policy section chief of National Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification read a paper on the present meaning of the U. S. Forces in Korea and the amendment of SOFA. As the last presentation of section 1, the critical comprehension about National Security Law was presented by Jo Guk, the professor of Law division of Dongguk University. After that, there was a discussion.

In section 2, Lee Cheol-gi, the professor of the department of international relations of Dongguk University presided. And as a keynote address, Kang Jeong-gu, the professor of the sociology department of Dongguk University gave a speech.

In the following, there was a discussion. Its host organization was General student council of graduate school of HUFS and Korean Politics Study sponsored. this seminar was progressed during about four hours.

Looking Back and Preparing Next Semester

There was a 2000 *Dong-a ri Unions'* (DU) camp during two days, 27-29 in Dae-cheon. Until last year, 16th DU have had a meeting in which only representatives of each *dong-a-ri* participated. However, the meeting was held with not only representatives but also members in this time, all together.

The members and DU were able to have an opportunity to share their thoughts about the activities of each *dong-a-ri* and DU letting them make a suggestion, also become a good chance to promote mutual friendship.

On the purpose of more efficient spending time, they left the school at 11 p.m for Dae-cheon and slept in the running bus. They reached Dae-cheon at 7 in the early morning and began their prepared programs. Report on activities in last semester and plans in next were the main topics of discussion in this camp.

Student-the Poor Solidarity Activity in three days, June 28-30 was an opportunity of realizing destruction of the right to live in Korean society by their discussion. At the same time, they criticized insufficiency in preparing, organizing their programs

emphasizing on publicity campaign.

They talked about the deep emotion that students and all residents on the village enjoyed a village party, many discussions and also performing of *Moonsundae* together. They had a helpful and various experience through Student-Farmer Solidarity Activity.

They also made plans to make a newspaper on their own announcing the programs which are prepared for students and members of *dong-a-ris*. After looking for temporary reporters, this reporters will discuss more in detail.

On October and November, there are always many performances of *Dong-a-ris*, therefore, these will be under *Dong-a-ris'* festival by managing DU. Also, they looked over many ways to promote students' welfare and so on.

They finished the camp enjoying swimming and dabbling in water in the sea after the discussion on activities of DU in next semester. The programs which they planned in this time are expected to realize without problems.

During the summer vacation, a soft, refreshing breeze blew through the HUFS administration system by introducing one-stop service. The service offers more convenience for student customers. One bad tradition, however, still remains at HUFS. That is the self-righteousness of the administration at HUFS.

Last semester, the nominal status of the University Conference was a key example of the school authority's self-righteousness. After the successful struggle of 98 for campus liberty, a meeting was convened among three constituents, namely the school authorities, students, and the faculty. The conference undertook a step-by-step approach to the democratization of the campus, resolving matters such as furnishing welfare facilities for the students, and to discuss plan for HUFS future development.

Although the conference was held to promote a peaceful dialogue channel on campus, the authorities showed a complete disregard to concerns over the hike in tuition fees. The problem isn't going away. The raising of tuition fees was decided on arbitrarily by school authorities, who neglected a mediation plan at the conference.

As a result, students rushed out of classrooms again. Also, the trust between the students and the school was heavily damaged by the administration. We can't help being doubtful toward the value of such a meeting, if it fails to address the concerns of students. The authorities always stressed that students could "demand anything at the conference," but that anything never materialized. The negotiations on the raising of tuition fees came to the same end that the undemocratic administration exemplified by the school authority basically remained the same after the bloodless revolution at HUFS.

Also, the undemocratic activity raised concerns among professors in relation to the appointment of new professors. Professors of the English, Spanish, and

Law departments presented a list of eligible candidates for new appointment. The authorities, however, created new rules for new appointments without consulting with professors. A list advertising new appointments was announced with some obstinacy against the opinion of professors at the meeting. Last June, the professors finally issued an official statement that attacked the haughty attitude of the school authorities.

The problem cannot be solved easily. The authorities are consistent in their reply, and the professors continue to criticize the self-righteousness attitude of the administration. On the HUFS homepage, professor's articles called "Straight Voice" continuously appear on the board.

The unpopularity of the school authority is exacerbated by the establishment of the main building. Although the purpose of establishing the main building is to relieve the problem of campus space, it was rejected by other members of the conference

because of the absence of a security plan concerning the establishment fund. Acquiring 45 billion won in contributions from alumni seems an impossible proposition.

The authorities, however, hold fast to their own views without a concrete plan for solving the fund problem. Of course, a rational dialogue with school authorities can not be achieved with their stubborn and unbending stance.

The persistent attitude of the school remains a hot spot among other member of HUFS in the second semester. As with the 98 HUFS struggle, Students might have to boycott classes to campaign for their rights. If the authorities do not change their attitude, the following slogan will appear: "The school authorities are undemocratic, self-righteous, and stubborn."

By Jeon Kyu-man
Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

Napoleonic Administration

Enhancing Mood of Anti-US Army

On August 12, *Hanchongnyon* held the meeting to close down the fire range and a bombing target at *Maehyang-ri* in Kyonggi Province. Reunification Vanguard as well as 1000 students and about 100 workers and some foreigners were participated in the rally. Over 10,000 police officers surrounded them, some polices committed violence toward the crowd.

During the rally, about 40 students of the vanguard and 5 residents were arrested for trespassing. In fact, some of the vanguard crossed the border of the US Army, and just fixed the national flag of Korea at the fire range on the coast. Unfortunately, 45 people of them were taken to the Korean police in violence.

Finally, the rally was pressed by the an encircling operation as time passed. So, Chun Man-kyu, chairman of Inhabitant Committee for Closing the International Fire Range, said humorously "I know that many polices were walked off to this place. If one of you speak the voice of conscience, I'll give my daughter to the courageous man."

About 50 HUFSan participated in the rally. By the lending a bus, the students entered *Maehyang-ri*. The vice president Kwon Yong-soon said "As young students who are loving the country and nation, this country town will be at the front line to recover nation's sovereignty by kicking the US Army out Korea."

Reporter's Note

Expectation at Special Festival for Reunification

On June 15 an historic meeting of South and North Korea bore fruit, namely the 6.15 Joint declaration. Since then, people's desire for reunification has heated up and the effort for reunification is increasing in every field.

The August 15th commemorative events of this year were also different from other years. This year "Pan People's Rally" which has been held every year since 1989 was not held in the purport respecting and supporting 6.15 Joint Declaration. So, several organizations like *Hanchongnyon* and *Pomminnyon* and so on held "2000 Reunification Grand Festival" at Hanyang University.

It was a festival as identified by its title. Unlike the past, this festival was held in a peaceful mood. At the front gate of Hanyang University, there were not the usual lines of combat policemen but just several traffic policemen without any injured students. Instead, there were many students that shouted their slogans, while getting sunburned and get wet with sweat. They were the "Reunification Vanguard." Students from all over the country where

found everywhere on campus, wearing the same T-shirts. They seemed to have no concern for the steamy heat and fatigue. Rather they were with faces beaming with delight.

As the opening ceremony started, a great number of participants including students, laborers and teachers occupied the large playground. All of them stood up and did rhythmic movements to exciting music. After the opening ceremony, the real "Reunification Culture Stage" began. There were families with babies on the stage and they were joining in the merriment even though it was very hot and humid. This event was not only a students' rally but also a nationwide festival.

Amid the festive mood, people hoped that this exciting mood would lead to the reunification. The reporter expects the day will come when people of a reunified nation, Korea, will hold August 15th commemoration event in Pyongyang.

By Kam Eun-jin
Reporter of Culture Section

Bulletin Board

THE 24th MODEL U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"Establishment of the New Dimensions of Security for Peace and Coexistence of Human Race"

- Date : September 29, 2000, 2:00 p.m
- Place : Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Aekyung Hall 2nd flr.

Schedule of School Affairs

- September 4-5 The term for confirmation and transfer of the application of lectures
- September 28 Quarterline of the second semester

Schedule of Student Activities

- September 25 - October 13 The World Folk Festival of Arts, Science, And Culture
- September 29 The Model United Nations will open the 24th General Assembly

Chants of Reunification Echoing "Korea is One!"

People's Rally

"U S Troops out of Korea Now!" Chants were heard from the mass of 10,000 people gathered in front of Myungdong Cathedral. It was August 13, the first day of the 2000 Reunification Grand Festival.

The prologue of the festival, however, started to roll with the host organization and the participants of this annual event. Reunification Vanguard, one of the several tens of organizations that were there, lead the movement as they have been marching throughout the Southern half of the Korean peninsula for 15 days informing the nation the reasons for demanding the abolition of the National Security Law and the withdrawal of United States Forces in Korea.

Now they have come together with the laborers, members of the youth committee of the Democratic Labor Party, and various student committees from every part of the country filling the road in front of Myungdong Cathedral, insisting, on their rights, mainly consisting of anti-US imperialism.

By 3:30 p.m. more citizens, young and old, filled the streets, some watching and some joining in to shout the slogans of "Free the long prosecuted victims from jail!", "Practice the Joint Declaration between the South and North Korea!", "Reunification must come true!" and "Let's remove US Forces from Korea!"

Speeches were made by the representatives from a couple of groups, and more cheers followed. Lee Chun-jae, the general manager of USFK withdrawal headquarters was up on the platform. "It is our duty to struggle against US troops," he said. "Even Hitler wasn't as cruel as US troops have been to our people." He mentioned the killing of 3500 civilians at Kyungnam cobalt mine, the drowning of 10,000 Pusan citizens and the infamous Nogeun-ri massacre, and also criticized the Korean government for the logic on the need of US troops in Korean

peninsula.

Cho Sung-joon, president of the Federation of General Student Council in Kyunggi Province was up next urging to stop the oppression on Hanchongnyon. He stressed the importance of students and the whole city to come together to uphold the promises stated in the five-point declaration on June 15, that might achieve national reunification by joining forces between North and South Korea, ending the hostility that has worsened their relations for over half a century. More shouts demanding Maehyang-ri bombing squad to close, and US soldiers to eradicate crimes were heard as Chullima, a student singing group began their songs of protest.

"This does not look like a protest at all," said Beata Bogusz, a foreign exchange student from Poland, watching the movement. "It's more like a festival. Everyone is singing in harmony. I don't see why the police are trying to stop them when it is so peaceful. In my country, that would be considered as rather aggressive."

Barry Peterson, a special correspondent from CBS news said, "As an American, I don't quite agree with what the students are saying," he remarked. "But I think that they have all the rights to cry for what they believe in. And the same goes for the police officers blocking the protest."

The committee arranging this year's Reunification Grand Festival had reported protests to be held at Seoul Station square, Yongsan Station, and US forces firing squad, beforehand. But they were treated illegally as large numbers of students may cause traffic jams.

As a result a gathering was held only at Myungdong Cathedral, a sanctuary. Still the police blocked the road when the protesting crowd tried to move on to Hanyang University as planned. Some protesters were injured as they pushed through armed police with shields. But most managed to reach Hanyang University safely to start the main festival.

2000 Reunification Grand Festival



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Joint Rally of Campus Press

On the second day of the 2000 Reunification Grand Festival, each of place in the campus of Hanyang University has been full of a climax of people's eager to realize the peaceful Korean peninsula and the reunion between the two Koreas.

There was a joint reunification rally of campus press. About 500 reporters from nationwide campus presses, gathered at the front gate of Student Hall in Hanyang University, partaking in the 2nd joint rally for the firm resolution to acknowledge the new role of university press's association in Korea as a joint partner. Korean university reporters' associations hit the new obstacle to make a new paradigm, aimed at promoting the development of Korea's campus press.

During this joint rally, each of representative made the remarkable speech. First, Kim Hyo-sup, a chairman of Korea's Association of University Press stated "We, the young reporters must have sharp critical point of the view about the entity of US in Korea. And he also added that reporters had better concentrate on the activity of reunification movement with full preparation of campaign activity and covering issues like this incident."

In next, Kim Min-su, a vice-president of National Association of Campus English Press reiterated "As a matter of the fact, this joint gathering leaves a lot of things to be desired that the procedure of this rally finally comes out with several glitches. Then, it is difficult for all of us here to be fully satisfied with the expectation of each of campus press's association."

Finally, Lee Yon-jae, chairman of Korean Union of Campus Magazine spoke out that this is the most precious moment and nothing has

ever been a good times to make practical solidarity among university reporters, there was a suggestion to compose of a new association of Korean University Press regardless of ideological color and differences of each union's capability to organize the range of activity."

In light of this joint rally, there seems to be a silver lining in the sector of Korean campus press's co-activity. This move actually has been continued in a way of holding a joint rally for strengthening ties with university reporters since the launching ceremony of 8th Hanchongnyun.

Meanwhile, another top-level meeting is in progress to normalize the relationship and solidarity between press associations, given a proposal of Lee Chang-nam who is a chairman of NACEP.

The Korean campus associations reached an agreement to hold a third talks, confirming that it is high time to get together under the name of reforming Korean press for themselves. "It is worthy to take the special policy and new vision for the Korean campus presses among us, personally I have a liking for making a suggestion to all of you that we, Korean University Reporters have to create a new union which is called Korean Federation of Campus Press", Lee mentioned.

Analysis has it that actually negative evaluation and pessimistic outlook about the Korean Union of campus press have been overwhelmingly outnumbered. This is why the real bond and common interest wasn't easily seen and consequently little progress has been made, for the worse, low rate of participation of young students' passion to be a real role of new hope for this society.

Youth Reunification Forum

With the topic of "Attaining the Joint Declaration," a Youth Reunification Forum on the second day of 2000 Reunification Grand Festival was held. It seems to have been a much more heated discussion over the give-and-take opinions about the main theme, reunification.

It was a place where people including students, laborers, and human right activists, came all together with great hope and eagerness for reunification. The forum was jointly hosted by the 8th Korean Federation of General Student Council and the Pan People's Alliance of Youth.

The discussion led by Yoon Ki-jin, vice president of South Korean Pan People's Youth Alliance, paved the way for recognizing the historical evaluation and meaning of the Joint Declaration between the two Koreas. In the meantime, the participants debated about the role of the younger generation in realizing reunification.

This meeting continued to make exchanges with each panel's several

controversial points of view and had a question time for those outside the round table discussion.

Representatives of the Korean Association of General Student Council's alumni said that reunification movements are now beginning a new phase. They also emphasized that activists should make the groundwork and keep up with the current situation.

In the late part of the discussion, there were introductions of honorably elder members who devoted themselves to the democratization of Korea.

At the end of the forum, participants made a promise to arrange the final conclusion of the discussion which lasted for 3 hours. It was not easy to come to a final agreement among some dissidents. Many participants, however, reported that the forum was a good chance to reach wide-scale of understanding. It seemed that participants could share each point of view on reunification.

Testimony Hearing Rally

A victimized family's testimony rally was held in front of the Student Hall of Hanyang University on the second day of 2000 Reunification Grand Festival, August 14. It was a gathering for accusing the US army to the International Court of Criminal and bringing to light the true aspect behind civilian massacres.

Rev. Jung Ki-yeul, chief executive director of Pan Peoples' Committee, stood in line with other foreign participants. As a veteran of Vietnam War, Brian Willson, a head officer of the second International Affairs in Pan Peoples' Special Committee, said "The United States of America has committed invasions towards many countries all around the world, over two hundreds times, since World War II. The United States is also a principal offender in the divided Korean peninsula. And this historical fact has been put to the whole world."

Michel Chossudovsky, an author of "the Trap of Globalization" made a statement that the US military is a threat to Korea as in the national interests of the United States like in the function of International

Monetary Fund.

Mr. Whibby stated "I would like to assist Korean people to accuse and impeach the US army's crimes. And it is a great honor and pleasure for me to be here to make a voice of this movement."

In the meantime, Koo Hyun-ki, head of massacre commitment in Southern Kyongsang Province told that massacres made by US army are brutalities which have been made to believe were committed in the in the right spirit.

Kim Dong-sup, who leads the campaign for eradicating US military's crimes, made a speech that the first footstep to reach the solution of US army crimes in Korea is to revise the unequal SOFA.

In the long run, Rev. Whit Huchison wrapped his speech up by saying that he came to Korea to learn about the situation and to resolve crimes committed by US forces. He also added "After I return to my homeland, I will do my best to let American people know what I have learned in Korea thoroughly."

Farewell Ceremony

There was a leave-taking ceremony for long-term prosecuted victims in the evening of the second day of the festival. This farewell ceremony began with an opening speech by Han Chung-uk who is the executive leader of the Festival.

After the speech, several performances were given by singer Park Jun and Soritarae, a popular Minjung song group. A deep message of "Keep the promise" in Park's song seemed to touch and move the participants' minds. Soritarae also performed heart-moving songs like "A spring in hometown". Performers tried to express their respects to the crowd and some even bowed down to the old people who have endured for an excessively long while.

Meanwhile, as a parting message, Kwon Oh-hun said "My heart is full of deep emotion. I think that the returning of long term prosecuted victims is a reflection of humanitarianism. All of these precious efforts will bear the fruit of reunification."

Woo Yong-gak, one of the longest

prosecuted victims, said that he usually wanted to show his resolute will power for reunification and to make a blueprint of "One Korea" even after he returned to North Korea. He also added, "It is required to organize the firm reunification basis in order to realize reunification in the close upcoming days." With that, Woo expressed his sincere farewell message to the people in South Korea and made a firm appointment to meet again in the reunified motherland.

At the end of the ceremony, Reunification Vanguard, a pilgrimage group a taking nationwide campaign for extending the enthusiasm of reunification, handed down a sack of soil from all over South Korea as a meaningful gift to each victim prisoner.

63 long term prosecution victims will go to the North on September 2. At last, the old victims attained their simple desire which they have usually repeated: "I'm looking forward to seeing spring again in my hometown."

Staff, hidden leading figures



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Shot on Spot



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

The 5th pan-Korean people's rally for closing the Koon-ni international fire range was held on August 11. During the rally, there were fierce confrontations with riot police around *Maehyang-ri*. Students tried to break up the wire-entanglements blocked approach to the range.

The strong demand has attained. At last, US Forces decided to enclose the

Koon-ni firing range which has been constantly threatened the living of inhabitants. If it were not for the struggling efforts of the youth, the decision cannot be made even though it was a partial temporizing measure. All the time, there was a student power in the forefront of the movement for the better motherland, and the better life of Korean people.

Move 2000 KADECO

Potato, Ticket to Reunification

What would you say to the idea that you could help bring the reunification of Korea by farming in the downtown area of Seoul? It sounds absurd. You can, however, put that doubtful frown away, because it is possible.

The National Coalition of NGOs for Inter-Korea Agricultural Development Cooperation (KADECO) is the group behind this special movement. The specific name of this activity is called, "Sending Potato Seeds Up North". The title is already hinting what this campaign is about; KADECO is planning an agricultural project with North Korea.

The majority of North Korean people are still suffering from food shortage. Potatoes are a very suitable crop for cultivation in chilly weather, and also they grow fast to feed the hungry mouths. Therefore, the North's agricultural policy is to increase potato crops.

Comprehending the situation, KADECO a civilian organization decided to support the North to stand on its own feet by subsidizing the supply of superior seeds and farming implements. This "potato project", the North's human power and land, plus the South's technological and financial assistance means more than the unilateral aid given by the South in the past. The project should lead to agricultural cooperating, which is a greater step towards reunification.

Now, what citizens can do specifically is to become members of the "Han River Potato Flower Family". KADECO has started this service initiative last April. With a ten thousand won membership fee, a fixed acre of farm field near by the Han River is given to individuals to cultivate potatoes. As a member of the "potato

family", one has the privilege of being invited to various events, such as concerts, exhibitions, and festivals sponsored by KADECO.

The funds raised by these events will also be sent to North Korea to support the "potato project" along with the superior potato seeds. The first shipment of potato seeds to the North was in October of 1999, and farming implements were sent this March. The second delivery is planned soon. To join the "potato family" or for more information contact KADECO.

Address: Room 1301 in Korean Ecumenical Building, 136-56 Yunchi-Dong, Seoul, Korea

Tel: 02)708-4988

Fax: 02)708-4990

Homepage: <http://www.potato.or.kr>

E-mail: KADECO@chollian.net



KADECO

By Lee Min-a
Reporter of National Section

Hollow college classroom vs. Booming hak-won

Students Turning to Outside Help

The word *hak-won* cannot be left out when discussing education in Korea. *Hak-won*, off-campus class with qualified instructors specialized in the fields of students' needs, have secured its positions as a "must" for students in Korea.

Students, from preschool to highschool seniors can be seen going to *hak-won* after school for extra schooling. The considerable amount of money poured into private education has always been an issue in Korean society. But many believe that such academic extravagance is just a temporary phenomenon to get into the desired university. Once in university, participating in classes outside the school was thought to be no longer necessary because universities promise to provide everything within their system to bring out the potential in every student who enters.

University students, however, are still looking for good *hak-won*. Can that be just a repetition of what they have been accustomed to ever since they were little?

"I go to a *hak-won* to learn to speak English fluently," said Shin Ka-young, a freshman in Korea University. No one criticizes the hard work students put into their desire to learn more. Yet the reasons university students give for taking *hak-won* lessons raise eyebrows of those who heard what the students have to say.

"The lectures aren't just satisfying enough. I pay about 2 million won per semester for substantial learning. And I'm not getting much out of it," Shin explained. "I might as well go to a *hak-won* to learn what I want." Lee Shin-ae, another Korea University student standing next to her added, "When it comes to quality, there is no difference between high school and college. It is strenuous to understand the lectures when they are just thrown to us in the room to hear. Sixty students cannot have the same capability to understand thoroughly. Method of teaching is too abstract, and I need extra help learning my majors."

It is curious that Korea is possibly the only country that accepts as reality that university

students are turning to *hak-won* to keep up with their majors. Moreover, the cost of private classes is something that cannot be disregarded. Classes that are set up especially for university students or adults, can be expensive for those that are not very affluent for they can cost up to an average of 150,000 won a month.

In many ways, students try to find means to do well in school. Nevertheless, it may lead to unnecessary expenses. There may be several reasons why university students decide to learn outside the regular school. The key to this problem is eventually found in the school itself.

Schools are not upholding the pledges that they declared in the beginning of the school year when enticing as many students as possible. The absence of quality academic courses is driving the students out of school. In contrast to the poor conditions of Korean universities, the United States shows a good example of what universities can do for the students. Scripps College is a private women's college in California. There are about 10-20 students in each class, and this makes it possible to give students more personal attention. Programs such as study groups that are run by the school or the students themselves are available almost anywhere on and off campus. "When I need help on my homework, I have no problem finding it, because there are many resources available. And ads for various training are easily found," said Eunice Hahn, a sophomore in Scripps College.

In Korea, Aju University is found trying to carry out effective ways to satisfy the students. First of all, there is a distinctive advisory system. Because the ability to adapt scholastic behavior varies among students, Aju University suggests appropriate classes for every individual before the school year start. Then, there is a tutoring system that started in 1998. Instructors from graduate school students and part-time lecturers hold small study groups for students that are having a hard time keeping up with their classes. Help is available in any subject one



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Students are filling up lobby of private institute to register.

is majoring in. This program costs students nothing. The university thought of the system and said it was the least they could do as the students paid a great amount of tuition fee.

While the school runs the programs in Aju University, a good example of an organization run by the students was found in Hufs. Students at the French department were involved in a study group called, *Kaenari-ban*. A number of students relatively fluent in French, usually sophomores and higher, meet with freshmen regularly to help them with the language. "We meet three times a week during the summer vacation hoping that their French will improve before the fall semester starts," said Chung Kyung-in, one of the volunteers teaching *Kaenari-ban*. "Some *hak-won* don't even have a suitable curricula for me. What I'm doing there is just wasting my money. But in *Kaenari-ban*, I study exactly what I lack in," said Son Jung-won, a freshmen in *Kaenari-ban*. "It is also great because I can get to know more people in my department. As the saying goes, I'm catching two birds with one stone."

Programs provided by school or at least school satisfy students. First of all, they are low in cost or free, relieving students short on allowance. Secondly, these programs save time. Students don't have to go through the trouble of finding the right place off campus. Thirdly, wide spread of such activities at school will help the students gain school spirit as they spend more time on campus.

While it may seem that there is a lot to consider finding a solution to one of Korea's chronic problems, the booming of private education outside of school, universities are advised to try and find one. For example, if there is going to be no sudden change, then use the school buildings or help create an environment for students to use the facilities and the space left on campus to hold study groups of their own. A common understanding of the issues will help in finding a common solution.

By Lee Min-a
Reporter of National Section

People Oppose Filtering on Cyberspace

Rating systems on Internet sites is faced with increasingly fierce opposition from advocates of free speech. The controversy was put into a new spotlight by activist's attack on the homepage of the Ministry of Information and Communication.

Lots of cyber liberty groups in Korea said to Internet users to join in a struggle to derail the ministry's bid to set a new regulatory guidelines on Internet contents. A total of 27 civic groups issued a statement criticizing the proposal as "the National Security Law on the Internet".

The forefront of the anti-scheme movement are two groups, Korean Democratic Labor Party and Jinbo Network Center. Recently, they have opened Internet homepages as headquarters for the struggle, and staged online protests through sending messages to Internet users.

A flood of messages has been put up on the homepages of the ministry. "The State is revealing its intention to intervene with and control contents and communities online. The blanket Internet rating system will threaten free expression," one protester left the message on the bulletin board of the ministry's homepage.

Many netizens worry that the regulation will offer a springboard for the government to try to attain control of the Internet. Some activists said that the so-called regulation scheme will bring in an invisible control by the authorities, and will eventually transfer controlling hands to the government.

The ministry plans to put the proposal to the National Assembly in autumn, and if passed, it will be implemented in July next year after a certain period of trial operation.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Role for One

A new era has commenced. It is certain that the South and North are about to reach a new stage. With great momentum, the historic Joint Declaration accelerates the bid for reunification. Every sector of society is quickly preparing for the epochal changes and actively making future plans. The university, of course, is not and should not be an exception.

All through the period of acute rivalry, the Korean university community has constantly argued for reconciliation and cooperation based on mutual exchanges. Many collegians have called for that the people in the North not to be regarded as enemies but as siblings, who are encouraged to have large scale of "coming and going". Some student representatives even visited North Korea "illegally" at that time.

Thankfully, the situation has changed substantially. Since the early 1990s, there have been exchanges on a minor scale between the South and North university. With the setting up of sisterhood relationships, the school authorities from the South and North were in constant contact on a limited basis. That situation, now very fortunately, is entering on an unprecedented stage. Around the campuses of the two Koreas, the long-awaited time for full-scale exchanges between students have arrived. Thus, prospects for inter-Korean harmony are now rippling through the nation's campuses.

There can be various forms of exchanges through academic research, arts, sports, and so on. Recently, many universities pushed for a plan encouraging inter-Korean student exchanges. Soongsil University is promoting a joint ceremony with alumni in the South and North for this coming Foundation Day. They also made a board to plan and coordinate the restoration of Pyongyang campus. Student leaders at Chosun University announced that they were seeking to invite North Korean collegians for a reunification soccer tournament during the upcoming autumn festival. The General Student Council at Chonnam National University said that they are planning a field trip to North Korea. Many other universities are also devising plans for inter-Korean student exchanges.

In the case of Hufs, there can be active exchanges with Pyongyang University of Foreign Studies (PUFS). It is no longer a whimsical idea attending a summer semester at PUFS. Also, it is possible to hold a joint language course with PUFSans. As both universities are founded on a similar background, the two Universities of Foreign Studies can hold special exchanges such as a joint World Festival of Folk & Arts and a Model UN.

There are, however, still many barriers to overcome. Students voiced their determination to push ahead with their plans, but university officials said they could not be sure whether their efforts would bear fruit. School authorities still have a conservative attitude toward such exchanges. They should abandon their existing stance and cooperate with these reunification movements. The other obstacle is that of gaining permission. All of these events require rigid approval from the Ministry of Unification. It is advisable at this time for the government to lift the restrictions imposed on such voluntary exchanges. With that in mind, it is also necessary to make elaborate preparations.

At a time when everyone is preparing for a "Reunified Korea," it is precious right given to the university to open the irrigation gate of "One Korea." Such an initiative is also a significant responsibility left in the hands of intellectuals in the divided motherland. A new role is defined for the university and it is expected to play this role successfully.

By Koo Sung-chan
Editor of National Section



Open
Box

Identification on School Internet BBS

Cons... Not Quantity but Quality

These days, many things has changed in the Hufs homepage. If you contact it, you have to fill up your ID number and password. Without any reflection of what students think, the system has introduced into the school. Many opposite opinions were left on the Internet bulletin board. However, I support the practice of the system. There is no system but a defect.

The opponents to the system say that the bulletin board has lost its purpose even if the system has good aims, because the total amounts of the articles have diminished. They insist that the burden to disclose writers' own name is to heavy to write down freely. However, such a thing is hard to be expected at the moment.

The backwardness of the cyber culture is one of the most important reason that caused this argument. Making one's name into public must be natural in asserting opinions and criticism. Freedom of speech, constitutional rights will never be infringed by the system which informs ones personal information. Such an insistence is not persuasive at all.

One should feel responsible for his or her activities, words, articles and so on. Criticism without responsibility is no more criticism

than reprobation. We already know that throwing stones with hiding oneself are to be blamed. Those behaviors are not the Hufsans' who intend to be the intellectual person but the childish ones.

We can expect more thoughtful articles from now on. The real meaning of the board is now standing at the starting point. Of course, some side effects are expected, however, it is going to be more helpful to our cyber community in the long term. Watering and cultivating the board is Hufsans' duty. Nobody is exception.

As one of the method to solve the emerged problem, I introduce the insistence that is mentioned in the board. Bulletin board ID should be made separately. When writing down articles, the writers' own ID will be informed instead of real name. So, the burden mentioned above is expected to be decreased. For, their own ID is recorded, they will also sensible of responsibility for the articles.

Park Won-jae
The writer is a sophomore
of African Dept.

Pros... Vitality of Free Writing

I came to know that Hufs Internet homepage bulletin board has changed into a system with controversial issues while I was on summer vacation. The changed look of the bulletin board is pretty neat and looks better than before. But the new bulletin board has some problems that have to be fixed.

I think that the new system now makes students feel ashamed when they write their opinions because readers see their names right beside the title of their ideas. They feel more embarrassed because readers are the writers friends and colleagues. It clearly shows how students feel about the new bulletin board system. For example, the number of opinions has dramatically reduced. I think this would have a negative influence on Hufs.

When there are less opinions on the bulletin board, people tend to think of the school as lesser opinionated and distinctive. The person in charge of the bulletin board claims that majority of the students agree with the new system.

There are a lot of approval views as seen in the board, but I don't think the majority feels the same way. People in favor of anonymity just don't write on the board

any more. We can't understand the public's opinion by simply looking at the board. I'm not implying that we should bring back the old bulletin board system as it had many problems. One of these problems includes the liability of the person with the opinion. I think we should at least get rid of the names that are automatically printed next to the title of the opinion.

In conclusion, we should prevent public fear of embarrassments by leaving messages on the board. We should also avoid leaving messages that has no liability. Therefore what I am suggesting is that we keep the login system and give the writer the freedom to choose to put his name along the message board or to remain anonymous. In other words the name of the writer won't be displayed but we have the option to find out who wrote the message on the bulletin board.

Yang Seong-mok
The writer is a freshman of Business and
Economics Dept.

"Give Red Card Destructions on Korea and Korean

Nowadays, angry voices are louder than ever before. Many of Korean people strongly expressed the accumulated antipathy to "them" who have been unreservedly stayed in Korea for last half century. Against the United States Forces in Korea (USFK), the general public of Korean community began to earnestly demand withdrawal of so-called occupation army. It seems that the partial catch-phrase of "US troops get out" is now gaining the nationwide sympathy. Someone even describe this current situation as growing overall anti-American sentiment among the Korean people.

There are 298 of US Military Bases abroad in 18 countries around the world. Among them, the most bases posted in South Korea. There are more than 37,000 US soldiers in 30 dispersed places all over the country. As a result of this situation, the severe encroachments upon not only human right but also human environment are the most frequently happened in the only parted country. Ever since the station of US military, in fact, they have been constantly caused various kinds of serious troubles.

Recently issued hot potato is problems on natural environment. With the intentional dumping accident in Han River, public opinion is drastically agitated. People begin to focus on the other crimes of US military. Natural environment as well as living environment have destroyed for a long while. It even seems that US military gave up the environmentally sound and sustainable relationship with Korea.

There are many kinds of continuously happened environmental problems such as noise, water pollution and soil contamination. Awful noise of far-exceeded the permitted limits continually afflicts the

people living near the air bases and the shooting ranges. Large-scale of water pollutions make poisonous stream and toxic underground water. Terrible soil contaminations leaves long-lasting effects which bring about serious results to the ecosystem. These kinds of environmental destructions are commonly taking place in ordinary times and seriously threatening the sustainable future of Korea.

After 1996 when the environmental issue was first raised, there have been 7 large-scale of officially reported accidents in Korea. Among them, two cases of serious oil effluence accidents plainly show the seriousness of realistic situation.

The Osan Air Base of USFK is located in Pyongtaek, Kyonggi Province. There happened a serious environmental disaster. More than 3,700 gallons of jet fuel leaked from two underground storage tanks at the Osan Base. It is reported that heavy rains caused jet fuel spill. Harmful influences from the accident are still continued today.

The other serious accident took place at Paekwun mountain in Uiwang, Kyonggi Province. Large amount of gasoline overflowed from Camp Madison and contaminated the mountain along the valley. It is estimated that about 200 gallons of oil leaked down when a boiler oil pipe at the base was broken. Water and soil within 150 meters radius around the Camp were severely spoiled and oil still oozes out when it rains. It is almost impossible to launch an operation of soil remedy at the oil-polluted mountain.

In spite of these severe problems, no close examinations to the accidents can be accomplished by Korean government. It is hardly possible to get to the bottom of the case. There is not any kind of provision



Nong Island near Maehyang-ri is a definite example of destruction on environment.

about environment in the ROK-US SOFA at all. Thus, there is nothing more Korean government can do whatever serious problem takes place. It is even impossible to access the accident spot in the military area which freely granted to USFK. Current situation obviously reflects the forfeiture of the environmental sovereignty.

By contrast in Germany, the other country where US military is stationing, the position is different entirely from those of Korea. There are evident stipulation providing environmental accident in German-US SOFA. According to the agreement, US Forces in Germany should be in the control of the German Environmental Law. If there was an environmental accident, it is responsibly demanded of US military to observe domestic legislation of Germany.

Even in the case of Japan, the situation related to natural environment is also much different from Korea. They neither have any provisions about environment in their SOFA. There are, however, clear guidelines about the environmental issue. US Forces in Japan have to hold the prior or subsequent consulting with Japanese government whenever the change occurs on establishments and areas in Japanese territory.

According to International Law, foreign armed forces usually abide by the law of the stationed country. An exception is made when the foreign armed forces have to perform a special duty in the country under a mutual agreement between two countries within the law. This principle is even expressed in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Document (OEBD) of the US Department of Defence. It is sincerely required Korean government to make the

valid standard to ensure the binding power and improve it as equal as those of Germany.

The present unequal SOFA stipulates that the US government has no obligation to restore spoiled areas to their original condition. Then, environmental activists have called on the government to revise the contradictory agreement in a way that would make the USFK responsible for environmental problems caused by them. Moreover, environmentalists strongly demanded that US Forces have to bear the enormous expense of restoration.

After reformation of the system, precise fact-finding survey should be followed on. It is required to have joint investigations into the actual condition of environment. This mutual activities must be regularly proceeded with relevant local inhabitants and civic groups as well as Korean government and US military authorities. USFK should also make public the results of their inside examinations on environment and share the data with Korean government.

With these complementary measures, it is indispensably demanded of USFK to change their fundamental attitude. Preferentially, they should make a sincere apology to the Korean people. It must be a form of responsible acknowledgement about their environmental crimes. Preparing concrete plan of positive compensation is the other significant assignment left to US military. These changes are the very point from where future discussion should begin.

By Koo Sung-chan
Editor of National Section



No More Empty Negotiations on SOFA

The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is a joint administrative agreement between each government of Korea and the United States to help manage the presence of US forces in Korea and preserve the security of Korea. As many problems caused by the US forces have aroused hot debate, voices calling for the reform of SOFA have increased in volume.

A Strategic Report on East Asia in 1995 said that the reason why US forces were stationed in Korea was for maintaining a comprehensive relationship rather than to protect Korea from danger. In other words, Korea and the United States should be on equal footing in many fields in the 21st century such as economics, diplomacy, military affairs, and so on. Yet, the main clauses of SOFA remain unchanged since 1966. SOFA needs to address the spirit of the 21st century, post-Cold War era. The Korean SOFA agreement is particularly unreasonable compared with foreign countries such as Germany, Japan, and so on.

The Revision of SOFA in 1996 was similar to the one recognized in the US-Japan Status of Forces Agreement and the one signed between the United States and Germany. The Korean SOFA, however, bears no similarity to those agreements.

The mother law of SOFA, Korea-US Mutual Defense Treaty (KUMDT) is unfair and is not related to mutual benefit, containing as many fundamental flaws as it does. In fact, there is no time limit on the duration of its effect on Korea. In the case of Japan and Germany, there is a restriction on the affective period, making reform and revision of KUMDT possible as well as that of SOFA according to the situation at the time. No clear limitation has been established concerning what available resources the United States Forces in Korea (USFK) is entitled to. In fact, Korea permits this foreign force access to all resources including the territory, waters and air of Korea. When foreign countries such as Japan and the Philippines engaged in negotiations on SOFA, not only was a time limit of 10 or 25 years established, but limitations were imposed on the US forces access to available national resources.

The cost of stationing USFK forces here were the responsibility of the US, however, in the case of Korea the burden

was shifted to Korea by establishing the attached agreements related to military costs when negotiations for the revision of SOFA were held in 1991. These sensitive clauses still remain as it were, which only adds to the unjustness of SOFA.

There are distinct differences concerning the host country's rights as stipulated by SOFA in Korea and those of other countries like Japan and Germany.

Of special concern is the exercise of criminal jurisdiction over offenses involving expeditionary troops, which attracted particular attention during the first round negotiations. At present, when US soldiers commit crimes like murder and theft, Korean criminal investigators are not permitted to take the criminals into custody. Taking the criminals into Korean custody is possible only 40 days after the indictment, even if the facts constituting an offense are obvious. In Japan, investigators are permitted to turn over culprits even before the indictment.

Surprisingly, the Korea-US SOFA agreement doesn't even contain a clause on the environment, whereas US forces in Germany were compelled to observe the environmental law of Germany in its entirety before drafting a treaty. The US army can dismiss the Korean laborers for military purposes in accordance with the 17th provision. The governments of Japan and Germany ensure stable jobs for laborers at US bases, having established a system of indirect employment.

Following the 8th round of negotiations in Korea, the revised proposal forwarded by the US appears to be even more unfair than the existing treaty in terms of legal jurisdiction. It also completely ignores environmental issues and labor conditions for Korean laborers working for the US forces in Korea.

The 9th round of negotiations on the revision of SOFA is scheduled to be held in Washington soon. There are no more opportunities to reform the unjust clauses as mentioned above. To achieve satisfactory results requires a nationwide protest to display firm will through public opinion unrelentingly. This is the key to resolving SOFA problem.

By Song Hye-min
Associate Editor of News Section



Cracks on electronic pole close to firing range are showing the serious noise problem.

Kunsan Bombed as Realistic Target of US

The Civilian Gathering for Regaining of the Territorial Rights in the Kunsan US Military Airbase began to struggle against US Forces in Korea (USFK). They demanded payment for a greater charge for landing runways for use by Korean civil aviation. The forces withdrew their claim, after many people and 15 civil groups participated in the movement.

The meeting was held to find a solution to noise pollution, a collection matter of army base rents, a revision of the SOFA agreement, an finding an end to USFK's crimes. Every Friday, the meeting takes part in Friday Rally, the 140th rally at present (August 25, 2000) was held successfully.

In 1999, the meeting, also, suggested establish a joint committee for completely revising the SOFA agreement. In a result, the People's Action for Reform Unjust ROK-US SOFA Agreement was established by about 100 civil groups. The group is playing an important part to revise SOFA. Especially, the priest Mun Jeong-hyun is having dynamic activities for revision of SOFA.

I. Kunsan US air base- environment pollution

The camp was provided with a firing range close to the downtown area. In a result, noise pollution by the firing range like the matter of Maehyang-ri at the base. Especially, a serious aspect of 24-hour practice flight of the US air forces is causing suffering of Seonyeon-ri people.

Most people are suffering from bradyacusia which is hardness of hearing, others are experiencing mental problems. Also, domestic animals are being hurt.

In order to report, the noise index of the Seonyeon-ri was recorded as equivalent noise of 83.6db; the maximum noise record was 107.0db. Actually, the investigation result of Green Korea United and the gathering showed that people are not able to live normally in this place, even more, the noise is causing about mental problems and cardiac disorders.

US bases have also caused serious environmental damage. The base has discharge foul water and various wastes without any filtration. The secretary general said "Of course, it is just for money. The datum line of USFK about environment is different with their countries' line, because they thought not to need for the problem solution using more money and more attention. They don't care about our health and our right to live."

II. Rending charges

The USFK base in Kunsan is situated in the huge area over 2.3 billion pyung. About 2000 military personnel and civilian employees live in the camp. The camp has various leisure facilities such as a golf course. Kunsan airport was established at the side by extending the runways to the camp, the government authorities have paid for this service.

Kim said "The responsibility to collect

the charges is ours, because, the base was established in our country. Far from collecting the charges, we pay charges to the guest. We, also, have to recall about the given area to the forces."

III. Crimes of the forces

The unjust punishment of crimes committed by US forces in Kunsan is serious without exception. Two years ago, it is alleged that Eric Halverson killed Park Sun-nyeo. He, however, escaped punishment due to insufficient concrete evidences. This is an example that shows

unjust punishment to US army.

Kim said "As we know, most crimes of the forces brought out the amazing judgment. We think that this is an unreasonable protection of soldiers from justice. We have to demand that the US authorities a cease protecting the military from justice."

By Jeon Kyu-man
Editor of News Section



On the coast nearby the Kunsan US air base, many refuges and oil waste are floating across the West Sea.

to Occupation Army”



The Argus

Increasing Victims with No Assailants

After being liberated by the Japanese, we were celebrating that all the outer forces are out of this land. But this joy only lasted a few months as the Americans constructed their force here. At the moment, there are almost 100 American military bases located in 74 million acreage and 370 thousand soldiers stationed in Korea. And for the last 55 years, the Americans troubled the land with crimes, pollutions, damages brought by the training and many more. There have been over one million crimes reported by the Americans over the years. And most of the crimes were with an unfair statement. These numbers are only for the crimes being reported after the SOFA was made in 1967.

Firstly having a look at the statistics, from 1993 until April of this year, there were an annual average of 820 crimes reported. Although these crimes have been taking place for the last 55 years, the number of the affairs with a verdict was very little. Look at last years data, 1999 there were 824 criminals and out of them only 4 of them were arrested. Just listing a few criminal cases that took place this year is as follows.

March 11th, Seo Jung-man(66) were found in her home with blood over her body. She was bruised all over and two of her teeth were broken. Not only that but after a postmortem examination, her ribs were broken and she had a hemorrhage from the lungs. The neighbors say Seo Jungman went into her house the day before she died with a black American soldier.

March 20th, a waitress was raped by an American general (53) and his son. After being raped, when she wanted to go home, the general hit her breast, slapped her cheeks and strangled her neck. They even took back the 200 dollars they paid her for her body. The general and his son have been released and rather, the people who put them in to charge were arrested.

April 28th, there was a soldier who sexually harassed only girls aged between 7 and 9. The American soldier Maes Alfonso R.(59) a recreation lecturer of the children school in Camp Walker tempted the girls with candy and money. On July 12th Maes Alfonso R. was sentenced to imprisonment of a year.

May 31st, a lieutenant was arrested for bringing cocaine to Korea and circulated them. He brought 2.5 kg, which is worth 10million won. The police confiscated 1.8 kg found in his house.

June 16th, American soldier Christopher McCarthy strangled a waitress to death. The reason was even when he paid for her body, she by her will stopped having sexual intercourse. He has been put to prison with 8 years imprisonment.

These are only a little piece of the puzzle on American crimes. The statements made by the courts are poor. Compare it to the American crime that took place in Okinawa, Japan. Kenny Tidcome, a drunken soldier went into an open apartment and half naked jumped into a 14 year old bed. With this incident, the

neighbors called out for the removal of the American army. In return, the Americans ordered all the soldiers in Okinawa not to drink and not to go out at night. Not only that but a public apology was made to the residents and even the president, Bill Clinton made a regretful remark on the incident in a public meeting.

There were big and little social movements going against the US army until. But the government made no notice of it. As a counter plan the National Campaign for Eradication of crime by US troops in Korea was established in 1993. This is the main organization at the moment working on the American crimes. After the incident of Yoon Kum-i in 1992, the social movements realized the need for a larger force and combined together. They publish books on the subject, take reports on American crimes, and provide information and every Friday they assemble in front of the American army. Other CS-NGO (Civil Society Non Government Organization) is also in work today. The organization "Sprouting land" saw the most urgent area needing help is the military camp-side-town. As a result. The Sprouting land provide consultations, financial help, and medical help, training in skills so that these women living in the camp-side-town can find a new job and also operate a day care center.

Throughout the years with much work done by the CS-NGOs, the situation has improved but by only a mere difference.

The improvement can be seen from the statistics, each year, the violent crimes are decreasing in number but the imperfect crimes have increased. And the SOFA has been renegotiated a few times but this cannot be seen as an improvement looking at the outcome.

The need for a compensation for the damaged done by the American army is crucial. Korea has suffered too much from it. Innocent people have been dyeing, suffering for too long. In 1988, a pregnant woman was assaulted by an American for no reason and as a result lost her child. In 1989, just for the reason a man talked to an American, was killed straight on the spot. In 1992, Yoon kum-i(26) was beat up by a Cola bottle to death but the American soldier was only sent to modernized center with everything he needs. In 1997, Cho Joong-pil(23) was killed in a restroom of a fast food store stabbed 9 times on the chest. The reason for this act was borrowing the American words "just for fun". No one has taken responsibility for the crime. As mentioned before, this is only the little part of the big picture of American crime. These incidents cannot keep continuing. Something must be done about it.

By Kim Na-hyun
Reporter of T&C Section



Murder of Lee Ki-sun(44) the 7th of September 1996



Murder of Cho Joang-pil(23) the 3rd of April 1997



Murder of Heo Joo-yun(22) the 16th of January 1998



Taking violent action and theft of the US soldier on Lee Jung-suk(46) the 7th of September 1999

Ministry's Decision on Maehyang-ri Not Pleasing Enough

On August 18, the Ministry of National Defense officially announced that the fire range at Maehyang-ri in Kyonggi Province will be closed. The Koon-ni firing range is located at the beach of Maehyang-ri, which was established for bombing practice since the time of Korean War, five decades ago. With the people of Maehyang-ri and civic groups demonstrating continuously, the Ministry of National Defense and the United States Forces in Korea (USFK) have finally decided to suspend firing drills. After four targets on the range are removed, the lot will be used as a "safety zone" between the land of Maehyang-ri and the bombing range on Nong Island, an inhabited island one mile off the coast of Maehyang-ri. Nong Island, however, will still be used for bombing drills.

Lee Han-ho, a vice-chief of the Air Force General Staff said, "Because the firing range will be closed and the bombs used in drills will be blanks, with their shells filled with concrete, Maehyang-ri residents won't be facing danger anymore, nor will they be forced to live with the noise."

The inhabitants of Maehyang-ri displayed two different reactions to the announcement. Shin Hyun-duk, chairman of Special Committee for Inhabitant Migration welcomed the ministry's

announcement. "The suspension of the range and the support the government promised us to move to a safer area, is a great comfort to us," Shin stated.

Chun Man-kyu, chairman of Inhabitant Committee for Closing the International Fire Range, however, opposed to the ministry's decision strongly. "The announcement by the ministry is just another way of deceiving the people," Chun insisted. "There was never an agreement with the residents. The equipment used in the range has not been completely removed and the lot should be returned to the people. Without a concrete alternative, we have no guarantee that the shooting drills won't start up again."

Therefore, the Inhabitant Committee also requested the closing of Nong Island range in negotiations that include USFK, Korean government, the inhabitants of Maehyang-ri and Pan-People's Committee.

More protests have come up in support of Maehyang-ri. On September 2, Pan-People's Committee will be sponsoring the 6th pan-people's rally for closing the international fire range at Maehyang-ri. On September 23, also at the same location and sponsored by the same organization, Pan-People's Culture Festival will be held to insist on the closing of the fire range and demand overall revision of SOFA.

Introducing two civil groups against US crimes

"Systematic Anti-US Needed"

The People's Movement Camp for the Withdrawal of USFK
www.onekorea.net

A movement aimed at assisting the removal of US armed forces in Korea opened a main office last 28th, July. This groups' purpose is to remove US armed forces for our independent peaceful unification.

It is promoting the following projects. First, the distribution of propaganda and public information for withdrawal of US armed forces.

Second, various kinds of assemblies, opening seminars and publication of those events. Third, lobbying with democracy party for that.

This group has the support of several organizations with the same aim both inside and outside of the country. For example about the sensitive problems in society at the moment.

For example, the withdrawal of US armed forces, the indiscriminate bombing of Maehyang-ri, its present situation in the world, Korean war's background and Korea's modern history and the slaughter of law-abiding citizens at Nongun-ri.

The discussion room and conversation room overflow with people agreeing and they exchange their opinions. Members have signed agreeing to the withdrawal of

the US armed forces.

They have regular meetings to decide on a definite plan. Members have the opportunity to express their views through a special contribution page.

These pages detail specialist's writing about American's Indian slaughter atrocity, soldier strategy system, east-Asian political situation and others.

The National Campaign for the Eradication of Crime by US Troops in Korea
www.usacrime.or.kr

The National Campaign for the Eradication of Crime by US Troops in Korea is a large scale movement aimed at eradicating and disclosing facts about US troops' longstanding crimes. This movement has tried to lay down rules for

the prevention of crime as well as for the investigation of all cases of crime committed by US Army since 1992.

There was a cruel murder case of Yoon Kum-i who was killed by an American soldier in 1992. Koreans were shocked by this crime, and realize the injustice of protecting its people. Therefore, many people from various organizations have participated in the campaign.

The movement for the eradication of crime by US troops has carried out several campaigns on a nationwide scale. Crime prosecution centers located in the US army posts have been run for consultation and support since 1994. Through creating public awareness, it has tried to prescribe rules of punishment and compensation for victims.

In addition, the organization has investigated environmental pollution and black-market dealing of PX goods and decadent culture which occurs around the ten army posts in North Korea. Protecting women who reside or work around military bases is one of the most important tasks, and they have been concentrated to secure the rights of prostitutes in town and women of international marriage and children of mixed racial origins.

Recently, every Friday a meeting is held protesting against crimes and unfair rules between Korea and the US, as well as a photograph exhibition in front of US Forces base in Yongsan.



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

The picture is drawn on a wall of club nearby the Kunsan US air base.

Foreign GSC series ... ① Germany

Student, Substantial Core in Steering School

Recently, the General Student Council (GSC) faced a crisis in Korea. It seems that the student organization is not functioning as a driving force behind social change like it did in the 1980s. As a center of the student movement, the GSC is criticized for the absence of explicit policies and action. The GSC is also suffering from chronic problems of low apathy and participation. In an attempt to overcome this lassitude, the Argus introduces foreign GSC series from this month on. This series will describe the histories and activities of student councils from around the globe. It is hoped that Korean GSC will find inspiration and strategies through looking inside the foreign cases. ...Ed

I. Forefront of social issues

Germany has a long history of universities. As they have a strict academic tradition, the dominant character of German universities was that of conservative authoritarianism. Until the mid 1960s, for instance, male university students had to wear a collar and a tie to class. Even in modern times, conventional collegiate customs still had strong influences.

It was the student movement that brought some innovations to the traditional university life. From the 1960s through to the 70s, there were frequent student movements which led social changes in Germany.

At that time, the principal themes of these actions were anti-authoritarianism, anti-war, and labor movement. It was students who stood in the forefront of social issues, and it was student power which caused the changes.

Throughout the rapid transition period, the main catalyst for change was the General Student Council (GSC). This is still going on today. Like this, organizations of German students have changed society and constantly play an important role as promoter groups of alternative.

II. Definite keynotes

The German GSC is usually organized in the form of a student assembly. The assembly called "Asta" is a student organization selected from the student groups advocating various lines of each political direction. Like parties in Congress, these student groups commonly claim to stand for definite political keynotes. When the GSC elections are held, these groups around German universities are very competitive.

The representative student groups are the Christian Democratic Student League (CDSL) and the Young Socialist Group (YSG). As pillars supporting the German student movement, CDSL goes with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and YSG accompanies the Socio-democratic

Party Deutschland (SPD). Both of the two largest student organizations have taken steps with their supporting parties on campus. These two opposing groups compete for the constitution of the student assembly in each university.

In addition, the Green Alternative Group from the Green Party Deutschland (GPD) lines up with the student politics. Some radical environment activist groups and radical feminist groups also have an effect upon campus. There are even a small number of extreme leftist groups adhering to radical Marxism in Frankfurt University and Marburg University.

German universities reflect national politics. Based on established political policies and viewpoints, student assemblies exercise their idealism through diverse action. Within these circumstances, the German GSC can do their work more responsibly and sensitively.

III. Joint participation

The other notable feature of the German GSC is a Tripartite Conference System (TCS). Students, professors, and faculty, the three main bodies of university, jointly participate in discussing school affairs. Almost everything proceeds after consultation at a tripartite conference. The official routes for associating TCS are institutionally guaranteed for students in each university. Students possess equal rights to other participants in the conferences.

Thus, the German student council movement is largely engaged in the school administration, from student welfare to financial affairs and even planning. It is possible for them to exercise considerable influence in the conduct of the school.

The main issues of the German GSC are different from those of its Korean counterpart. University students in Korea mainly struggle with the problems of educational finance and tuition fee. The Korean issue has been to demand a reduction



Students of Berlin University are studying in the library. The library is one of the representative places of student autonomy in Germany.

in tuition fees and secure sufficient educational finance. By contrast, German students have no need to be anxious about money for schooling. It is entirely free for German students to receive university education.

There is, therefore, no conflict about educational costs in German universities. They regard university education as another social welfare and have an established public higher education system. As a result of this circumstances, the principal activities of German GSC are focused on participating in school works and improving overall student welfare. It is possible to effectively concentrate the student capacities on these most important aspects.

IV. New challenges

Nowadays, a new issue has arisen for German students. After Neo-Liberalism swept Europe and the world, undesirable changes occurred in and out of German campuses. State-lead policy based on Neo-Liberalism began its first work on university reorganization.

The Government tried to reduce the nation's budget appropriated for universities. Consequently, German executive cut funds for scholarship and curtailed expenditure on student welfare. Then, this situation even changed the system of student loans for living expenses with no interest, one of the remarkable items of student welfare in Germany.

These actions impose a heavy burden on

German students who are economically independent from their parents early days. Accordingly, German students raise strong objection to the government-initiated measures. They are gradually resisting "the third wave". Student council takes up the other current issue. German GSC are now facing the unprecedented challenge.

V. A model case

In the case of HUFs, there are many things to learn from the German GSC system. Since the normalization of school foundation, HUFs is experimenting with the concept of a University Council, multiple conferences among school bodies. This epochal system, however, has not achieved its origin purpose yet, no substantial changes have occurred.

The tripartite conference in HUFs is now staying at the trumpety situation with no actual effects. It is required of HUFs to ensure a stable and open ways of student participation in steering school administration and improving general student welfare. A model case can be found in German student councils.

By Koo Sung-chan
Editor of National Section

One Korea Flag Campaign

Two divided Koreas colored in same sky blue on white background. This is a new picture that is seen around college campuses these days.

After two leaders of each Korea, Kim Dae-jung and Kim Jong-il, had their historical confrontation in 55 years of separated nations, a wave of change rose among the Koreans. Hopes of reunification surged through the nation that was once filled with dread for the different ideologies which should hasten the reunification in the desirable conditions, of independence and of peace.

This "One Korea Flag" symbolizes the unification of all 70 million Koreans. It is also telling the world the nation's yearning for the practice of the Joint Declaration made on June 15 by the two Kims of two Koreas, which should hasten the reunification in the desirable conditions, of independence and of peace.

This flag is not an official flag planned for the reunification in the near future. By distributing and hanging this flag around the country, however, it is an efficient way to encourage South and North Korea to accept one another in brotherhood.

The Organization is pursuing a nationwide movement to let the "One Korea Flag" be known. It is urging all kinds of organizations, public or private, to join in the event to let the flag fly high in the air. Because this drive is different from the former drives for reunification, mentioning radical suggestions such as: permitting all civilian reunification movements, removing US troops out of Korea, freeing those who fought for nationalism and now long prosecuted prisoners out of their cells, abolishing the National Security Law, accepting federal government as the main system of Korea when reunified, and ridding the accusation that student organizations like *Hanchongnyon* is benefiting the rogue state as the South see the North, a sudden participation from the entire nation might not

work out. Relatively progressive in South Korean society, universities are first in line to hang this meaningful flag. Other organizations, under churches, temples, labor associations, environmental groups, humanist groups, agricultural and welfare groups and more are getting ready to join in. Flags are also available in various sizes. The largest(60x90cm) is for organization-use, and smaller one(20x30cm) is for personal possession. Bumper stickers are popular among the car owners.

Dedications and personal thoughts on reunification is also welcomed for engraving on each flag. This event will continue.

Covered with hopes on reunification, these flags will be collected and delivered to the Korean government. This is to stimulate the Joint Declaration into action. The delivery will be held in front of the National Assembly as the summing up of signed flags are over on September 16.

Homepage: <http://onekoreafag.org>

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REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Improving Relations Between Two Koreas

After the inter-Korean summit, the one and only cold war zone, the Korean peninsula, is experiencing "spring fever". During the period of division on the Korean peninsula lasting 55 years, sunshine was hard to come by. The majority of citizens have given President Kim top marks on achieving such an epoch-making event as a "comprehensive policy toward North Korea".

In fact, President Kim's visit to Pyongyang last June, led to "the Joint Declaration". Everyone agrees that in one stroke the divided nation overcame a history of partition and confrontation. On the 15th of August, exchange visits were arranged for families separated by Cold War confrontation. Next a joint concert between the two flagship orchestras of South and North Korea will reinforce the reconciliatory atmosphere on the peninsula.

Many other events are scheduled, like a unification basketball game, the Kyung-ui rail line restoration and a separated families interview room. The question is, how important and large will these events be? Everyone is waiting with bated breath to see how things will turn out.

The problem is to determine how the North and South will divide the spoils as Korea emerges as one of the great global powers. The degree to which North Korea is open to such negotiations is of major importance.

The Hyundai Group's North Korea industrial complex project, agreed upon by North Korean leader Kim Jong-il and Hyundai founder Chung Ju-yung last week, marks a turning point in inter-Korean economic cooperation. The industrial complex, whose first-phase construction is scheduled to be completed in early 2001, will house about 850 manufacturers from South Korea and other countries in the fields of auto assembly, electronics and ship dismantling, among others, according to group sources. Hyundai Group companies themselves are planning to relocate some of their labor-intensive and light-industry plants there. If South and North Korea's division of labor production proves feasible, Korea's hoped for competitive power in the textile industry, previously relegated to China, will develop.

North Korea appears to have embraced a more "open" open-door policy than previously. Orola Paterner, U.S. mining development company produce conjointly with North Korea. They will develop a carbonate of magnesia minefield together. News of North Korea's development is anticipated with great hope. South Korea has considerable skill and North Korea abundant resources. If they meet, a mutual push into the world market is inevitable.

It is only the beginning. In the future, more countries want to join forces with North Korea. Of course, they will endeavor to pursue profits with great earnestness. It is important that North Korea be prudent in terms of policy. Already some nations want to hold summit conferences with the North. North Korea and Japan opened another round of talks for normalizing relations in Tokyo last August. Few expect the two sides will make any significant progress in bringing together their parallel positions regarding the major issues on the agenda.

In view of the remarkable developments for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the conspicuous changes in Pyongyang's external policy in recent months, hopes are budding that a breakthrough may be found this time around. North Korea's future progress depends on the degree to which it listens to the people.

It is vital North Korea open itself to other countries. This can only happen if the North's relations with the South are normalized. Korea is one. One nation should advance into the world market united. It is the best point we have. Both countries should seek a new role in the rapidly changing environment on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

Kim Yun-jung
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Kang Jun-young
The writer is a professor of Chinese Dept.



Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival, Time to Join Whole Family

The Argus introduces renewed "Global Sketch" from this month on. This column is the extended version of the established column. It is going to present various culture and custom of many countries, and compare Korean culture with other countries. The Argus expects HUFs to get useful information through "Global Sketch". ...Ed

"Zhong Qiu Jie" which is also known as the Mid-Autumn Festival, is celebrated on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month calendar. The Mid-Autumn Festival is celebrated when the moon is its brightest and fullest in a year. Mid-Autumn is a time for family members and loved ones to congregate and enjoy the full moon. The festival is the most important holiday next to the Spring Festival. It is a great occasion for Chinese people to have family reunion, to meet their friends, and to relieve home sick.

Adults will usually indulge in fragrant moon cakes of many varieties with a good cup of piping hot Chinese tea, while the little ones run around with their brightly-lit lanterns. Traditionally, people partake moon cakes while enjoying looking at the moon. The varieties of moon cakes are numerous. One can easily find at least a dozen different types. In substance, the traditional Moon Cake is a baked pastry filled with lotus seed paste and a salted egg yolk in the center.

"Zhong Qiu Jie" probably began as a

harvest festival. The festival was later given a mythological flavor with legends of Chang Je, the beautiful lady in the moon. According to Chinese mythology, the earth once had 10 suns circling over it. One day, all 10 suns appeared together, scorching the earth with their heat. The earth was saved when a strong archer, Hou Yi, succeeded in shooting down 9 of the suns. Yi stole the elixir of life but to save the people from his tyrannical rule, his wife, Chang le drank it. Thus started the legend of the lady in the moon to whom young Chinese girls would pray at the Mid-Autumn Festival.

In the 14th century, the eating of moon cakes at "Zhong Qiu Jie" was given a new significance. The story goes that when Zhu Yuan Zhang was plotting to overthrow the Yuan dynasty started by the Mongolians, the rebels hid their messages in the Mid-Autumn moon cakes. Zhong Qiu Jie is hence also a commemoration of the overthrow of the Mongolians by the Han people.

Despite the fact that China is under the influence of Confucianism, the Mid-Autumn Festival is quite different from that in Korea. Due to the fact that the Communist Chinese government negates tradition, the importance of festive days have diminished since the Communist Revolution. The Mid-Autumn Festival is no longer a holiday in China. Unlike the situation of the mainland, Taiwan celebrates the Mid-Autumn Festival as a big holiday. Long time ago, family gathering during the Mid-Autumn Festival has been disappeared. Only the practice of enjoying looking moon and having moon cakes



Various kinds of moon cakes in the Mid-Autumn Festival

remains.

Even though the mood of the Mid-Autumn Festival is not that much different between urban and rural areas, the Mid-Autumn Festival in urban area is more desolate than that in rural area. In urban area, after work or school friends gather in groups and enjoy looking moon and having moon cakes and fruits. In rural area, family members tend to have dinner together. As Chinese reform and open policy has deepened, the traditional Mid-Autumn Festival has partially revived. But it will be difficult for China to revive the traditional Mid-Autumn Festival fully.

Separated family members in the two Koreas began to meet together after the separation for fifty-five years. The full moon will glitter both in South Korea and in North Korea. As Chinese people wish to have pleasant time with family members by having moon cakes, we wish that dispersed family members in Korea could meet their beloved family members.

Americans' View of Korea Today

I. Introduction

In commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Korean War, the summit meeting was held. The meeting itself is containing a huge meaning to the world, and especially to the Koreans of course. So currently the most common issue talked about in Korea is reunification. As this event is a very emotional and touchy issue to the Koreans it is hard to have a totally objective view. Therefore, the Argus wishes to hear the views of the American professionals on the subject in a different and somehow a bit objective point of view.

Professor Bruce Cummings has concentrated on the Korean affairs and even has experienced living in Korea over 2 years. He can also speak the Korean language and wrote several books on Korea especially on the war. Some of his books are Cambridge History of Korea, The Origins of the Korean War, War and Television and Korea's place in the Sun. Currently he is the professor of history in the university of Chicago. Professor David Steinberg is the representative of the research institute of Asian problems of Georgetown University, and in charge of the Korean department.

II. Perspectives

The following are the four most important and suitable issues we considered.

△Commemorating the 50th anniversary we could not miss the topic of the Korean War. In viewing the motive of the Korean War, Professor Steinberg pleaded that the surrounding countries played a major part in stirring up the war, but explained that there was no other choice. If America did not take action Russia would have conquered the whole Korean peninsula, and that Korea would not have benefited from it too. In contrast, Professor Cummings thought the main reason for the war was to get rid of the traces of the Japanese. It was a civil war that brought the other nations advantage. For example, America and Japan had an industrial development and Europe countries

gained a profit in economy.

△As the two professors are American, from them we could see the Americas perspective on Korea. On the difference in the American policy, both professors talked about the American soldiers in the Korean land. Firstly, professor Steinberg sees this the maintenance of the army reasonable, for the safety of East Asia and also in restraining the remilitarized Japanese army. But when the unification takes place, the location, composition and the size may be rearranged through a hearing of some kind. However, professor Cummings has been insisting on the withdrawal of the American army. He sees the reason the army is stationed in Korea is that to be precautionous of the North and to control the South. But the American point is that they must be stationed until the year 2050. In this situation, the South can consider making use of the American army in stabilizing Korea and make America as the mediator.

△The important summit meeting needs to be debated on. Their perspective on the summit meeting was similar in that they both highly praised the sunshine project of Kim Dae-Jung, the president of South Korea. In that professor Cummings commented that the project was successful as a long-term project and that it was made sure that it would not affect the relationships between the other countries.

Therefore the project has made people to look at North Korea with a different view. He also mentioned that the summit meeting can be seen as the first official world community of nations meeting of Kim Jeong il. And the difference between the other meetings is that the North thought towards reaching an agreement. Professor Steinberg said that although it is a very positive sign, people must not expect too much from it. The Koreans should take time and be careful in every step they take. He added people should not depend on a clear and distinct conclusion in a complicating problem such as the Korean problem.



Bruce Cummings, Professor of Chicago University.



David Steinberg Professor of Georgetown University.

△ In looking towards the future, reunification is the task Korea needs to solve. Lastly, on the outlook of the reunification two professors differed in emphasizing importance in area. Professor Steinberg saw the importance of the education to release the separateness and to add a belief in the relationship of North and South. Of course he pleaded in every areas the North and south must equally walk a well-constructed road upwards together.

But professor Cummings said South must open up towards the North in all aspects and magnify trade. In addition, he has seen from other countries cases when the economic exchange becomes active, the politics will follow and the problems will be solved.

III. Analysis

Professor Steinberg seems to have a tendency of a conservationist, his opinions tell us. He had the knowledge the Korean War was started by many other countries and America but tried to justify the situation of America by mentioning Russia taking over. About the American army being stationed in Korea, he does not want change and sees it necessary. The summit meeting was only a normal meeting, a positive start for him

while it was a historic event for the Koreans.

Professor Cummings is known to be a man of progressive ideas but also like professor Steinberg was standing in a position of defending America. The Korean War was mainly an inner problem he said. And he thinks the American army should not be stationed in Korea but just because the Americans have clearly made a statement that they are going to stay, professor Cummings stepped back in his voice. He saw the summit meeting as an event for the North not for the South. He has forgotten that the North and the South are one nation. It was a national festival.

The two professors had different opinions in these areas but shared their place in speaking for America. In dealing with the Korean War they failed to notice the responsibility of America in the Cold War not the civil war. Furthermore, they did not see the summit meeting as a big thing. It is useful in knowing other perspectives on Korea but cannot forget to consider the margins of their thought and of their opinion.

By Kim Na-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Thieves with Shingles

Are group walkouts, now endemic, really a problem to resolve in our society? This phenomenon, being so widespread, threatens law and order in the country. It originates from the selfish desire of doctors, who close ranks and do not make any concession to others. Of course, the inconsistent and unreliable attitude of the government and the people's resulting loss of faith may be the major reason why they practice group walkouts. However, these factors can never make such walkouts justifiable for doctors wishing to consolidate their power. Recently, doctors revoked their earlier plan to defy the revised pharmaceutical law and decided to adhere to the new medical system, defining the separate roles of doctors and pharmacists. They paralyzed the nation's health care services to pressure the government into addressing their demands. Meanwhile, citizens continued to be inconvenienced by their ongoing strike suffering pain and finally dying after they failed to receive proper medical attention during the walkout. Angry patients and ordinary citizens lambasted doctors for going to extremes in their pursuit of selfish interests, and criticized the government for bowing to pressure from the medical circle by making promises that would result in a greater burden for taxpayers. Although they are fighting to develop our medical system to the same level as that of developed countries, this walkout is unjustified when doctors are ignoring the welfare of patients. Isn't it ridiculous? These doctors, who should taking care of sick patients, are neglecting the needs of patients in life and death situations. Meanwhile, they refuse to look after patients who are afraid of sickness and death. In addition, doctors' walkouts have brought about various kinds of group walkouts in each sector of society increasing people's anxiety. Mass selfishness is not a recent development. A critic on civilization, and theologian in the United States, Reinhold Neibuh, has pointed out the selfish tendency of groups in conflicts and disputes among groups through his book, "Moral Man and Immoral Society". The book asks the question whether morality and reason can exist in the modern times or not. If it is possible, how the two should be placed.

He made clear his concept of morality and reason focusing on two factors: a private citizen and society. In the case where a moral and unselfish person enters a group, such a person cannot help pursuing not his own, but the groups interests. As mentioned above, the group is defined as an organization like a community, class, race, nation and country rather than a civil society. Inequality prevails in terms of social privilege any place where there is an unfair division of power and solidarity among groups. The powerful class denies others any opportunity to display their ability, while criticizing the powerless and impotent minority they oppress for being unproductive. He mentioned that this phenomenon has a bad effect on society.

This analysis can be applied to the doctors' walkout as evidence of the selfish action of a group. As mentioned above, this doctors' strike cannot be justified because they are exploiting the health and welfare of citizens as a means of blackmailing the government to give in to their demands. It is highly unfair that the rights of an underprivileged class should be sacrificed so that a privileged class can gain even greater privilege. Two things must be considered: the mass selfishness by the upper class to pursue their vested interest and the struggle by the lower class to live a normal human life.

By Song Hye-min

Associate Editor of News Section

BULLETIN

September

5th Human Rights Act Debate for the Humanitarians at the Korean Women's Developmental Academy

8th Supported by the Historic Cultural Academy and the World Historic Cultural Academy The 39th Colloquium is being held.

The theme is on the feminist consciousness shown in the Ancient Korean Novel and on the education and Church in Russian Agricultural society.

The colloquium is held at 5pm at the Audio-Visual Education Center room 203.

29th International Geographical Meeting Held

Supervised by the Dae Han Geographical Academy and the International Geographical Union, the 29th International Geographical Meeting was held in the COEX convention center in Samsung dong for 5 days from the 14th of August. Approximately 2500 professors from 80 different countries visited Korea for this event. With the topic "Living with Diversity" there were exhibitions, academic explorations and competitions on the subject. The International Geographical meeting started from 1871 in Belgium as a meeting of the conservative main schools. But in the 1970s the character changed to a common ceremony that clarifies the distinctive qualities in culture and politics of an area. The president of the International Geographical Union said "In understanding and solving the problems that is getting worst everyday on economy and environment the

geographical approach will be of great importance."

The basic theme of this meeting is on the solving environmental problems, globalization, informationalization and on the geographical informational system. And what makes this meeting more special is that for the first time in the meetings there were debates on the title of the East Sea. In the maps the sea was titled "Sea of Japan" but a few professors including a American professor David Gren spoke out that it should be "Sea of Korea" or the "East Sea". There were also exhibitions on the special Korean map and international geographical informations. Also in this meeting around 30 professors suggested in the development of the demilitarized zone the balance between the industrial area and the tourist area should be equal.

Analyzing 6·15 Joint Declaration

A debate on reunification was held in the Daehakro Hungsadan assembly hall on the 11th of August at 1pm. The debate consisted of 9 debaters and was arranged by the preparatory committee of the 2000 Reunification Grand Festival. The theme of this debate was on the historical meaning of the 6.15 joint declaration and of the tasks needed to reunification. The debate started by Kim Nam-sik who is working for the reunification saying the summit meeting was a speculation. The main subjects the debate carried out was on the federal system of the North and the associated system of the South. Kim Nam-shik said "Although it takes time, we must start with the associated system and then move on to the federal system as the North consented in an interview with Thailand." But, Kwon Oh-un made his statement by saying "the associated system does not mean reunification." A different

view was again put forward by Ko Young-dae saying "we must get out of the fixed thought that the associated system cannot be a resolution to reunification."

Another issue debated through was on the 6.15 joint declaration. Han Ho-suk who is living in America, mentioned that the two most important terms discussed in the summit meeting was overlooked. Through the press, only the resolution of reunification was let out on the public. But on the summit meeting there were talks about the American army stationed in South Korea and also on abolishing the National Security Act. There are reasons for this being not put into text but, when the atmosphere lightens these areas will be put to text he added. All the debaters present was happy to see that the government finally saw that the reunification is our problem to solve not relating to any other nation.

Here & Beyond

North Korean External Economic Policies and Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation



Namkoong Young

This column of the News Section has moved to the Theory & Critique Section starting this semester. The contents are different from the News Section but the name "Here & Beyond" remains. This column introduces the newly presented essays which have some relation to the current social phenomenon. The Theory & Critique Section of the Argus hopes this newly planned column will become useful for the readers. ...Ed

Though Kim Jong Il is likely to maintain the basis of the existing economic policy to safeguard the political system and economic development, he will probably seek a broader economic opening policy for these reasons. First, North Korea is currently suffering its worst-ever economic situation with extreme shortages of food and daily necessities and an insufficient supply of raw materials and energy for the operation of its factories. Second, Kim Jong Il needs to make up for the lack of the charisma which was enjoyed by the deceased Kim Il Sung in ruling the country. The only way out for him to take is to try to raise the living conditions of the poverty-stricken people of the North. Third, an opening of the North Korean economy is inevitably required by changes in the international environment, especially

due to the breakup of the alliance among the socialist bloc. Even China, North Korea's closest ally, openly invited North Korea to follow the example of its own policy of external economic openness, enforcing the latter to pay for its oil supply at international prices. Now all the neighbors surrounding North Korea are abiding by the principles of a market economy.

However, there certainly are insurmountable political factors preventing North Korea from launching into any drastic change of its economic policies in terms of an external opening.

First, North Korea saw the collapse of East European socialist countries resulting from their drastic reforms and openings. In addition, tight control of the populace has maintained the stability of the regime, which, however, could be seriously threatened by an inflow of outside information into North Korean society following a wider opening.

Second, an external opening policy is contradictory to its long-adhered Juche ideology, which has been one of the most important props sustaining the national self-reliance policy. In an attempt to contrast in with other East European countries, North Korea is currently boasting of the excellence of "our-own-style of socialism".

Therefore, North Korea is in a dilemma situation between the necessity of renewing its economic development strategy and the risk of weakening the basic principles of its system by an economic opening policy. In any case, North Korea is least expected to launch into an all-out external economic opening, but it will rather adopt if at all, a policy of a "system-defending opening" than a "reform-oriented opening". As a result, inter-Korean economic exchange and cooperation also will be developed within the category of such a limited opening.

We must consider both the factors prompting and discouraging a development of inter-Korean economic exchange and cooperation under the circumstances of a divided Korean Peninsula. Prompting factors can be explained as follows.

First, inter-Korean exchange and

cooperation will do good to both sides in the light of resolving the difference of natural resources and ensuring a mutual supplementation in various industrial sectors. In fact, North Korea's export to the South occupied over 80 percent of the total two-way trade volume, thus enabling North Korea to earn foreign exchange. Second, the promotion of inter-Korean economic cooperation itself is a clear evidence of the assurance that the investment environment in North Korea is improving.

Nonetheless, there still exist some discouraging factors that will greatly restrict inter-Korean economic exchange and cooperation. North Korea is afraid of a possible unfavorable aftermath which may be entailed by the inflow of South Korean materials and technical manpower and also a possibility of North Korea's economic submission to the South's economy.

Therefore, North Korea may possibly prefer, as its economic cooperation partners, other neighboring countries and international organizations to South Korea. Thus, North Korea is trying to improve relations with the United States since the Framework Agreement on the nuclear issue so as to invite Western enterprises' investment and

ease trade barriers against it. North Korea also intends to improve relations with Japan in the hope of getting 5 to 10 billion dollars worth of indemnities for the latter's colonial rule. With this, it wants to introduce Western businesses' technology and capital.

In the meantime, it is expected that North Korea will confine its economic cooperation with South Korea to a limited introduction of capital in the preliminary stage, to the extent that an atmosphere for foreign investment can be created before Western businesses are ready to come in. On the other hand, at least for the time being North Korea is least expected to express its intention to launch into active economic reforms, while checking any development in South-North relations through the retention of its rigidity in ideology and hostility toward South Korea.

The writer is a professor of Graduate School of International and Area Studies



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

Special Review : Looking into "Reunification Culture Stage" in "2000 Reunification Grand Festival"

Songs of Reunification Winning People's Hearts

I. College Students Aiming to Pave Way for Reunification

The South-North Korea summit, held in Pyongyang last June, constituted a watershed in inter-Korean relations. Last week, the divided Korean peninsula filled with the tears of heartbroken families reunited after nearly five decades. These touching reunions will surely lead the two Koreas into a time of reconciliation.

In pace with these developments, the movements of college students are also very noteworthy. In the wake of the inter-Korean summit, several South Korean university student councils have reported plans to promote academic exchanges and other contacts with their North Korean counterparts.

For example, the student council at Kyungpook National University said it would pursue a summer volunteer project in rural North Korean communities, while student representatives at Chonnam National University unveiled plans for a field trip to North Korea.

"The Year 2000 Reunification Grand Festival" held in Hanyang University from August 13 to 15 was undertaken in the same spirit.

This time, three issues are on the agenda and have formed the basis of this festival. In short, they are reiterating demands for the withdrawal of US troops from Korea, the repeal of the National Security Law, and the official recognition of

Hanchongnyon as an "anti-state organization".

The rally already celebrating its 13th anniversary was even more meaningful due to the historic summit and the following publication of the June 15 North-South Joint Declaration. Through this, college students gathered from the whole of a country are aiming to pave way for reunification.

II. Highlight of the Festival: "Reunification Culture Stage"

Among various events held at the festival, "Reunification Culture Stage," staged on the opening night, was the highlight. Over its ten-year history, the stage has produced many great creative works related to reunification. In keeping with the scale of this rally, lots of groups participated. The first performance was a congratulatory number performed by the Preparation Committee for the "2000 Reunification Grand Festival". The 50 members sang a song together to celebrate the rally.

Soon after that, several participating groups staged performances. Representing the Ansan area, the *Minjung* song group, "World for the People," performed the song drama that dealt with labor rights and reunification.

Excluding the Ansan area, Incheon, Taegu and *Maehyang-ri* also joined. The project team "Beautiful Young Man" showed their creative songs as

the representative for the area Incheon. And the Taegu team put on a rare show, a puppet play for the audience.

Konkook University was the only students' team among them. They prepared a performance connected with songs, dance, and play. The basic plot of that play was a love story between a South Korean man "Jaju" (meaning Independence) and a North Korean woman "Gukbong" (meaning beautiful North Korean woman). While the play was a love story on the surface, it contained serious elements like the withdrawal of USFK (US Forces Korea).

The *Maehyang-ri* residents' performance was not refined in terms of technical skill, but inspired sympathy in many people. The human rights of residents in *Maehyang-ri* (which is located in Kyonggi-do, a site used by US forces as a bombing range), has put the revision of SOFA (Status of Forces Agreement) on the agenda, two of the most controversial issues of today. Singing a song "Maehyang-ri young man" (a revised version of the popular song "Soyang River Maiden"), based on the actual situation of *Maehyang-ri*, called people's attention to the problem.

III. United Voice of Reunification

Rather than just calling out slogans, the performance blended the slogans into various cultural genres of songs, dance, *Pungmul* and plays. Since they are familiar and friendly to most

students, they were very popular.

Many students were very supportive of the rally and the passion for reunification reached a crescendo by the end of the rally.

The rally basically took the form of a contest. Following the staging of many performances, a prize giving ceremony took place. It's not just a competition, but a "big party" for everyone praying for hope and reunification.

The screening standard was also somewhat unique in that reason. The specific details were first of all, the "fervor toward reunification", and "how to express the wishes of people struggling for the reunification" and finally, "originality and creativity".

The stage is not open solely to outstanding citizens, but everyone, nor is it conceived in the spirit of struggle only. It is an expression of people's lives in general. Through several genres including songs, dance, and plays, they tell their story to the audience.

The images of joy and sorrow, images that illustrate better than hundreds of words the tragedy, but also the hope of the people of the divided nation all poured out on one stage. This "Reunification Culture Stage" certainly fulfilled its role at this particular rally.

By Hong Joo-hee

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Open Stage



Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

A boy pulls the Stars and Stripes out of the map of Korea and fixes a unitary flag there. It symbolically shows the process of reaching reunification.



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

Pictures of people who violated the National Security Law were put on display. During the festival, many kinds of theme exhibition in the street caught people's eyes.



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

To gather some money for the struggle at Maehyang-ri, goods and shells were exhibited. This heightened people's rages against US Forces Korea.



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

A girl posed with Kim Jeong-il. There were lots of side events which induce people's participation.

Mini Interview



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

The MC of the stage, Jeong Bo-seon

Reporter: Would you please express your impression of Reunification Culture Stage?

Jeong Bo-seon: I would like to say a word of thanks to those who helped events to progress favorably. Compared with past years, we came closer to the goal of reunification because of the Joint Declaration. And events of past years originally used to make slow progress, however, things have progressed rapidly this year.

R: How does your aim at this event compare with those of other years?

J: Nowadays, the number of literary works have increased in the culture of assembly and struggle. I

expected that many creative works like songs and plays would be performed and they were actually realized, so I am very pleased now.

R: What do you think of the meaning of this cultural festival?

J: We haven't accomplished reunification yet. We have experienced many hardships like separated families and the massacre of innocent people caused by the division of the Korean peninsula. Our earnest hope for reunification was formalized in the form of literary art at this festival.

R: What is your opinion of literary art as a means of commemorating reunification?

J: I think literary art is something born from life, so there is no reason why people shouldn't give it due attention. I wish people would become workers singing and gesturing as they express themselves spontaneously. And I hope the number of people involved in literary art will increase.

By Kam Eun-jin

Reporter of Culture Section

S · E · M · I · N · A · R

Reunification on Our Hands

The first speaker Cheung Hae-gu saw the summit meeting as a turning point in history. He thought at the moment the knowledge is following the situation and wishes this will become vice versa. The most important part of the meeting he saw was that it mitigated the tension, between the citizens of the North and South.

Second speaker, Kim Chan-su said, people thought the US forces in Korea was a sacred thing that cannot be changed. Talking about Human Security, SOFA, Wartime Host Nation Support, operational control, he spoke for the removal on the US forces. The professor of law Cho Guk mentioned the concepts written in the National Security Act are very ambiguous and the contents does not fit our society today. The people disagreeing the abolishment of the National Security Act is that there is something similar in America and in the North. It is true that there is a similar act however is not in use. Basically in the first session of the seminar, the speakers talked on the three main points that were discussed in the summit meeting.

In the second session, professor of sociology Kang Jung-gu made a speech on our way to reunification. Professor said, one of the reason the US force is stationed in the safety of a war with the North. But the South trains and funds the

army more than the North and equipments like the guns are more modernized in the South than the North. Therefore, the possibility of North asking for war is very low. America has been trying to isolate the Russian powers by soft containment or the containment lite. By looking at that, America does not plan peace and safety, in other words, he sees as long as the US forces are stationed reunification, peace cannot take place. Another step we should take is to let the world know that we are going to reunite, before another cold war system forms. Until now, the cold war system was to block China, North Korea and Russia, and that is why North Korea concentrated on the atomic bombs, to defend themselves.

Towards the end, Kim Chang-jin commented, that we have become too dependent of the Americans. Before we think of what the Koreans think, we think of what the Americans thought. The center of our world has become America, not ourselves. As a separate nation, our thoughts should become the core of us. It is important for the press and the society to let the citizens realize this fact. The Korean mind must change and develop.

By Kim Na-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Looking at academic exchanges between North & South

Exchange Routes for One Country

Until now, the exchange in academy between the North and the South Korea has been successful mostly through a third country. Also the host of these exchanges was not a nation directly concerned with but a third nation hosted it. This is due to the conservative North avoiding contact with the South. Now facing the problem of reunification, in order to relieve the atmosphere these academic exchanges are crucial. The academy has the power to manage to establish the base in society, ready for unity. If we look into history, without the correct knowledge on each other, a different identity can be formed in the inner mind of the citizens and this will start building up the tension between the two countries. In the past this important interchange had taken only a few lines in the page of Korean history. However, through the successful summit meeting the interchange has started to take its place. The following four fields are to be lighted in this aspect.

△Koreanology is the first of the four fields. The most outstanding works in this field is in the publication of the Standard Korean Dictionary. This was the first case South Korea started funding over 10billion won on the project from 1992 with approximately 150 Korean professionals to work on. The Dictionary was finally published in November last year. It included North Korean words, archaic words, dialects along with the orthography and many more. Last year the International Computer Conduct of the Korean Language was held.

In this academic meeting, there were exchange of thesis on the establishing the Korean code, the arranging and inputting of the Korean Key, the technology in differentiating the alphabet and sound of the Korean language, the technology of Korean Multi-media system, exchanging Korean in the internet and others. Also, in the meeting the ICCKL commenced a joint production of the Keyboard, alphabet, and terminology of the Korean computer. This academic meeting is to continue to study on the problem of information system in Korean throughout the years.

△Human science is the next field to be lighted. In the area of history, the North and the South differ in the perspective and opinion. For example, while the South thinks the beginning of unity in the Korean peninsula is from the Koguryo and Baekjae being united by Shilla in the 7th century, the North thinks its the unification of the later three kingdoms by Koryo. Therefore the interchange in academy is emphasized. A historical meeting was held with the theme unity and historical training in the Kunguk University in 1998. They discussed about the plan of integration of the historical training between the North and South, taking the case of Germany. The year 1995 in Japan the International academic historical symposium was held with the subject of the 5thousand years of East Asia. The archeologist of the North and South participated in this symposium and the 8 archeologist of the North presented essays that clarified the place of origin of the Korea is Pungyang and

the province of Daedong river.

△The importance of the communication network is never too much to emphasize. It is like the nerve system in our bodies. However the North has thought the communication network as a threat to the maintenance of their system and therefore the exchange was very limited in this area.

The Hanaro communications is planning an economic collaboration from April. Hanaro started the investigation on the communication of the North two years ago and holding seminars to do with the Norths communication network. Hanaro is planning to select one or two excellent enterprises from the South and go to the North and make them produce the components needed for communication. When this is a long-term plan the short-term plan would be to establishment of the communication net. In the joint declaration made in 1992, the North and the South came to a conclusion to set up the system needed for mail and telecommunication. But only words cannot make it possible. The need for communication network is still being talked about. Look at Germany, they worked on the telecom 2000 program for 8 years with 6 billion marc.

△In the field of culture, we can say a hot wind is blowing from the North. Songs like Bungapsunnda and Whebaram are becoming popular in the South as well.

A movie *Bulgasari* was screened and *Sonyenjungsu*, an animation film is being planned. For the first time, a joint production of the North animation *Gajae* will be starting its business this year. The Korean Drama

Association on the 3rd of July, announced to move forward in the exchange of dramas and joint performances to take place. To be more specific, the Drama Association in the 24th Seoul Drama Festival opening on the 27th of August is planning to invite the man of the theater of the North and open a lecture meeting and academic symposium on the theme of drama exchange between the North and South. Also, future they hope to hold a for materials of drama exhibition, meeting of the authorities and friendly visitation to talk place.

As shown by the four fields, as the outcome of the bright summit meeting the exchange between the North and South in academic field will and must become more active. At the moment, there are various internet sites like the www.dprk.com, www.unionzone.com which gives a total service such as sales of the North Korean merchandises, provides information on the North, finding the divided families.

All these interest on the exchanges should not turn into a temporary trend. The citizens should keep their eyes opened in order to make the exchanges active. It will be possible for the Korea to be the host nation due to the improvement of the relationship of the North and South. Therefore, we must be the host in solving our problems.

By Kim Na-hyun

Reporter of Theory & Critique Section

Reviewing the play: "Bapper? Rapper!"

New Trial in Feminism Musical

I. Feminism Musicals as of Today

Feminism is a movement promoting equal rights for women. This concept has been introduced into the culture via various art forms: literature, art, theatrical performances and so on. From among these, plays with a feminist message boomed at one time. They made an appearance for the first time in 1986 and we have become accustomed to them since the beginning of the 90's. Works in this genre include "One's own room" and "Go alone like rhinoceros's horn" and so on.

Later, the plays' boom began to decline and almost disappeared except for those that stared a major name. Why did these plays, which once boomed suffer a downward trend? The answer lies both with the playwrights and the audiences. The playwrights were not able to create plays with widespread appeal. In case of the audience, they would think that the plays were all much the same and that they didn't need to see anymore.

Today several musicals with a feminist message are being performed. Specifically, "Bapper? Rapper!" and "Malina", and so on. "Bapper? Rapper!" is a creative musical and is being reviewed because it's a new attempt in this form and because of its peculiar title. "Bapper? Rapper!" means "Scoop rice out? (No!) Rapper! (I'll rather be a rapper!)".

Performances began on July 6 and will run until September 3 at *Daehakro*, Seoul.

II. Synopsis and Character Analysis of the Play

Four women, the heroines of this musical start an unusual style of women's club in their province to earn money for Hye-ja, who is in economical difficulties. Its name is "Lady club."

In the first act, two main themes develop. In the process of starting a women's club, the main characters personalities appear. Following that, the stories of the men in their lives are revealed. In the second act the club has to close as the government views it as being subversive.

Facing this difficulty, they change the club to an alternative for a bar. They plan a rap and hip-hop festival. The festival stage fascinates the festival attendees.

Four women, Hye-ja, Kyeong-ae, Mi-ae,



Starting from the top of right side, clockwise, these are Mi-ae, Kyeong-ae, Hye-ja, Ye-ri.

Ye-ri, have their own characters. Hye-ja is a widow in her 40's. She changes after losing her husband. As she experiences economical hardship, she becomes worried. Besides this, her teenage son who sings only rap all day long has run away from home because he was unable to communicate with his mother.

Kyeong-ae is a dance teacher in girls' high school. She is yearning for a man who has left. She also longs for a marriage based on romantic love.

Mi-ae whose husband is a doctor lives a decent life but she begins to be dissatisfied with the overall situation including her position at home. She boasts of her richness to the others. One day she becomes angry after her husband stayed out over-night. She is not angry because her husband stayed out over-night but because he probably spent a lot of money. After that, she decides to earn

her own money and she joins in starting the ladies club.

Ye-ri, Kyeong-ae's friend is a woman that is concerned mainly about social problems and justice. However, she is worried about how she will continue with her sense of values in the 21 century.

III. Looking into the Four Women.

In Hye-ja's features, we can see a typical Korean woman of today, who is in trouble because of a generation gap with her son and lack of economical stability.

However as the play continues, Hye-ja begins to change. As she makes an effort to understand her son's language rap, and performs rap and hip-hop in the festival, her son comes back. She, who did not know the language of rap, dances and sings rap at the festival. Such a conversion to a progressive attitude to younger generations and different ways of being leaves instructive messages to most mothers who will see this play.

However it is also one sided as only the mothers changes her attitude and not the son Kyeong-ae plays working women who is in the process of getting a divorce because of a fraudulent marriage. While having several meetings with a view to marriage, she begins to fall in love with Prince, who is in charge of the "Gentlemen Club".

She believes that love with Prince is true but Prince betrays her. She and Prince sing their own song about love. She sings that love is a possession while Prince sings that love is freedom. In one particular scene those four women yell while doing a rap. She blames men with a voice of hatred. However at the end of the play, Prince comes back to her and they reconcile, and this sudden

change makes the plot unnatural.

Mi-ae is a modern married woman who is computer literate and wants to become economically independent. In the play Mi-ae's fervent wish comes out. Though many women of today want such things, it is hard to actually achieve them.

Her husband is not all happy. He says that he cannot stand his responsibility as breadwinner. Also his job makes him tired. Like the story of Kyeong-ae and Prince, the sudden amicable settlement between Mi ae and her husband is not really understandable.

There are many women like Ye-ri, who are worried about social problems in our society. Though it has become better than the past, it is still not easy for women to take an active part in various fields of society. In this play, Ye-ri's character is not embossed and she has a rather a gloomy look.

IV. Auntie's Festival "Bapper? Rapper!"

In "Bapper? Rapper!", the genres of Latin dance, hip-hop and rap, which have not been tried previously in feminist plays until now, were introduced. This made the play which have previously been heavy and serious, merry and bright. The actors' performance was also good.

It is outstanding because this avoids the blind spot of the feminism play, which is apt to be a so hard-luck story. And this attunes itself to audiences with the passionate Latin dance, the rough rap, and the exciting hip-hop.

But this play left much to be desired in its contents. There was no big difference from previous feminist plays. And the stereotypical ending came as a disappointment to audiences.

Though problems were found in the contents, the fact that many middle-aged women came to see this play may give them things to think about. It can give a catharsis to women who are suffering in the authoritarian society, however, returning to their home they might scoop rice out.

By Kam Eun-jin

Reporter of culture Section

OVERVIEW

Shadow of Classroom

In the square classroom, students are reading a square book sitting in a square chair. In front of them, the national flag *Taegeukki* and the classroom motto in a square frame are hung on the right and left wall respectively. In the break, some students play outside the playground. Looking from outside, the playground, school buildings and the windows all feature the four-sided figure.

The above description is a kind of school version of the popular song "Dream of Square" sung by White. The outside appearance of the school symbolically shows the actual situation of education in Korea. Uniform education has long been pointed to as one of the most serious social facing Korea.

We can approach this problem from the perspective of "fascism". Normally when we hear the word "fascism", the dictatorship of Hitler or Mussolini comes to mind. Here, "fascism" means "a political system based on a very powerful leader, state control and extreme pride in country and race, and in which political opposition is not allowed". This political concept raises an abstract banner of "revolution, country and race". In our case, the military dictatorship in 70s and 80s is applicable.

The military period, however, cannot make us frightened anymore. In Korea, military rule has very little chance of recurrence. And admitting that it is so, we don't have to mention that evil influence again. While the target is visible, it is also transparent. Today, the core problem lies in our daily life instead. The discipline that made people yield automatically and made all our daily life under their pressure is very subtle and ingenious.

Among various sources of subtle power around us, we should note schools since they have taken the role of reproducing social mores and values.

In the Korean education field, there still remain vestiges of the Japanese colonial period. The Education Charter, which is a copy of the Japanese, is a representative example. The national ceremony held once in a while is also a good example Japanese influence. Whenever a ceremony is held in school, the national ceremony is never missing. Through this continuing national ceremony, the identity of the children is embedded deeply with the notions of "country" or "people".

The discipline, which puts its pressure upon the students' body, is also not a matter to be taken lightly. Middle and high school students start the day with some kind of censorship system. In the front gate, the students pass through some privileged students who check the entering students' hair, clothes, and even their fingernails. This kind of regulatory system has its origin in Japanese colonial time.

In addition, the school is one of the places where authoritarianism remains. The structure itself is a kind of a hierarchy starting with the principal, and the teachers have some sense of distance from their students. Approximately 68% of students report that there is no teacher who will listen to their problems. The continuing dispute about corporate punishment in schools also can be understood in the same context. School is under the influence of the patriarchal nature of Confucian and fascist ideology.

Basically school is the place where people's thoughts and characters are molded. In other words, the origin of the discipline that watched over us in our daily life, is school. We can hardly expect some liberal sensibility from those who received the baptism of discipline from their childhood. In this connection, the phenomenon of the 80's quick adaptation to existing world politics can be explained.

Considering that the people who were aligned with the Holocaust were mostly normal German laborers, we cannot easily ignore this discipline in classroom that keeps the subtle power around us.

By Hong Joo-hee

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Owl's Bird's Eye View of Campus Life



Owl of Minerva

"Owl of Minerva" is a philosophical and critical essay that has been widely loved by HUFsans. Timothy Watson, a professor of College of English. He's going to analyze the differences between Western & Eastern university culture over a period of four months. The Argus expects readers to get the wisdom of owl from his serial stories. ...Ed

Owl of Minerva is a good name, Minerva being the Roman goddess of wisdom and owls being very wise. Having been asked to write this column, I guess that makes me something of a wise old owl. Surveying the campus from my lofty vantage point on Minerva Hill, I observe many things that make me consider my annual migration route from Korea to Canada and back again.

Having just returned from Canada, there are some points of comparison between the two countries that are still fresh in my mind.

The first point of comparison concerns student protests. Having attended academic institutions in Canada and Britain, I can compare student demonstrations in the West to those of South Korea. Student demonstrations are comparatively tame in Western countries, though they do occasionally turn violent, as they did in the United States during the anti-Vietnam War and pro-civil rights protests of the '60's. Canada's student demonstrations have been comparatively tame regardless of era.

I would like to propose a hypothesis for why this is the case. Over the course of the 20th century and possibly before that, the majority of Canadians have enjoyed democratic rights and freedoms seldom found in the more autocratic regimes of the East. This means that Canadians have had reason to be complacent, since their rights

were by and large protected.

Notable exceptions come to mind like the FLQ (Front for the Liberation of Quebec) Crisis that occurred in the early '70's. The reigning prime minister at that time, Pierre Trudeau, declared martial law, giving the nation's army and police forces the right to detain anyone suspected of terrorist activity. Students detained during this period were often campaigning quite legitimately for the rights of the French minority concentrated largely in Quebec, but also in smaller pockets of population throughout the country.

Where democracy thrives, the impetus for protest, violent or passive, diminishes. Having enjoyed a high standard of living and considerable democratic freedoms throughout the '70's and early '80's, there was little call for public demonstration on or off campus in Canada. In addition, labor unions were so strong at this time that walkouts and labor demonstrations were the exception rather than the rule, placing the very concept of public demonstrations in the back of most people's minds. This, coupled with the fact that Canada was founded on a loyalist spirit, means that the former British colony was founded on a principle of loyal obedience as opposed to rebellion, unlike our neighbor to the south. The Queen of England remains the official head of government in Canada to this day, like it or not.

By the late 1980's, Canadians' democratic freedoms were eroded to a profound degree because of widespread complacency. The fact that it is a welfare state, which provides unemployment insurance to people who are out of work, only adds to the complacency. When you are told every day that you live in a democracy and the United Nations selects your country for consecutive years as the highest ranking country in the world in terms of living standards, the impression is created in most people's minds that they have no right to complain, but are not the citizens of North Korea told the same thing?

Clearly Canada is a more desirable place to live than North Korea, but do its citizens really enjoy the rights and privileges they are persuaded that they have? "Political correctness" is another word for fascism as

far as freedom of speech is concerned. Writers, speakers, teachers, and students are not free to express themselves in Canada unless they express a "politically correct" opinion, which is the same thing as saying, "You can say it as long as you agree with us." I wonder then, whether students feel free to demonstrate in Canada. Police presence in recent times at public demonstrations in Canada has become more ominous in terms both of numbers and the use of force.

Certainly, students in South Korea are not left unmolested by the police during demonstrations, but students still seem to wield a tremendous amount of influence and power. Teachers and administrators know that they must bend on certain issues if they do not want classes and other activities on campus to be disrupted. I support the empowerment of the youth because they are the strongest and most influential force in any society. I believe that Korea is poised to emerge as one of the most democratic countries on earth paradoxically because of its long history of authoritarian and dictatorial rule. Precisely because of the poor human rights record in this country,

Koreans have been forced to be vigilant and have fought passionately for greater democratic rights. Had they experienced more privilege, they might have grown complacent like their Canadian counterparts. Canada, on the other hand, is poised to lose its democratic privilege paradoxically because it has enjoyed too much.

Students in South Korea must continue to keep a close eye on things if they wish to safeguard the hard fought freedoms they have won. Canadian students could learn much from the brave protests launched by Korean students on campuses all across this nation. Perhaps Canadian students can win back some of the ground they have lost in terms of freedom of speech and human rights by following the lead of their Korean counterparts.

Timothy Watson
The writer is a professor of
College of English

Ears & Eyes

Interview with Shin Jae-gul, a representative of Labor Culture Network

Bringing Labor Culture into Daily Life

In the places of demonstrations or rallies, cultural festivals are never missing. For this reason, many people might think that the labor culture is only a part of "rally" culture.

However, there is a man with common sense, who has a different opinion. His name is Shin Jae-gul, a representative of the Labor Culture Network. He formed the center in late 1998. Through many activities at talk-fests and meetings, he steadily continued his project. Finally last January 23, the Labor Culture Network was organized and had the inaugural exhibition called "Hoping for the Right Labor Culture" at Yonsei University. He sees the rally culture as only a part of the labor culture. Then what is the "sound and creative" labor culture that he describes?

Reporter: What is your motive to establish this Labor Culture Network? Please tell us how this movement is related to other cultural units.

Shin Jae-gul : KCTU (Korea Confederation of Trade Unions) and a few local bodies have cultural departments in their organization. Usually when some banner was made, they put all their efforts to make it come true. For instance, laborers are to struggle to achieve a reduction in work hours, those organizations have kind of festival under that banner.

Of course, I admit that those things are needed, however, that is a very small part of the labor culture.

I have wanted laborers to be also able to enjoy their life in their own culture. Having this hope, I organized this Labor Culture Network to gather some information and make smooth distribution network among laborers. It's a kind of a new venture.

R : What is a "sound and creative" labor culture that you talked about?

S : In short, it is a laborer's life itself. Existing labor culture is not something that can enjoy comfortably. Struggle is a part of laborers' life, and that's not the whole thing. Laborers should also express their feelings freely and have these feelings respected. The



Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

sound labor culture in my mind is something that can put into all their values and hopes in their daily life.

R : You have emphasized that the labor culture should smear in laborers' daily life. You have any specific program or plan for this?

S : Basically we shape all our policy with that in mind. There are three parts largely who is in charge of the labor culture. These are, the culture department in labor organizations, labor culture groups, and individual culture parties. We connect these units and induce laborers' participation through gathering information.

To put it exactly, we have had a "Sarangbang forum" every second and forth Wednesday in the Student Hall at Yonsei University. We discuss the theory of contemporary issues. We also plan and establish the production-circulation-consumption system.

R : What is the unique "production-circulation-consumption" system that you talked about? Please be more specific.

S : As the name of the center says, we

look at some policy concerned with labor culture and work mainly for the concentration of information. Of course, it's for the laborers to get in touch with the cultural sources more easily.

The *Sarangbang* forum, which I all ready told you about, is one of those movements. Besides that, we publish a weekly newspaper "Heated heated". We have studied cultural policy and distributed various labor productions like publication, videos, and tapes into local areas.

Education is also one part where we lay emphasis. We will also give some lectures in the chair of Labor which Hangyure organized from next week. Not only lectures but different kinds of experience programs such as labor songs and DDR also are prepared.

R : Please tells us the processes of the labor culture.

S : The two ways are laid in front of us in the labor culture. The one is the way of globalization that is westernization. The other way is suited in our cultural soil. I'm going to say it is the Korean policy style.

In Germany, the labor song union was very powerful in the 1910s. It was estimated that the number of members in the union was up to 60 thousand. These days, however, we can hardly find any trace of it. The case of Japan is much the same. The "rally" culture, which was mentioned in the first part of the interview, bloomed in Japan in 60s and 70s. Today they learned from us the *Minjung* songs and rhythmic dance we use in rallies.

I prefer the latter process. That's why I try to manage this Labor Culture Network. I see existing labor culture should melt into the daily life. The labor culture we knew, so called "rally culture" should get into our homes. Or, I think, the labor culture is very hard to remain like other nations.

By Hong Joo-hee

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Reflecting on University Pungmul Culture

Pungmul on Campus Melted in Minjung's Life and Spirit

I. History and Meaning of Pungmul

Pungmul has its origin in the *jecheon* ceremony of antiquity, a ritual of thanksgiving and a prayer for fertility. With the arrival of the *Samhan* era (the previous dynasty of old *Chosun*), it developed into a prayer for a good harvest and to celebrate a year of hard work through performances in music and dance. It was usually held twice a year, after the period of sowing in May and the harvest in October.

What was undertaken at that time cannot be called *Pungmulgut*. In fact, the form combined with various elements have appeared since the middle period of *Chosun*, when rice-planting was introduced and cooperative labor generalized.

Generally speaking, *Pungmulgut* is a cultural pattern composing a *Pan* (a spot). It appears in a dance or play and uses basic instruments like a *Kwaenggwari* (a small gong), a *Gong*, a *Buk* (a drum), a *Sogo* (a snare drum), a *Nabal* (a trumpet), etc. It represents the productive aspect of life and is used in religious ceremonies.

Pungmulgut incorporates not only instruments, but also all the things around us that shape the life of the community. People gain a sense of rapport through shared emotions and the merriment that comes from moving their shoulders up and down.

By viewing the history and constitution of *Pungmul*, we can find some special qualities of *Pungmul*. They do not exist as independent characteristics, but are intimately related to one another. First, *Pungmul* needs audiences' active and spontaneous participation resulting from the divinity of the community. Second, the form of *Pungmul* is combined with various elements as a whole. Third, *Pungmul* is created through the Minjung's own effort. Finally, *Pungmul* has developed continually.

II. Pungmul on Campus

Since the end of the 80's, *Pungmul* has taken an active role in sustaining enthusiasm of student activities. In that time, *Pungmul* played an important part in bringing students together. By performing *Pungmul*, students used to become one and acted with one accord. Though some people have perceived *Pungmulgut* as a means of encouraging student activities, *Pungmul* has grown into a real mass game.

Since the early 90's, *Pungmulpaes*'s



Pungmulpaes is seen to practice on campus.

activity has decreased as students' activity stagnated. *Pungmul*, however, has been developing continually as student interest in our traditional culture grew. It is recognized as a precious part of university culture nowadays. Namely, an atmosphere prizing and loving *Pungmul* as such took firm root on campus. Actually, we can see *Pungmulpaes* performed at most university campuses. Each department of the university has one *Pungmulpaes*. They perform in the school event or assembly without exception. Sometimes, they go off campus and join local residents in *Pungmulgut* performances.

In the case of HUFs, there are many *Pungmulpaes*. *Oepungyeon* (The union of HUFs *Pungmulpaes*) was established in 1995 and authorized formally in 1997. It consists of fifteen *Pungmulpaes* representing each department and college, and one *Dong-a-ri*. They are active during departmental events and assemblies and primarily involve the *Gil-nol-i* (playing in the street) or performing.

They try to uphold the tradition by getting together and sharing their ideas with students. Though they are making an endeavor to maintain their interest, they have a problem in that *Pungmul* is not familiar with most students. "Students are not as concerned about *Pungmul* as they were before. I think it is because the individualism prevails at university," said Park Ji-eun

(Hindi-97), the chairman of *Oepungyeon*. Since the IMF crisis, many students became more indifferent toward extracurricular activities, but *Pungmul* has developed through the efforts of students who love our traditional culture.

III. An Alternative Viewpoint Concerning Pungmul

The most serious problem at present concerning *Pungmul* is mass participation. In fact, the present *Pungmul* cannot attract participants. New students appear disinterested in *Pungmulpaes*. To solve such problems, many *Pungmulpaes* have made increasing efforts.

To increase student involvement, they put on demonstrations to attract interest. For example, they make a dramatic version of the song and dance of *Pungmul*, endowing each one with a peculiar image or character. They are also making an effort to communicate messages by staging a *Bukdance* or *Sogodance* collectively, centering around *Pungmul-pan-gut*. Secondly, there is a method of combining *pungmul* with another genre. For instance, they edit traditional *Pungmul* to suit the contents of the play again or perform a little drama.

Actually *Oepungyeon* has often been performed in this form. In the performance of the anti-American cultural festival on

May 18 this year, they showed a short dramatic performance that dealt with Yun Keum-i's being killed by the U. S. Forces. This had the effect of communicating an anti-American sentiment more effectively and was able to attract more students.

Besides the above changes in form, there have been many demonstrations of *pungmul* staged to attract participants. University *Pungmulpaes* try again and again to hold a *Pan* with local residents. In the case of HUFs, *Gil-nol-i* are held at Imun-dong once from time to time. When they are held, some local residents participate in their mirth and some look on in amusement. Holding *Pungmulgut* performances with the participation of local residents will allow *Pungmul* to recapture its original function of gathering people together and celebrating life. It goes without saying that *Pungmulgut* within a campus should be held frequently. *Oepungyeon* have been performed regularly at each college to bless each student with good luck.

IV. Outlook of Pungmul

Pungmul shows a strong philosophical aspect in that it encourages *Minjung* to live their lives with confidence and energy. Namely, it contains *Minjung*'s cohesive force against the negative actuality and shows their intense desire to live their lives progressively. Sometimes such potentialities are used to develop an avante garde movement against injustice and corruption within society.

Pungmul was widely loved as a cultural movement in the 80's. Nowadays, it is approached almost exclusively as an artistic genre with little consideration for the *Minjung* spirit of *Pungmul*. The original feature of *Pungmul* as envisioned by *Minjung* culture has not appeared yet. In order to resurrect the original feature of *Pungmul*, we need to learn more about its spirit and playful qualities. In the start of this new millennium, we expect *Pungmul* to develop again as part of the *Minjung* movement.

By Kam Eun-jin
Reporter of Culture Section

Dating on Sunday



Chun Dae-geun(F-94)

Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

"Its all for the library"

"How long do you think this interview will last?" Over the phone, came a worried voice. The owner of this voice was Chun Dae-geun (F-94), the president of Student Library Committee (SLC). The Argus asked for an interview which he accepted, but with a note of caution in his voice that he doesn't approve of wasting time.

Library is one of the most important spots in school. It is the place to study, find resources and the works, students need to lead a desirable college life. And as a person in charge of these library matters Chun was assumed to be very responsible and hard-working.

When approached, his eyes were serious and stern, as to tell that his mind is set wholly on the welfare of the library.

"I knew from my experience that it has been long since the students turned their backs on our library," he started. "I understand that our library isn't as great as some fancy ones at other schools, but I couldn't let it see fall into a place being used only during finals as a study hall."

This kind of determination led him to take part in newly formed SLC in the beginning of 1999 and he has been the president since the 2nd semester of that year. SLC was originated from Library Autonomy Committee (LAC), still a name most HUFs know by. The difference between the two is that SLC tries to do more than volunteering to make quiet library good enough to conduct to academic pursuits which consisted most of LAC's works. SLC take care of the practical affairs such as changing and fixing of the facilities in the library. But that's not the only thing this committee is into. Chun is most concerned about the small budget the library carries. The reality was that more money was needed to buy new books and equipment to eventually bring off the library keep pace with the upcoming 21 century. According to Chun's research, our school library was one of very few that isn't digitalized yet.

When pointed out that he looked most relaxed discussing the projects that need to be done in the library, he gave a shy smile and said, "I want this library to become a place where everyone can get help from, not somewhere only librarians take up place. I think that it is my duty to get things in order as long as I am in this position."

Chun was a class representative when he was a freshmen and worked in class student council before getting involved with SLC. It was no wonder that he was so reliable and had an insight on school affairs.

Unlike his position in the committee and the firm standards he have to achieve for the goals in his life ahead, there was a softer side of him. He was a member of *hanibro*, an exclusive glee club in French department. Participating in most of *hanibro* events, he let himself enjoy the fun, and it was one of his ways to keep in touch with his old friends as he can get busy working in SLC.

Speaking of busy, the next thing Chun have to do before the fall semester start is to finish relocating the books just as the month-long-construction is over at the end of August. Most students don't know the existence of another room on the second floor leading from the reference section on the first floor. As an effective way to save space, books -fiction and nonfiction- on the first floor will be moved to the second floor. Eventually the ground floor will only hold reference section and will save students the trouble of climbing up and down the stairs to find the books they need.

"It is rather unbearable when I hear people grumbling that SLC is not doing anything to improve the library. I guess they want something that's clear in one's eyes that we've done some magic works. But it does not work that way. We try to change bit by bit and they are aiming at the convenience of HUFsans."

When the new semester start, we will be able to visit the newly furnished library. The Argus felt proud that such reliable and determined person was in charge of our school library.

By Lee Min-a
Reporter of National Section

Tropical Night Festival Held

The tropical night festival 2000 of The National Theater of Korea, "the festival of midsummer night that music and movie flow" was held on cultural plaza of the National Theater of Korea. It was held for five days from August 9 until August 13. The tropical night festival was an open-air festival The National Theater of Korea prepared for citizens, who are distressed with sultriness and fatigue, for the first time in this years. There were various concerts and family events and showing movies.

In the first day, the concert of Korean classical music and the percussion music, "sound, the fantastic harmony" was held as an opening performance. And "Green Mile" was screened out in the fields.

On 10, the a cappella concert named

"planetarium harmony spreading in summer night" took place by Solist, a cappella group and "Battle Field" was screened. On 11, there were the fusion jazz concert and the movie "Hunted Hill". The legitimate jazz concert "cool and hot jazz tonight" was held by Yang Jun-ho and "the Quartet", and as outdoor showing movie, "Ditto" was screened on 12.

In the last day, There were Korean classical music concert "Cinema paradise enjoying ourselves over Korean classical music" as the curtainfall program of tropical festival. And "Any given Sunday" was screened in the open.

Various family events like techno-dance competition and couple event was held and admission fee of this festival was all free.

Festive Space Young Artists Breathing

At *Daehakro*, "2000 Indie(an abbreviation of "independent") Festival" is held starting from August 18 until September 3. It aimed to resuscitate into the experimental and imaginative festival and also aimed to be young festival of the downtown.

The opening stage was "Indie variety show 2000" on August 18 in the Maronnier Park.

This festival was composed of small festivals of five genres. One was the visual arts festival "Nae-bu-gong-sa". There were paintings, video installations, images, performances, installation sculptures, cartoons, etc.

The other was the street festival "Jung-gu-nan-bang". Its programs like the street parade and various open-air events played an

important part of festive mood of the festival.

"I-gu-dong-seong" was a theater & performing arts festival and it consisted of various theatrical arts like a mime, dances, plays, performances.

In the film&video festival "Am-jung-mo-saeg", there was various indie movies. It screened three times every day in the HITEL On&Off Theater and the admission fee was four thousand won. The rest one was a music festival "Go-seong-bang-ga". It was filled of lots of indie musics.

Indie Festival was the third stage as for this year and it will bring down the curtain as the slide show "Festival Epilogue" on September 3 in the Coca-Cola hall, *Daehakro*.



The World Folk Festival of Arts, Science, And Culture

Hope for the New Millennium

- Sep. 25th ~ Oct. 13th
- Wangsan campus of HUFs, Youido KBS Hall, Jungdong Theater



CHAFS
CHAT + HUFs

Jung Su-nam / Cartoonist of The Argus

"A fight break out! Come on sir!"

Hello!

Stop to fight so what's up?

STOP IT!

Stay out of this! I fight for lecture what I want to attend...

I'm first because I'm...

Oh, I see. One is senior and other...