



Winner's Festival Sounds Fanfare

8th Hanchongnyon took firm root in mind of students as mass organization

Opening ceremony of 8th Hanchongnyon was held at Pusan National University(PNU) on May 26th-28th. Over(13,000) of students, labors, Pusan citizens, despite of official forces hindering the event, participated the ceremony of "Festival of Million students". The main theme of the ceremony was to blame the slaughter of U.S. Forces in Korea and to arise public opinion to drive them out of the country.

Ever since 1996, after the Yonsei university crisis, the ceremony was held in peace for the first time. The official forced only formally, unlike aggressively, searched the students to block students attending the event. Annual event of violence between the students and the official forces had not occurred this year; rather with participation of Pusan citizens, it was like a festival.

On the first day of the ceremony, the evening festival which was to be began at 8 p.m. was delayed till the midnight due to the rain.

Yet, ten thousands of students sitting down with a rain coat in a great mass at the main ground of the PNU was quite a scenery. With a congratulatory speech from Libya Revolution Committee, the ceremony began with students dressed in rainbows. Stages of Minjung song groups, Heemangsae and

Chonlima, enhanced high spirits to the event. After several congratulatory stages, the representatives of the Hanchongnyon gave an opening speech.

The 8th president of Hanchongnyon, Lee Hee-chul, president of Chosun university GSC, said, "This ceremony is the festival of winners who overcame the endless oppression of the government. Also, we should be tightly bonded to stand against the U.S. and to the reunification of our nation."

On the 27th, the campus of PNU was decorated variety events. An exhibition about Hanchongnyon showed many people to its history and significance. There was a forum on the subject of what to do as a youth in the country." Meanwhile, the host held football game of labor-farmer-student to bring powerful Minjung solidarity.

After all the subsidiary events, the main ceremony began having Lee as a president of 8th Hanchongnyon of the last day morning. "Our procession has won against the unjust", the president Lee said, "Hanchongnyon will continue to devote ourselves for our country and nation as we've done all the time."

Street demonstration followed after the ceremony, across the city section, demanding withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. Many Pusan citizen also participated the march. The march continued till the



"It's Hanchongnyon time": many students from every city are united as one solidarity through the festival at Pusan, May 26-28.

sunset. The whole ceremony closed out with promise of continuous struggle against U.S. in June.

About 150 Imun and Wangsan HUFSSan participated the ceremony. HUFSSan had trouble when they departed from Imun in the

morning of the 26th. They've been resisted to leave by nearby police station, however, they were able to leave at the evening.

Lighting up Past and Future of 5-18

Ceremony commemorating the 5-18 was held by the GSC on May 18th at 4 o'clock, which was an hour later than planned.

A great number of students filled the open theater. Under a serious atmosphere, the ceremony was carried out with a Minjung ceremony. The purpose was to inherit the 5-18 spirit and for the struggle against the reconstruction the main building.

Park Youn-Jeong(A-99) of the HUFSS strike headquarters introduced the true meaning of this ceremony as this: "Unlike the 4-19, the 5-18 was a living struggle of the people. In order to step out from American domination, we must carry out the struggle inheriting the spirit from that day."

However, with a variety of literal arts performance, there was a firm resolution on the problems of reconstructing the main building.

The president of the GSC, through his lecture, he presented his thoughts. "The reconstruction of the main building is for the reputation of the president himself. Keeping the financial problem of our school in mind, this will only serve as a stumbling stone in developing HUFSS.

After the assembly on the school grounds, a memorial at Chongnyangri station was

held. Here, the schools of the eastern part of seoul gathered together and held a moment to cherish the memories.

At the Red Square, held a photo exhibition of the 5-18 victims to commemorate the victims HUFSS literal arts association. In the afternoon, a number of seminars were held with the subjective inheriting the spirit of the May struggle.

At the same time, lodged a complaint on the truth of massacre of innocent people by the Americans, and closely re-examined the 5-18 Kwang-ju civil protest, which is still a on going process.

Also, as soon as the summit conference of the North & South was agreed upon, the U.S. soldiers insisted on keeping its place and stimulated the development of the relationship with America, who planned for the economic infiltration based on neo-liberalism.

However, many students showed interest in the 5-18 ceremony, compared to other years, for this year was the 20th anniversary. Along with these in the progressive informational center, they showed documentaries such as the "Red Hunt".

2000 Education Seeks for Democratic Way

Desire for real education was getting more and more heated. Students of college of Education had 2000 Week for Real Democratic Education from May 8th to May 10th for three days. Under the motto 'Powerful steps of progressive, hope comes true'. Various events were prepared for many students showed interests.

Declaration of Democratic Education was announced at a Teacher's Day meeting under the auspices of Young Mens Christian Association(YMCA) Middle School Teacher Association on 10th May, 1986. This proclamation became an opportunity to accelate the educational movement stagnating over twenty years because of suppretion of the government. The movement proposed to people about many educational problems and contradictions.

Students Association made thorough preparations for this event, just like educational movie festival, changing the words of the song, explanation conference for employment test and photograph exposition.

One freshman said that he had learned about a definition of real education and felt an appointed task. So many students participated in this annual function and

educational movie festival was so popular that some students could not come in the theater.

Just because the education has a power to change the world, this event has many significant meanings for students of a college of education. 2000 Week for Real Democratic Education obtained excellent results and those were the results of educational college students efforts. As far as not having righteously spirit to succeed the struggle of superiors and solve darken future of their own, the educational actuality is so dismal that the educators have to put forth efforts to make a reform. This democratic educational week aspirate vigor to many students of teachers's college, showing their potential possibility.

Especially 'educational film festival' was composed of various instructive movies such as 'volume up', 'a solitary teacher', 'children of little God' and 'breaking away'. Moreover a closing ceremony was crowded many students as well as those of teacher's college, in the sequence of viewing the video about educational problems, recitation the poems, and cerebrating performance acted by "Hansobbab". Most students who had participated in this event said that they experience many things in an ordinary life.

Showing up Students' Power Through Occupation

At last, GSC occupied all of major offices in Wangsan campus, halting school administration on March 22nd. GSC has occupied the vice-president's room for over 50 days and tried to solve the problem by conversation continuously. They demanded to reduce the fee, solve traffic problem and make school administrations public, etc.

However, school authorities rejected negotiation with students, refusing to pay scholarship to concerned students. A survey has it that many students agreed to exercise aggressive methods to express their requirements, GSC announced.

School authorities, however, insists that they tried to accept the demands as possible as they can. For example, they planned to improve lecture room facilities, install purifiers in each building and provide equipment for LAN. However, these are things discussed last year.

Serious problem actually lies in the way GSC and school authorities change their thoughts. GSC says that school authorities refused to meet them for discussion, suppressing students by monetary policy.

School pulled up students fee bt 10 percent. However, they are also stopping activities of GSC by various pressures. To solve traffic problems, GSC operated a bus from Bundang. School authorities, however, forced the bus company to cancel the plan without any countermeasure.

Although there were not severe conflicts to occupy the offices, students are supposed to bear some inconvenience as most of school administrations stopped. Giving leaflets to students, GSC continues to express their opinions.

On May 31st, there was a meeting between school authorities and student's representative. In this meeting President and vice-president of school and GSC president and vice-president participated. The first negotiation is scheduled to be held on June 5th. Before negotiation, school authorities want GSC to release occupation and GSC want to receive money which are for scholarship and supporting activities. So both agreed with each demands. Also school authorities carried out some demands by setting water purifiers up every building and increase one more shuttle bus

New Departure to Meet HUFSSans' demand

On May 22th, Regular General Student Meeting(RGSM) of the year 2000 was held at 6 p.m. in the open theater of HUFSS. With the rythemical performance the open theater was instantly filled with the fever of 7,000 HUFSSans. But soon, during the moment of silence commemorating the contributors of the student movement and when the students joined to sing "March for the Thee", a touching atmosphere was formed.

The student president of the Oriental College gave a speech, and the GSC reported about their recent situation and management plan. The student president of the Oriental College criticized the government for suppressing the Hanchongnyon departure. And he urged for HUFSSans to participate in the democratic struggle.

Next, the president of the Dong-a-ri Union made clear that he will defend the claim

requiring the withdrawal of the new mainbuilding construction plan.

Many HUFSSans agreed with his speech by applauding him. After the performance, the president of the GSC's speech followed. The president said, "The blueprint of HUFSS development doesn't suggest a vision." and clarified that the GSC would keep on its struggle until the true blueprint is established.

At the end, the documentary explaining the struggle during the spring semester was filmed.

Meanwhile, the Korean Traditional Instrument Club's bangings had distracted the meeting throughout the whole period. Also, the poor quality of the speaker system was somewhat below the expectation. However, the meeting seeking for the harmony of HUFSSans had continued for 4 hours.

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Farmland, Hometown of Mind

Student-Farmer Solidarity Activity

Imun Campus : June 30th - July 9th
Wangsan Campus : June 22nd - July 1st

The Argus

The Argus

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Editorial

Party for Everyone

There was a *Hanchongnyon* inauguration of students in the Pusan University from 26th to 28th, May. At first, many people were worried about this inauguration. But it managed to end up in peace. Government manifested that they are going to blockade the *Hanchongnyon* inauguration. But they allowed street-walking demonstration. And police prepared not to break out a riot. A few years ago, there's no inauguration without a rioting with throwing flame-bottle and threatening with steel-pipes. In this inauguration, students promised not to do harm citizen. Do you think compromise of government makes inauguration of Students?

However, a lot of people did against *Hanchongnyon* inauguration. There's a tendency that their idea is not acceptable by public. Because of the reason, prepossession with word '*Hanchongnyon*' and their motto. It's very hard to go together with citizen with same idea. '*Hanchongnyon*' insists that we should struggle to carry out campaign. It tells 'Withdraw American army', 'Anti-America'. But members of bureaucratic governors think *Hanchongnyon* is very up-set.

However, sometimes, students suggest a great opinion that can be executable. For example, struggle not to renew "Law of Labor" in 1997, fight against restructuring that compel only a labors should be sacrificed, strike against goodbye-dismiss, and discover slaughter of civilian that occurred in Korea War. This must be something that someone should do. It's a nasty thing that cover truth by means. Students' shouting must be aid. Students long for citizen's assistance. They want to go together with citizen to obtain what they want.

To do like this, It consist of student-movement's core. Without citizen, there is no hope. If many students and citizens want to do something that include people's anxiety, Government must consider about it very carefully. Even, it might push some law that involves with country - protection.

First of all, inauguration of Students can be managed to open peacefully. This peaceful inauguration can be opened by citizen-groups. Another reason is consideration that it's not good, if bloody accidents occurs, before inter-korean leaders conference. It means that citizen-groups get growing up. But maybe it's not. More and more citizen-groups gather together.

Until now, Korean society neglects this combinations. It's true, in Korean, *Hanchongnyon* means 'A group helps enemy', 'Illegal group' rather than 'A general group of Students'. It should be changed. No other country takes a aggressive attitude to the sound of students, and look down on the members. Exactly, problems of the *Hanchongnyon* is this. It should be admirable by all, but it's not. This shows us *Hanchongnyon* must be changed. There is no use, if it can not obtain all members of country. However, their motto is very great.

Hanchongnyon should start with more small thing that is connected with a public, rather than insisting only on political thing. Government should let them speak words. "Making not to Speak" is the only temporary policy. Listen first and choose great idea or not. Not too far, students grow up and consist generations who can lead this nation. To listening their voice, it's valuable thing. Get rid of violence, both. There's a lot of naive people died for this problem. Government and Students groups should compromise. Give something rather than take something by force. This inauguration is very formal one. There's no collision with government and had a big success to obtain citizen's assistance.

This inauguration was a great opportunity to make a harmony among the collegians. More often, peaceful demonstration should be open from now on. We hope that it could be a more participation. So We hope that someday that government, citizens, and students could be one with hand-in-hand.

Meeting Choi Byung-mo, environmental activist

Making Environmentally Sound Legal System

The well-known lawyer and prosecutor Choi Byung-mo who directed clothes-for-lobby accident returned as an environmentalist. After the fur gate came to an end last year, he started working as a chief director in Public Center for Environment Law. "Now, I will repay people's encouragement and thank them as a keeper of environment."

Many people who do not know him well might have wondered why he got interested in environment. However, civic groups have appreciated him as an environment activist.

Choi has been in charge of a legal support in Public Center for Environment Law of establishing in 1986. He began to work in environment field after he met Choi Jaehyun, a professor in Sogang University and member of Anti-pollution citizen's campaign. At that time, the environmental problem was so highlighted concerning the pollution of four main rivers in Korea that he came to realize importance of the issue. Then, he decided to participate in the Anti-Pollution Citizen's campaign.

He is against a *Saemangeum* reclamation project of, as well as other projects in the East and West coasts. At present, he is investigating for the problem on these projects. In March, he suited against a provincial governor of South Cheju county. He insists to cancel the admission developing the crater of Song-ak Mt. its nature preservation in Cheju.

The recent hot issue on *Maehyang-ni* was first exposed by this man, Choi Byung-mo. He investigated the polluted area by U.S.

force concentratively when nobody was interested in this accident. Then, he suited against the U.S. Force. Now the case is also investigated by the investigation being of his research.

He has been working for human rights movement. He belongs to the Minbyun as a vice chairman. He is expert on the problem of conscientious prisoners and abolition of National Security Law. He became well known as a lawyer for human right dealing with over 100 prisoners of conscience. Also he made clear an unreasonable National Security Law. These activities seem to be affect his thought to serve as a lawyer.

We can also see this aspect in his establishing Committee against Electric Resident Card in 1991. The System of Electric Resident Card was carried out in Cheju as a model. In fact, the system of electric card was criticized to deprive people of human rights. People who opposed the system insisted that the government considered its people as a would-be criminals. Official, of course, said the purpose is to prevent any crime in advance.

On the other hand, this uprising was an impressive achievement in his life. Although the civic movement is hard to get achievement, the system was not conducted due to their movement. He said the role of civic groups is important in the history of Korea, "It is obvious that civic groups is considered important like never before. To get a democratic society, they are indispensable."

This story goes back to 1991 when he

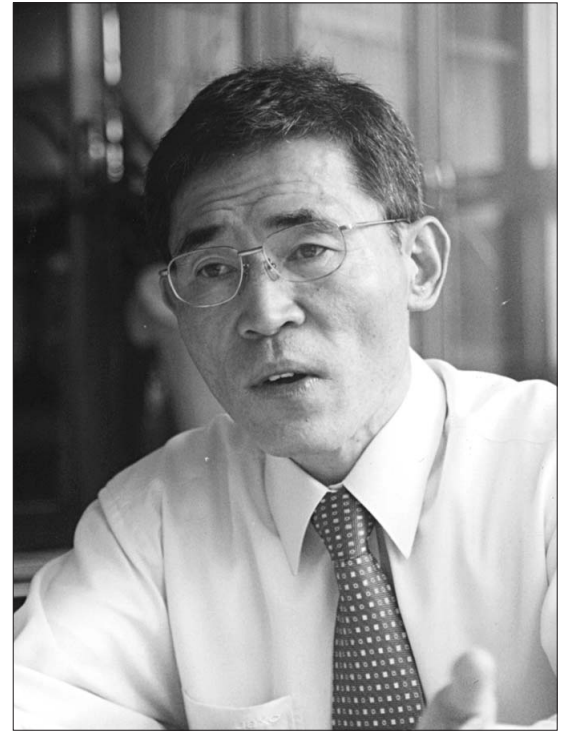
went to Cheju island to have his own time. Tired of busy life in Seoul for 30 years, he wanted to enjoy the sweet neighborhood and beautiful nature of Cheju. He confessed he was fed up with endless Political Affairs.

"Of course, people's attitudes on environment changed a lot nowadays. Although the environmental movement has developed a lot, it is still lack of professionalism and have some problems. The most severe problem, I think, is on nuclear power plant."

He went on his interest on nuclear power plants in Korea. He suggested several ways to get out the environmental problems, saying that environment should not be sacrificed for economic growth any more.

He emphasized that systematic support is especially necessary to solve the problem fundamentally. According to Law for Supporting Social Organization, we can both provide new jobs and solve the environmental problems by providing public fund for the movement. Taking the example of Erin Brochobitch, a western movie which describes a professional environmentalist, he added that suits against the government or concerned companies are one of sound measures.

Choi Byung-mo is an energetic and



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

optimistic person. Solving the problem is a long way to go, however, he showed us the possibility. He realized the value of human life, safety and happiness, trying to solve various problems which many people overlooked.

By Song Hye-min
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Reader's Voice

Open Talks with Students, Please

May the 15th was the coming-of-age day. I wanted to celebrate that day, so I called my friends and seniors, and told them, "How about getting together and celebrate the event in a classroom after school?" Then, one senior student told me that if I wanted to use a classroom, I had to get permission from the student affairs office. So I went to the students' hall.

But the office was closed and there was a note saying, "The conflict with the student council makes this office unable to work." I also saw a paper in the library saying the student council has taken the parking lot. Of course, this makes some people uncomfortable.

There are many placards about the requirement of the students. One day, my friend told me that she couldn't understand why students had to struggle against the school. A commuter bus for students, or a building for extracurricular activities is a reasonable requirement, she said, "These things should be provided without a fight."

We are not members of the student

council, but I agreed with her. Everyone knows that student transportation is in a terrible situation! Of course, I don't know what the student council's position is, nor about the school's side of things. But let's examine the problem in simple terms!

When school officers do their best for the students and the students try to understand the school, everything should work out fine.

It's just like reconciliation between friends. The student council said that they are waiting for school officials to enter into negotiations with them. I think it's up to the school administration now.

You know, every conflict requires dialogue in order to find a resolution, not violence. I hope such inconveniences as an adequate commuter bus and student affairs office can be resolved for the sake of the students.

Yong Min
Freshman of English College

Reporter's Note

Small Gesture of Possibility of Minjung Spirit

This year, we greet the twentieth anniversary of the Kwangju Movement. The number "20" contains certain meaning of concept in our society. When someone reaches his or her twenty, then they are treated as an "adult." This year when the Kwangju Movement come to an age 20, big cultural festival throughout the whole nation was held.

Until now, the Kwangju Movement was just a painful history to the people of the area. While have other local bodies, even the central government don't pay attention to it and they seem to have given up to take a close examination on the fact of the history.

This year, however, they showed some progressive aspect considering those old days. President Kim first promised to seek act recognizing Kwangju victims. And nationwide scale of small and big performances were held.

Owing to the personal limit of time, the reporter didn't watch the whole performances that were held in many other local areas. Instead, to review the Seoul evening festival, the reporter went to Kwangwhamun Residents' Open Theater.

Already many people sat and watched the show. In the first and second part, they reviewed the whole Korean history of

Minjung Struggle from Donghak Farmers' War to 5-18 Kwangju Movement. The form of performance of various genres including songs, jazz dances, Pungmul, reciting poems, and drama was quite interesting. And the third part continued with congratulatory stage of many famous guests.

The most impressive thing was the audiences' attitude and their responses, rather than the performance. Throughout almost three hours, the audience never left their seats. They were seriously absorbed in it and were pretty much supportive to the stage. As time got to nearly 10 p.m., the light raindrops started falling. However, the performance was finished without any trouble.

Many people including foreigners and even ourselves, say that we Korean are not yet mature in our etiquette manners. And in fact, there are many reports about 'bad' or 'ugly' Koreans. However, through the evening festival, the reporter got to have the strong belief on Koreans and their successful succession of Minjung spirit.

By Hong Joo-hee
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How to Strengthen Position of HUF'S Newspaper

It is no exaggeration to say that most HUF'Sans don't read English newspapers published by the Argus. Some of them don't even look at them. If the newspaper isn't read by collegians, what's the point of publishing it? A newspaper that HUF'S collegians don't read is useless. Some action should be taken to encourage students to read it.

Here are some suggestions. First of all, it is necessary to put a subtitle, a key point (in the middle of an article) as well as a picture with a caption in each article. We don't read all the articles. Just looking at the article without a picture, caption, or cartoon is pointless. Secondly, there must be something fun such as a crossword puzzle to let many collegians participate in reading the newspaper. The crossword puzzle should be based on the contents of the articles.

This will encourage the students to read all the articles in search of the right words. This would naturally improve students' command of English. Prizes, of course, should be given to three of the students who filled in the crossword puzzles correctly, based on a draw

(randomly choosing three correct entries). I would say that a ten thousand won gift certificate for books would be the most apropos prize.

Also, there is one unique prize. The Argus staff should choose one male and one female student and give them a chance to have a blind date with free tickets for Everland. Thirdly, reporters should try to disclose current problems on campus and help us find a desirable solution. The Argus should be the pioneer in informing HUF'S members of how to lead a happy life on campus.

Last but not least, the Argus staff should try to write articles in an easily readable style. Every student should have no difficulty in reading articles.

Once again, a newspaper that HUF'Sans don't read is not worthy of being published.

Hwang Sun-ho
Freshman of English College

Bulletin Board

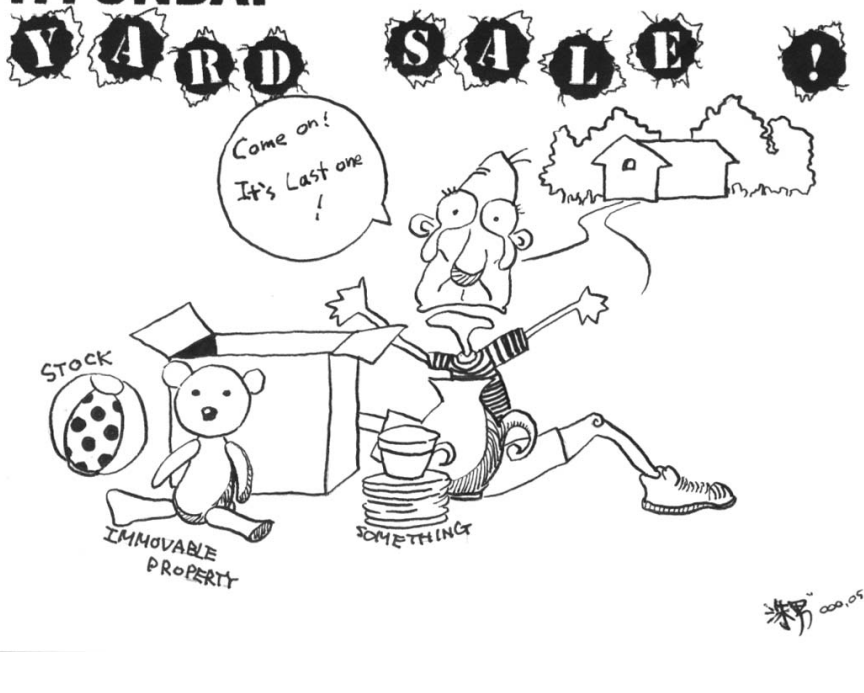
● Schedule of School Affairs

- June 9 Deadline of credit report presentation for graduation examination
- June 15-21 Deadline of report presentation for graduation thesis
- June 22 Final examinations in the first semester
- June 22 Summer vacation

● Schedule of Students Activities

- Imun campus**
- June 2 Representative General Students Meeting of College of Trade and Economics
 - June 8 General Dong-a-ri meeting
 - June 30-July 9 Student-Farmer Solidarity Activity
- Wangsan campus**
- June 22-July 2 Student-Farmer Solidarity Activity

HYUNDAI



Jung Su-nam / Cartoonist of The Argus

Publish or Perish

HUFS should accept PES in encouraging professors to study

Lecture Evaluation System(LES) is carried out in HUFS once a semester by students. This system is an only way, so far, to evaluate the quality of lectures in our university and yet has several problems. This system does not have any effects on professors, however, it is rather used to threaten assistant professors and/or part-time/full-time lectures.

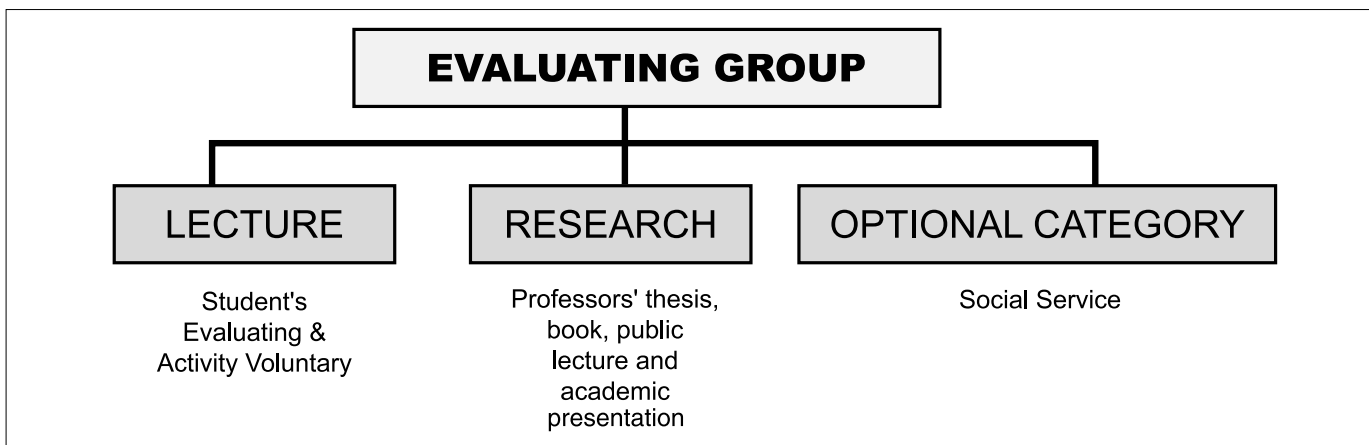
As a result, students are still dissatisfied with the unchanging lectures of professors. No doubt, HUFS was estimated to be below the average in the part of education and works of professors among universities in Seoul, according to the university evaluation research by Joongang-Ilbo on Sept. 1996.

Most universities have conducted the Professors' Evaluation System(PES) including the class evaluating system one after another a few years ago. It is so helpful to make an atmosphere that the professors study and strengthen the competitiveness of our universities on foreign educational markets. At last, they succeeded in improving education and satisfying students relatively except few problems in settling down.

Others proceed with the PES

Pohang University of Science and Technology(POSTECH), so to be called MIT of Korea, is also well known for its PES in encouraging professors to study. Their system is welcoming specialized professors of various fields from other schools to give lectures in POSTECH. In addition to that they are providing chance for those invited professors to be a full-time professors of POSTECH. This is a quite encouraging system, if we consider that, in reality, it is difficult to become even an assistant professor of any universities no matter how well one is specialized in the field.

Another example can be the Seoul National University(SNU). Six students from College of Law became evaluators monitoring lectures in 1995. While students in the college of Agriculture and Life Sciences made an evaluating team, and in College of Social Sciences and Business Administration also monitored lectures through meetings. Those students who have been monitoring, unsatisfied points in the



The Argus

lecture and reported the findings which guided them setting up a better, requested lectures to professors. The professors in SNU, unlike some people's worry, welcomed the students' activities saying that it is desirable for students to claim for their rights.

In many foreign countries' universities have conducted the evaluating system for long time and more effectively than that in Korea. The LES has firmly established in Korean education field, so it is expected to invest more money and man power to set it out.

However, lecture evaluating guide line book that we currently use is rearranged copy of those guidelines from some distinguished universities in U.S. such as Yale and Prinsem university. Though, LES or PES has developed and been used much before in U.S., the educational culture between two countries is different in many different aspects. Thus, it is obvious to set up our own guide lines, plus adopting PES soon, not only Lecture. Evaluating System, perhaps.

After all, it is expected to bring better educational circumstances when the system functions properly to provide professors to research more.

Why is it LES, not PES, in HUFS?

HUFS should make our own system which can examine the reality objectively and not to repeat the mistakes of others. Above all, an evaluating group which consist of students and professors in each department should be promptly organized.

The duty of this group should be confined to offer the objective informations after reviewing each professor. The suggested professors evaluating guide line is divided into three parts; lecture, research and social service. Firstly, lecture should be examined through students' evaluating paper survey and non-regular class attendants such as students' voluntary activity, monitoring lectures like in SNU. Considering that current lecture evaluating paper in HUFS does not systematical to reflect the students' voices, more specified and desired questions should be supplemented on the list to judge the quality of the lecture distinguishedly.

Secondly, the professors are better evaluator than students in this researching part. Research will be evaluated professors by estimating the quality and quantity of their theses, books, public lectures and academic announcements. They will rank professors in a category with the above criteria. Lastly, service is an optional category to guide to let professors search for the quality of being as an educator. The criteria are considering services in government or public corporation and other services provided to society.

To keep the objectiveness in positioning someone above the other, as a result, in each different field will be the core issue of the system. In fact, it is hard to keep the objectiveness that the professors estimate the quality of professors. That is why this check list should be restricted only as a guideline among the system.

The PES also should be the referring report on judging promotion, payment and

supporting research funds for the professors, however, many universities starting with SNU. They failed to make a strong influence on professors using the PES. The systems of many universities are used but only to assistant or visiting professors and lecturers, and formally and applied not every professor. The example case in SungKyunKwan University was quite an aggressive action taken considering the current universities atmosphere in Korea. Professor Kim was excluded from a list of reappointment in 1996, for that he got a low grade overall in the result of PES. Similarly, the actions in the foreign universities are much stronger and effective according to their strict school rules.

Students are the main evaluators

The PES can be a good opportunity where students can obtain their rights to demand high-quality lectures and class satisfying professors. At the same time, students' voluntary supports and efforts along with professors researches must be followed.

The financial problem is one of the reasons why HUFS is remained behind. To expect the active works from professors, HUFS should offer the circumstances to study. "I think it is the essential to accept the PES, however, the improvement in HUFS itself must carried on first before anything. Such as reducing number of students per class which will automatically improve the class circumstances." Soh Byung-kuk, a professor of Malaysia and Indonesia Department said.

Inevitable attitudes of students are also

The event that illustrated the student's power was the expulsion of the former foundation in 1998. After undermining Park's power, students have exercised greater influence over school affairs. School authorities have announced however that the punished officials will be reappointed without reasonable justification. In fact, several professors, who have been subject to disciplinary action have already been reinstated to their former positions and have even given lectures since the commencement of this semester. In addition to their return, the school officials who are suspected of corruption and who have been driven from their positions have been allowed to return to

prevent the former foundation's return. Wangsan GSC are also busy working on a campaign to reduce tuition fees, even though both organizations should be raising ordinary students awareness of the injustices committed by the former foundation, in addition to persuading them to take part in the campaign. Many students, especially freshmen, do not understand the nature of school affairs on campus if the student representatives do not inform or explain the situation. It is unreasonable for the GSC to not announce their position publicly on this matter.

All of the constituents of HUFS should remember the fact that the success of the 1998 struggle was not achieved by a few,

but by the united power of all HUFSSians. And they should not forget how difficult it was to win the struggle against the former school foundation. If the people close to the foundation return to school, chaos will inevitable result. Because

Pandora's Box

Anti-Park S.J., Comeback Kid

Students, school officials and professors initially declared that they would prevent

Park's return to school, when the school authorities announced the decision to reappoint him. Actually, at the beginning of this semester, students objected to the decision by boycotting the classes of tainted teachers, insisting that, not only students, but also school officials and faculty remember their pledge. School officials and faculty think that the punished officials have suffered enough for their wrongs, and that the buddy network has allowed their past misdemeanors to be overlooked or forgotten. In addition, the GSCs on both campuses do not seem to view this series of reappointments as a serious matter.

Imun GSC have given much more weight to the nationalization plan of HUFS rather than the campaign to

HUFS is initiating a large shakeup from top to bottom, certain unresolved administrative matters remain.

Thus HUFSSians should look into this case and ascertain the truth. We must be vigilant, for example, some criterion must be established for determining whether the former foundation has truly received just punishment or not. Also, courage is required if we are to root out the injustice and punish them if they are involved in any corruption. If Park's people sneak in the back door, all of our efforts to improve the state of ethics on campus will have been for naught.

By Kim Jin-young
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required at the same time. That is, students should be serious, considerate and also responsible when they fill out the professor evaluating paper, realizing that they are the main sources in evaluating. Participating through the internet can be a good opportunity for students to participate actively to support the system. For example, comments on the class or the impression it

can be helpful data. If the students realize that they are the main body in evaluating and if they know that they can participate in evaluating, then action must follow.

By Song Hye-min
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CAMPUS BRIEFS

Anti-Sexual Violence Movement

Women Rights Committee, Social Science Library and "Untying the Knot", school's women rights club put an effort to enforce a school regulation on sexual violence. The campaign to establish the enforcement was held on May 8, at the Red Square on Imun campus. A great number of HUFSSians participated in this anti-sexual violence campaign from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The three sponsoring organizations defined the correct term, "sexual violence", gave standards to judge such violence and decided to expose the harasser's personal information as a consequence to the crime.



Joan Kyu-min / The Argus

Movement from College System to Department System

On the 23rd of May, the Student Council in College of Social Science demanded the abolishment of the systematization of the college. This took place in front of the Planning and Co-ordinating department. Approximately 50 students gathered in assembly, after putting up the wall-poster. The poster, which was requiring the department system to be restored. The president of the Student Council in College of Social Science Hwang In-pyo(DP-4) made a remark. "All the members of the Student Council in College of Social Science agreed upon returning to the department system. In order to accomplish the demands like these, in the coming days, we will do our best."

FBS Song Festival

There was an annual singing competition at the open theater of Wangsan campus on May 23rd. It was sponsored by FBS, with the name of, "The 16th FBS Song Festival" students from many different schools participated in the event and the scene reached its climax when the guest singer, Yoon Jong-shin and the winners of last year's contest joined in to perform. Out of all the competitors only 8 teams passed the preliminary round. But the grand prize went to one team from Sejong university, studying designs. Their song was called, "The year after.....". They seemed rather surprised that they've won the grand prize but were unable to hide the joy.

Chongrangje

Dormitory festival, Chongrangje, was held in May 18-19 for two days. At the first day of festival, the song contest was held inviting the singer, Lee Su-young and had a dancing time. Although it was rained, many students enjoyed the festival. Next day, there was an opening house which students were admitted to enter each clothed house to other genders only in that day.

2000 Daedongje Showed Potentiality for Popularity

For three days, from May 23rd to the 25th, "The 2000 Patriotic HUFS Daedongje" was held in our school. Many events were prepared by the colleges, dongaris and departments, and a variety of performances were held at the Open Theater.

Throughout the Daedongje period, the Occidental College opened an event, "The World Village" at both sides of the Red Square. In this event, each department of the Occidental College kept its own booth and sold traditional food and displayed items of various nations. And of a notable note, the Scandinavian department prepared a DDR machine which was very popular amongst the students.

Plenty of events were held in front of the library, every day. Introduction of Chinese Songs by the Chinese department water balloons throwing, a magic show, etc were held. The magic show performers were invited to put on a show. They performed magic with pigeons, rabbits and people's hands. The magic of cutting people's hands seemed dangerous, but was successful, nevertheless.

Many pubs were set up across campus. The Russian, French and German departments are to name a few who

managed them.

A lot of performances and contests were held at the Open Theater throughout the whole three days. On the 23rd, a "Jazz Festival" was held. At this festival, vocalist, Jeong Mal-ro and some jazz bands performed. But it failed to draw a crowd. The performances had been planned for 3 pm and 7 pm, but the second one was canceled due to this.

On the 24th, "The Unification Song Festival" was held. It has been a regular for about ten years during the Daedongje. Singing groups (No-rae-paes) of each department participated in the contest. Each group had to play a newly made song about unification. Many departments participated. The independence prize (first) was awarded to the Hindi department, the democracy prize (second) to the Law department and the unification prize (third) to the Chinese department. On the 25th, the final day of Daedongje, the closing ceremony opened with "The Occidental College Song Festival." Lots of students of the Occidental College showed their singing talents during this event. Na Seong-ho (R-00), won first prize. He sang Cho Kwan-woo's song and the audience cheered wildly.



Koo Sung-cham / The Argus

Students are enjoying various events which prepared by many departments.

"Yoo-ri-sang-ja" and "Yeo-hang Sketch" were invited as guest singers for the closing ceremony. They participated in the Daedongje despite their busy schedules and put on a good show. The Open Theater was filled to the maximum.

In addition, the students of the Han-sung

Overseas Chinese School (HOCS) performed "The Lion Dance." The HOCS has a sisterhood relationship with the Chinese department of our school. After these events, the "2000 Patriotic HUFS Daedongje" finally ended with the "Cremoa" band at about 10:40 pm.

Successful hearing for School Affairs

Imun Student Representative Meeting of the first semester was held at the graduate school center on May 16th. 87 students representing the departments and the organizations in HUFS were present.

The president of GSC Kim Yoon-hwan and vice-President Kwon Young-soon presided over the meeting. The first agenda was to elect a chairman of Student Welfare Committee(SWC). The only nominee, Lee Young-jo(EC-94) answered positively to all questions from the representatives in the room. One of the things he made clear was the rental fees of a projector SWC lend to students. Rentals for lecture uses costed 20000won, rental fee for non campus uses was 50000won and personal loans were not permitted. He earned 57 votes of approval from the representatives and was elected for

the chairman of SWC.

Next, Student Council fees were analyzed. This semester, 20% of the fee was given to departments and 26% to GSC, while they were 15% and 31.5% last semester.

The meeting concerned mainly on the students' demands on how the each organization spent their fees. Library Committee brought most interest but the person in charge didn't show up. Complaints on disclosing the details of the fee, the 10% discount on the book sales, and the enlargement of smoking areas in the library resting lounges were intense and lead to suggesting a reprimand of the chairman.

The meeting was long and the voices were buried in mumbles. Some students left the room without a leave.

The Anti-U.S. Festival Held

On May 18, the anti-American cultural festival named "Who can call them a beautiful country America?" was held in the Red Square by Oemunhyup. This was composed of three acts.

Before the beginning, a member of a labor union of Korea transportation gave a speech. He said, "We are supposed to struggle in a garden of the transportation. So, we wish your participation." "Let's struggle hard for development of democratization."

In the first act, they formalized the course of massacre of innocent people in the past. The film that dealt with several murder cases by the U. S. Forces in Korea were screened. Following that, the rhythmic movement club performed a short play that dealt with a massacre of innocent people.

In the second act, they formalized 5.18

Kwangju Movement as a sing play. Chongnyon sang a Mingjung Song and the Rhythmic movement club performed a short play that suggests there had been a control of U. S in the course of suppression at the Kwangju movement.

In the final act, there was a little dramatical performance that dealt with Yun Keum-i's being killed by the U. S. Force. Here, they focused on the cruel act of the U. S. Force.

After all the program of the ceremony, Jo Joong-pil's mother gave a speech. She said, "The president, the member of the National Assembly and ministers are a perpetrator of U. S. I got angry because the U. S force had escaped the penalty of my son's being killed. From now on, I wish every student would join us"

Looking over HUFSan's idea about sexual violence

Untying Knot of Unreasonable Ideas on Sex

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

I. Movement to protect women's right
Last month, HUFSan was to be enhanced by establishing school regulations against sexual violence. The Women Student Committee started the establishment campaign in April. The committee thought that opinions among males and females would differ concerning the issue of sexual violence. 57% HUFSans also answered that sexual violence resulted from a lack of awareness about the violence.

In order to establish a school regulation, the committee held a signature campaign on the Red Square for a month. Through the campaign, the committee emphasized a new model of the sexes in which males and females were originally the same human being.

Heo Eun-joo(FE-96), the chair of the committee, said, "We just want to emphasize the fact that females have the same thinking faculty as males. In our society, however, it is so difficult to achieve recognition of this basic fact. The establishment campaign was only the first step along way of attaining equality of the sexes."

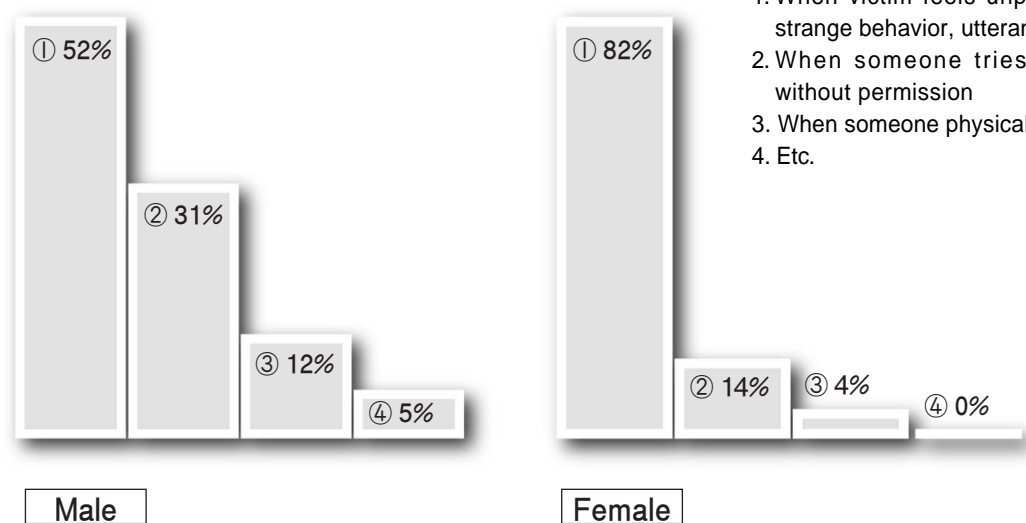
II. Inherent lack of sex awareness

This movement is under discussion in the school committee, but its aims won't be achieved easily. There is a fundamental lack of agreement on the need for such a measure. This shows a serious lack of awareness on the part of many participants. About 70% of students think that discrimination against women is not serious. On the contrary, the rate of people directly affected by sexual violence, reached 23%. This point clearly demonstrates that students are full of inconsistency.

This inherent lack of awareness is intensified the closer one gets to the issue. While 82% of women thought the violence was defined by the viewpoint of victims, the rate of men holding the same view was only 52%. This result exposes the distorted viewpoint of males.

Sexual violence is understood as a violence of violence against female victims rather than a problem of virginity. This point is related to the notion that women are a means of biological reproduction, not human beings of character. Historically, women have been oppressed by the patriarchal

What is the standard of judging "sexual violence"?



system for the sake of maintaining the hierarchy of male control. The need for male heirs within this patriarchal framework required that female chastity be encouraged at all costs. By propagating sexual inequality, males deprived females of their sexual autonomy by enforcing their chastity. Therefore, female victims have been damaged by the ideology of virginity.

The committee explained, "Sexual violence involves a violation of consent between people. Everyone is entitled to sexual autonomy regardless of sex. So, we must focus on the viewpoint of the victim, not the issue of virginity, when it comes to sexual violence."

Nevertheless, a victim-based analysis still wasn't acceptable to the students. Only 17% of male students supported the motion, with 60% support among females. This proves that the general level of ignorance is caused by misconceptions fostered by education. Recent efforts at sex education fall far short of promoting sexual equality. In fact, the education system is responsible for instilling a concept of different roles for males and females within society. The prevailing view is that males are strong and females are weak, so males and females are distinguished naturally. However, education is defined by prejudice resulting from an unjust social system. Biologic differences between males and females are not definitive.

The issue of sexual roles is one issue of particular concern. During the Daedongje festival, the committee held role-taking events on the Red Square. Males prepared a

pan-fried dish, while females arm-wrestled. A male student who participated in a cooking activity, said, "It is a very new thing. It gives me a chance to reconsider the issue of sexual equality. In the future, I will participate in this event again."

III. Introduction of new sex education

As with the issue of role-taking, sex education requires a change of direction. While 51% of HUFSans want to educate people about sex, 67% of students feel a need for a new curriculum. This new education would offer a clear direction for students.

At first, the educational curriculum would establish absolute equality of the sexes in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This would guarantee the sexual autonomy of each sex, to protect each from one-way domination by the opposite sex. To realize this program, public opinion concerning sexual autonomy is required. By education people, the ideology can overcome the misguided male-based system.

The second aim is that education has to be systemic. About 42% of HUFSans expressed the wish to hold periodic seminars and lectures on sex. 32% of students agreed that this educational program should be an established part of cultural studies. As it stands, students feel a strong need for sex education. Of course, this educational program should be carried out by women specialists, who hope to continue their long-range agenda.

Finally, the new education on offer should establish a strategy for caring for victims.

Sexual violence inflicts damage by instilling a sense of shame within the victim, especially in our country. Many women have been known to kill themselves as a result. Therefore, an organization like a sexual violence clinic should be introduced as a countermeasure immediately.

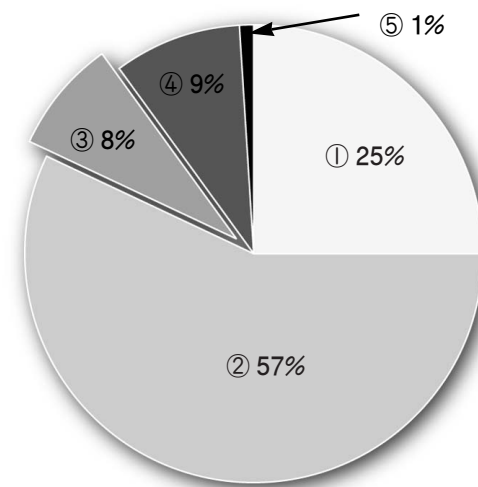
IV. Discrimination of sex can't be solved in a short time

Kim Jeong-kwan(C-97) said, "This movement gave me a chance to consider the possibility of sexual equality. By reading the wallpaper, I recognized that I have many chauvinistic views. Also, I seemed to see my character being put through some kind of simulation trial."

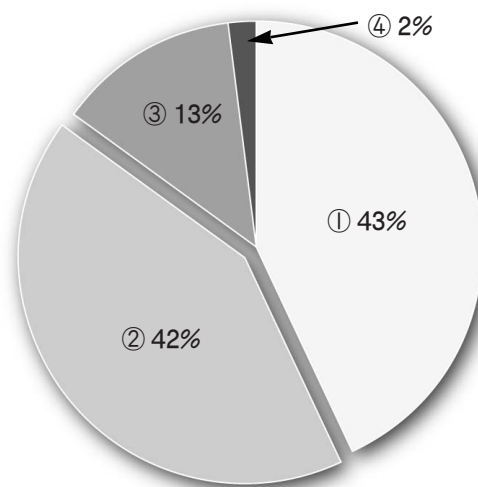
The campaign to establish school regulation against sexual violence is obtaining the desired result, reducing the perception of sexual difference between males and females. Over 90% of HUFSans supported this campaign, because it presented the issue of sexual equality. This movement shouldn't be only establishing a new school regulation, but should also be about continuing its long-range education plan.

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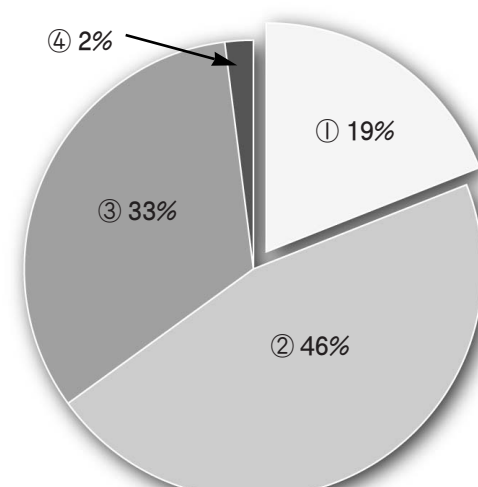
What is the main cause of the sexual violence?



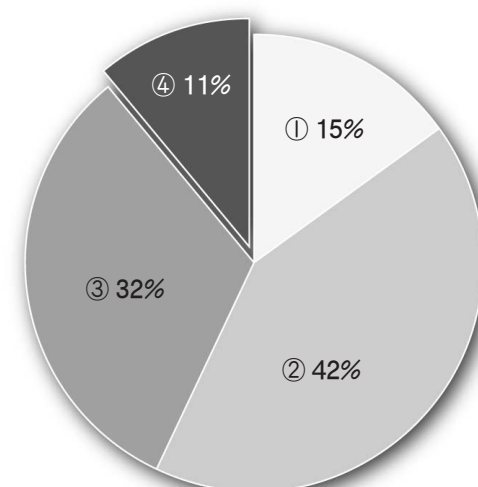
How do you feel on the rule of the sexual violence presented by Women Students Council?



What is the most important thing to get rid of the sexual violence?



What is your opinion on sex education in university?



Interview with Heo Eun-joo, president of Women Student Council

"Differences Between Male and Female Naturally Don't Exist"

Lately around the campus, an anti sexual abuse school regulation campaign is actively taking place. As this campaign has been carried out for the last three years a public opinion has developed. Recently during the Daedongje, there was a Pajun(Korean style pizza) cooking competition for males and an arm-wrestling competition for females. The main purpose of this was to secure the equality of both sexes and lead on to empower the school regulation. The Argus interviewed Heo, Eun-Joo(FE-96) of the anti sexual abuse school regulation campaign head office about the regulation.



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

Reporter: Sexual abuse cases have been, and still is, being punished by law. Why do you think we need to make it a school regulation inside school grounds?

Heo Eun-joo: Although you may not want to believe it, the reality is that HUFSan is also not safe area from sexual abuse. According to a survey of HUFSans, sexual harassment, including the major offense like rape and sexual assault, are frequently reported. However, the current law formats not only failed in solving these problems, but only increased the victims pain. In order to correct and cover the parts uncovered by the current law, regulations are needed.

R: Many students are dubious on why there is no clear statement on the basis of sexual abuse.

H: We also thought about the problem a lot. But, we came to an conclusion that if we introduce the clear standard, then it will be overlooking the special characteristics of

sexual abuse. This is because we cannot handle an incident just by its evident abuse. Sexual abuse is a kind of mental crime under the male predominant mood. Also, the damage is a mental problem, which only the victim can acknowledge. Therefore, as providing the basis of clear statement has an enormous possibility of becoming one-sided in form. That is why we are introducing a new direction concerning sexual abuse problems.

R: If the school regulation becomes enacted, how would the punishment be put into practice?

H: Sexual abuse is being investigated only

when the victim registers the offense. But, from the proposed school regulation, anyone close to the victim can register, and we carry out the investigation. Whenever an incident occurs, a special committee for disciplinary measures is composed for the assaulted. The special committee is only a temporary mechanism consisting of professors, students and sexual abuse consultant. Here, we should consider the fact that female members must make up more than 50% of the special committee. The committee defends the victim and punishes the assaulted according to the school regulations.

R: If the special committee is only for

the verdict after the incident occurs, what work will be done for sexual abuse in daily life?

H: For that reason, we propose a sexual abuse council. This council must stand independently from the students ad-office. We do not have a sexual abuse professional present who can give therapy. There is a need for this. The sexual abuse council usually deals with the following. Registration and consultation of the victims, give punishment and carry out investigation on the assaulted and supports the sexual abuse by law. Also the sexual abuse council will be in charge in leading the victim to a shelter for the injured victims and carry out a prevention campaign against sexual abuse.

R: For the regulation to become a rule, there needs to be a lot of things done. What are your plans for the future?

H: The most important thing is to make the members of HUFSan realize the necessity of the anti sexual abuse school regulations campaign. As we can see from the last university conference committee, the professors and the employees do not fully understand the necessity and importance of it. Hence, we are planning a signature campaign and a resolution rally, and to have a conversation with the professors and the employees, face to face. With the continuous persuasion, we will make the regulation a rule and make sexual abuse on school grounds disappear under the agreement of all the HUFSan.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Educational Revolution,
Radical Prescription

Universities are falling down bottomlessly. It seems like there is no genuine academic foundation in Korea any more. As if it was a department store, almost every ivory-tower is absorbed in selling their "merchandise" mainly through the showcases of "socially welcomed departments."

Schools merely focus on the massive production of practically skilled people. The university is no longer a place where critical and creative intellectuals are cultivated. Varsities have degenerated into the huge vocational training centers. The university diploma is now even regarded as one of the pragmatical qualification of getting just a better job.

Consequently, among the Korean universities, "collapse of lecture room" is already a universal situation. Many students have lost their scholastic initiatives. They are willy-nilly attending at stereotypical classes just to fill out the attendance sheet. There only exist unilateral teaching and routine learning for filling the semesters. Cramming education is also chronically repeated in universities. Passive students are relying on temporary memorizing, not understanding, just for the examinations. There are even diverse ways of cheat to get a better grade. Multilateral study based on broad thinking is hardly possible under these situations.

Among the overall problems ranging over every part of educations, serious downfalls in the higher education further darkens the nation's future. Drained pool of the creative brains blocks the favorable way toward knowledge-based society on balance. People worried about the recent education crisis.

To grasp the inner reasons of current situation, it is gravely required to go behind the outward forms of the education emergency. Before pointing out the superficial problems, deep rooted contradiction around the university should be preferentially considered.

One of the most decisive reasons behind the curtain is domination of private capitals in university. Nowadays, the main mechanism working on the university is the "logic of money." The learning sanctuary is being controlled by the capitals. Universities are, in fact, appealing to free-market fundamentalists as "a highly efficient business."

The high-handed private capitals have devastated the university with indiscreetly making quantitative extension while ignoring qualitative aspects of education. Wild wave of Neo-liberalism even more instigated these circumstances. The present reality is driving the students out of the class room, and sending them to the speculative stock market.

To set the university free from the enormous influences of capitals, it is indispensable for nation's higher education to ensure the plain feature as public work. The university education should be also regarded as the other concept of social welfare. Improving the university in Korea will require a massive infusion of public money. To guarantee the 6% of education finance from GNP was a public pledge that present government has assured.

This pledge, however, is now nominal and the percentage is even decreased than the former policies. The promise should be reflected in reality and the percentage has to be increased. It will be possible when making the switchover in idea; education is not the wasting expenditure, but is the most sound investment promising a brighter tomorrow.

Generally, it is said that education needs a farsighted plan preparing for the next century. Higher education, particularly, must be at the top of national agenda. This is the point where the future discussions should begin. Run parallel with improving the financial condition, the university certainly needs epochal innovation as a radical reform.

Apparently, it is demanded for the nation's higher education to make epochal conversion in its system including positive lead of participation in academic works and overall changes in current curriculums. Full-scaled reconstruction is not only applicable to the conglomerates, but even more urgently to the university. Success of the rebuilding will restore the university into the place filled with scholastic spirits with free condition. Now is the time to launch "revolution in higher education," and the very time to make "new framework of university."

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Visiting the Seoul Subway

Beyond Pity Mode of Thinking

"This station is Dong-am, Dong-am." The door is open and someone get into the subway and says. "Excuse me but as you see, I am a poor blind person so it is really hard to get a job as a disabled person. Even I have a large family to support. I am in needy circumstances. I need your help. Please give me some money."

On saying like this, he sung a hymn and passed an aisle as walking with a stick. He wore a glasses which coating by the deep black color and hung red basket on his neck. The passenger gaze the disabled person and think "Is he a real blind person? If he is real disabled person, I will help him. If he is not a blind person, however, he just act as the blind, is it entirely unnecessary to help him? And I heard that the begging activity is illegal. Is he a member of gang?" Though the disabled people's begging consider as a pity, it is conform to the law and applies a misdemeanor. Accordingly, they should pay a fine.

The disabled people's begging in subway bring out the thought that the disabled people are different. It will be difficult to take a job in the society, therefore, the normal people will take good care of the disabled people with a moral point of view. On the other hand, it implant to the able-bodied about the disabled's impression such as the disabled people prefer to take the other people's help without their efforts. And the disabled is merely the man of need the other people's help, so they can not be a normal people's competitor. Yet, is it right that the disabled people treated as a another people in our society? If it is like that, why the public structure such as a subway does not made to fit for the disabled people?

There are various ways of the disabled's begging. For example, a certain disabled person sells the gums as taking a wheel chair, and some disabled person gives the

paper of their sad story such as "I was born in a poor family. What is more, when I was young, my parents died. So, I could not received higher education. and it is really difficult to get a job as a undereducated disabled person. I deeply need your help. Please give some money. I will never forget your help."

Though the methods of the begging are different from each other. The methods of begging have the same object of looking for pity. Hwang Sun-young, a sophomore of HUFS, said "I saw many disabled people's begging activities. At first, I give the alms for the poor, but there are lots of begging people, yesterday I saw three begging disabled persons at the same seat." Lee Tae-kyung, a sophomore of HUFS, also said "The disabled people's begging made me awkward. No matter how they say, I don't believe what they say. It seems like a fiction."

According to Physically Handicapped People Association, "The fact that we become a disabled person makes us sorrow. Why we should live on begging from door to door? We entirely forbid the begging activities. The man who introduces himself as the member of a disabled people's association, is not a real member. If we need some money or job, we demand the subsidy to the enterprises or government as an official document."

Moreover, according to the government welfare measure in 2000, to reduce the economic hardship of the disabled and their families, the government is providing 42,368 low income disabled persons with livelihood allowance and 38,000 low income disabled persons with medical aid, bearing all medical expenses. The government also provides loans for self-support, education aid, appliances aid and non-budgetary measures for reducing the economic burden, such as



Koo Sung-chan / The Argus

Subway is still the inconvenient place to the disabled people.

deduction of tax, discount of fee for public facilities, etc.

If it like that, why they do that begging? Firstly, though the government provides loans for livelihood allowance, as the amount of money does not correspond with the price level. It is impossible to live on only the governmental loans. Therefore, the disabled people need a job for a living, however, it is really difficult to get a job as a disabled in our society. In 1999, for example, the disabled unemployment rate was a seventy four percent. On the other hand, the normal people's unemployment rate was just a four percent. What is more, the number of the school for disabled people is not enough, it is hardly enter the university for them. Namely, the disabled is not easily have school education. This bad educational situation aggravates the high rate of their unemployment.

When reduced to essentials, the disabled people cannot help choosing the begging. Because it entirely does not need the fundamental capital, comparing to the able-bodied person's begging, they are in a "better position."

Secondly, some of the begging disabled people are cat's-paw of the gang. That is to say, their begging is not a their own will. For example, at the Sam-sung station in the late night, someone suddenly picked the disabled person up, and there are many other disabled people in the car. On taking them into the car, they immediately disappeared. And in the next morning, the same person left the same disabled person at the same place of subway. It means that a certain gang controls the disabled people and takes their income by force.

As the disabled's problem reform measure, the government has been enforce the integration education in an elementary school. The Han-nam elementary school is a

example of this. Lee Suk-kyung, a schoolmaster of the Han-nam elementary school, said "If the disabled children join the normal students, they will learn the way to get together."

The policy aims to implant a thought that the disabled is not different people, however, it leaves something to be desired. Because the school which operates the integration of education is merely the minority. For this reason, it has small effect on our fixed idea to the disabled people.

On the contrary, because of the popularity, the subway is the place where people easily feel the interests of the disabled people in their daily life and will have wide effect on their fixed idea. To solve the disabled's problems, the conscious reformation plays an important role. The disabled people's begging in the subway, rather worsen the disabled's bad impression.

As it noted that the begging is conform to the law, it is no wonder to control the disabled by force. In the end, the office of Railroad keeps under the control. In fact, the office endures to improve the disabled welfare same as the Doumi system and the reserved seat for the disabled, nevertheless, it has no real power. Also, the police should makes a strong control of the gang which exploits disabled. Therefore, the disabled's begging activities for the gang, not their own will, should disappeared.

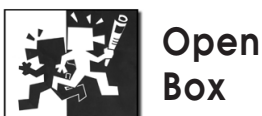
If the begging disabled people are no more exists, the society has to treat the disabled people as same as the normal people. Also, the concept such as "If you see the disabled person in early morning, you are out of luck." should put it out of people's mind.

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Lee Kyong-min / The Argus

A blind man is begging from door to door.



Open
Box

Large Scale Premium Event

Pros. Strategic Way of Marketing

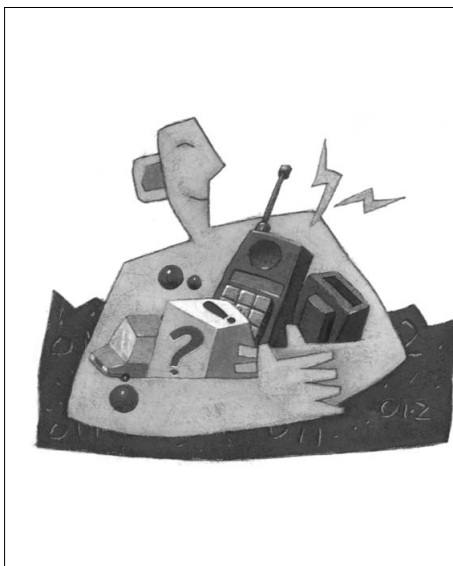
Recently, the premium event become popular whole over the world. Thus the arguments that it is good or not to give gift arise among the people. The arguments, however, is swept by the criticism. Why do people merely focus on the one side of the matter?

Most common criticism is that the giving premium cause excessive consumption. But, the premium event is a sort of marketing strategy such as television advertisement and bargain sale for profit of the company. Individual consumption consciousness have a more influence on excessive consumption better than the premium event.

For example, suppose you bought some goods by a premium given, not your necessity. You could explain that it is just impulsive purchase. But, it is merely a lame excuse. Because you cannot control your momentary impulse. To make short of a long story, the firsthand cause provider is your decision.

Many of people usually say that expecting a premium is as same as gamble. But, there is a very important difference between the gamble and the premium event. The gamble is a kind of fight for money regardless of pleasure and interest. On the other hand, the premium event gives us various kinds of sensations like thrill, expectation, excitement and so on. And these sensations make our life more shiny.

It is no wonder that the excessive premium which leads to impulse buying is held back,



as too much is bad as too litter, and we will consider the premium events as a simple amusement not as a gamble making a big fortune at one stroke.

When we can abandon common prejudice and understand the other fine side hidden behind the premium events, we will truly enjoy the game.

Kwak Jong-hyuk

The writer is a sophomore of Chinese literature Dept. in Korea University

Cons. Reason of Unfair Competition



Premium is a sales method, to give more goods to the purchaser as a prize for the sales promotion. It is usually utilized under titles like "holiday gifts," and are presented on a special day or so.

Being charge free, buyers get to think the goods are inexpensive, and occasionally buy the goods merely for getting the premium.

On worse situations, the manufacturers or marketers give the premium goods that cannot be regularly purchased in the fair market. What is more, sometimes they offer even car and apartment!

Buyers can buy the goods not for needs but for temptations. So they buy what they

even don't uses. Although they buy goods for want, premium can be the gifts what they don't need.

Large department stores can give these premiums, whereas small markets cannot afford to suggest that. So this could aggravate excessive competition and unfair commercial dealings. And this kind of unfair competition would damage the nation's economy. It is the squandering of the resources.

For this reason, the premium needs proper management which could control the probable side effects. And more, this management should be powerful.

Korean Fair Trade Commission(KFTC) has planned this management come into force last year. They, however, putted off the plan. Then, the marketers are still abusing the unfair premium like "The last event of summer!"

Marketer should secure the purchaser and make a good profit, not by a unfair competition like the premium but by a fair competition with good quality. So to speak, merchandises must priced by its value, not by its premium.

Hong Won-pyo

The writer is a Freshman of medical course in Seoul National University

Move 2000 Habitat for Humanity Korea

Love in Action through Building

Habitat for Humanity is a nonprofit Christian housing organization based on ecumenicalism. They build simple, decent and affordable houses in partnership with those in need of adequate shelter. Since 1976, International Habitat has built more than 90,000 houses in more than 60 countries.

Habitat for Humanity's work is organized at the local level by more than 1,900 affiliates worldwide. Habitat for Humanity Korea was approved in 1995 as a charitable and non-denominational organization by the Ministry of Construction & Transportation.

Affiliates coordinate house building and select partner families. Through volunteer labor and tax-deductible donations of money and materials, Habitat builds and renovates simple and decent houses. The houses are sold to partner families at no profit, financed with affordable, no-interest loans.

Three factors make Habitat houses affordable to low-income people worldwide. First, houses are sold at no profit, with no interest charged on the mortgage. Secondly, homeowners and volunteers build the houses under trained supervision. Thirdly, individuals, corporations and faith groups and others provide financial support.

Habitat for Humanity's Global Village trips give participants a unique opportunity to become active partners with people of another culture. Team



members work alongside members of the host community, raising awareness of the burden of poverty housing worldwide. As partners, team members help build a true "global village" of love and hope.

Habitat's Environmental Initiative promotes energy-efficient, environmentally friendly construction, encouraging good stewardship of natural resources and raising awareness of the environmental impact of house building. The Environmental Initiative embraces the concept of sustainable building: meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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Reconsidering Korean War at its 50th commemoration

Fainted Tragedy, Unknown War Still Continuing

Half of a century have passed. The outbreak of the Korean war is now already an event of the "last century." To the post-war generations, the war is just regarded as a huge ideological conflict in modern history. It is merely considered as a "Forgotten War" less serious than the current financial crisis.

The Korean War, however, was the most catastrophic clash erupted between the two Koreas, the same race. The war brought the massive destruction, pain and suffering to Korean people. Although the ruined country was rehabilitated, pains of the war are still going on today.

Under the recent situation, it is preferentially required to grasp the actual backgrounds and factual influences of the war around Korean peninsula.

I. Sharply divided peninsula

After the surrender of Japan, the United States reacted in alarm when she realized the potential possibility of having the strategic Korean peninsula controlled by communist forces.

They once proposed a joint occupation of Korea by the two super powers where the Soviets would occupy the territory north of the 38 parallel, while the United States would control the area south of the line.

Initially, it was the intention of both sides to establish a stable and unified Korea in order to withdraw their military forces from the area. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States, however, wanted Korean peninsula to fall into the other's dominant influence.

The Soviets and the United States desired to withdraw their military and resources out of Korea, however, they also wanted to leave behind a nation that was favorable to each's ideology; the Soviets desired a communist Korea whereas the United States wanted a shield nation to be established. And so the roots of partition were laid from the very onset of liberation of Korea.

Communist elements in the north were present during the Japanese colonial period, but with the north now under Soviet tutelage the leftist factions were able to seize power. During the period of civil turmoil throughout the mid-1940s, there were many different leftist factions struggling for power. It was during this time that the Soviets helped the establish communists as the leading political figure in the north.

In the south an entirely different story unfolded. The Koreans People's Republic, which was very leftist in nature, attested that they were the political voice of the Korean people. The primary aims of United States at

the time was to prevent communist takeover of south Korea. During this time, Rhee Seung-man began to acquire political power among the conservative elitists in South Korea. With the support from United States and the use of strong arm tactics, Rhee eventually positioned himself as the dominant political leader in South Korea by 1947.

Although two different political governments had emerged in Korea by 1947, the fact that they were still only provisional governments gave the Korean people hope for a possible unification. Up until this time, nationalists from both the North and South continued their efforts to negotiate a unification treaty, however, unreconcilable differences between the United States and the Soviet Union prevented any such goal.

Eventually, the United States concluded that the chasm that existed between the United States and the Soviet Union in establishing a unified Korea was insurmountable and so they pressured the United Nations to allow for a general election in Korea. Suspicious of foul play by the United States, the Soviets refused to allow the election to be held in North Korea.

Nevertheless, the United States advocated that voting should still be carried out in the south in order to establish some sort of legitimate government, and so South Korea held its first general elections.

Soon thereafter, the Republic of Korea was established and was promptly recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate government of Korea. Up until and through these elections there were heavy protests by Korean leftists who feared that these election would remove all chances for unification.

During the same time the north followed with similar actions by holding its own elections. When the votes were tabulated, Kim Il-sung was declared president of the new Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was immediately recognized by the Soviet Union and other communist countries as the legitimate government of North Korea.

By winter of 1948 the worst fears of Korean nationalists were confirmed as Korea became permanently divided at the 38th parallel.

The elections of 1948 and the division of Korea that ensued set the stage for the war. By 1950, the two Koreas sensed that war was inevitable. Not only were their armies getting prepared for war, but both leaders declared on several occasions that military force would be necessary to unify Korea.



Many refugees are crossing the Daedong river at the beginning of the Korean War.

II. Consequences of the war

The Korean War was the first signal conflict in the decades long Cold War. The aftermath of the war left long-lasting effects on military, political and personal levels. A result of the end of the Korean War was that the emerging purpose of being for both Koreas was to oppose the other. The effects were also far-reaching as they signalled a new atmosphere in global relationships beyond the borders of Asia.

The Korean War was the first "unpopular war" to United States. Neither the public nor the military completely supported or understood the mission. It is also claimed to be America's first defeat in major battle. The uncertainty that ensued led to McCarthyism and a tense atmosphere of intolerance and political persecution in the United States itself.

Also, the consequences of the Korean War in Western Europe had much the same effects as in America. As a result of the indeterminate finale, military build-up and the arms race became the norm from the 1950s to the 1990s. Winston Churchill commented about the Korean War and its aftereffects on the West, "Korea does not really matter now. I'd never heard of the bloody place until I was seventy-four. Its importance lies in the fact that it has led to the re-arming of America."

The Chinese saw the end of the Korean War as a minor triumph. The results confirmed the strength of the Chinese forces because it seemed that no matter how hard the Americans tried, they ultimately failed to conquer Korea and encroach on Chinese territory. China's leadership in East Asia was re-confirmed by their strong

performance in the Korean War.

The Korean War was a disaster for the Soviet Union. The uncertain ending disrupted the delicate balance between the two super powers. The Soviets were certain that the indecisive end would be enough for the United States to convince their Western allies to embark on a program of rearmament. Also, the Sino-Soviet relationship split as a result of the Korean War.

Beyond the historical facts and the important dates, every war is fueled by the casualties. The Korean War is no exception. In fact, the Korean War was particularly bloody and costly in terms of human lives. Besides the political and economic effects, the human toll has greater impact in telling the tale of the Korean War.

Before the war began, the estimated Korean population, combined north and south, was 40 million people. There are many figures that try to lessen the impact of the war on human lives by giving conservative numbers on casualties.

One of the more accepted estimates states that there were about 4 million casualties out of those 40 million people. Most of the war dead were North Koreans with only 1 million South Korean casualties. Of the 4 million casualties, most 2 million of them were civilians. About 500,000 were soldiers. There are still many unaccounted for.

Moreover, countries that sent forces to participate in the military activities also collected sizeable sums of casualties. About 1 million Chinese soldiers died in this war and American bellegent casualties numbered 54,246 people. In addition, there were about 4000 other foreign

casualties, including over 700 British soldiers, recorded.

III. Remaining issues

There were two Geneva Conferences conducted in 1953. There was a meeting to try and negotiate an armistice between the fighting Koreans.

The proceedings, however, concerning Indochina overshadowed the Korean problem. The issues brought forward during the Geneva Conference were the problem of post-war elections assuming there was going to be reunification and how to withdraw military forces from the area.

The Korean War is mainly an "Forgotten War." Korea was not considered a political or military hot spot until the 1950s. For many Americans who stayed home, it was difficult to support the war when one did not know the purpose.

Recognition of the war outside of Korea and the immediate Asian area is very sparse. In fact, acknowledging and researching the war is a recent phenomenon. It was only in 1987 that Great Britain erected a memorial in honor of those who fought in the Korean War. Despite this recent interest in the memory of the war, still not enough is known by the general public. It is overshadowed.

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STRAIGHT ON SPOT

Small Persevering Vitality Change the Nation

"NGO 2000 Citizen Participation Festival" was coming to its very end. This festival successfully finished showing various events, with about 350 groups have participated. Especially internet homepage held many events. About eight thousands netizen participated as displaying people's interests.

The regional events, starting a promulgation on 22th May, was progressed many fractionation divided into the human right, well-being, education, unification, environment, expulsion illegality and culture. This meeting opened a exhibition at many field events. Yang Kyun-

wha, the chairman of a Kwang-ju Region Participation Self-government Information Center, said that this meeting developed resources the ways regional civilian movement.

While Rev. Kang Won-ryong, the trustee of Christian Academy, marked at a congratulatory speech on the last day, that controlled society opened more and more and set this event forth as a premise that non-government organizations have to harmonize according mutually. He added that the necessity of solidarity and many people estimated this meeting was so valuable that contributing to development regional society.

Taking Action for Shortening Workdays

Despite government appeals for restraint, the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) began a four-day general strike with many unionists in the medical and manufacturing sectors. The KCTU-affiliated Korea Health and Medical Workers' Union said that about 14,000 employees from some 50 hospitals would join the walkout unless management accepts their demand for more full-time staff.

The union added, however, that the walkout would exclude staff members in the emergency and intensive care units. Most members of the Korean Metal Workers' Federation have also announced plans to strike.

KCTU official said that a total of 137,890 workers from 185 trade unions had pledged to take part in

the walkout. Labor Ministry officials predicted a much lower turnout, however, citing a pledge by the Seoul subway union not to strike this year. Officials also said the upcoming South-North Korea summit would prompt many unions to exercise restraint. The ministry predicted that only about 50,000 unionists would take part in planned strike.

Regarding the pending job action by medical personnel, the ministry said the turnout would depend on whether unionists from influential Seoul National University Hospital decide to take part.

The Seoul Labor Relations Commission, meanwhile, sought "direct arbitration by authorities" on a dispute at the hospital in a bid to prevent unionists from striking.

NGOs Strengthen Bond of Union toward ASEM 2000

Korean NGO Forum to be Held. The Forum, composed of People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), the Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ), the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM) and many other NGOs announced that a people's rally will be held in Seoul to coincide with the upcoming Asia Europe Conference. NGOs from many countries are going to discuss problems related to labor and women, avenues for beefing up bilateral collaboration during the "ASEM 2000 People's Rally."

The upcoming people's rally is the third and will be followed by one in Bangkok in 1996 and London in 1998. Many foreign NGOs such as "Forum Asia" of

Thailand and "Asia House" of Germany will attend this meeting, and will hold a conference, workshop and various cultural performances on the subject of mutual cooperation between international communities.

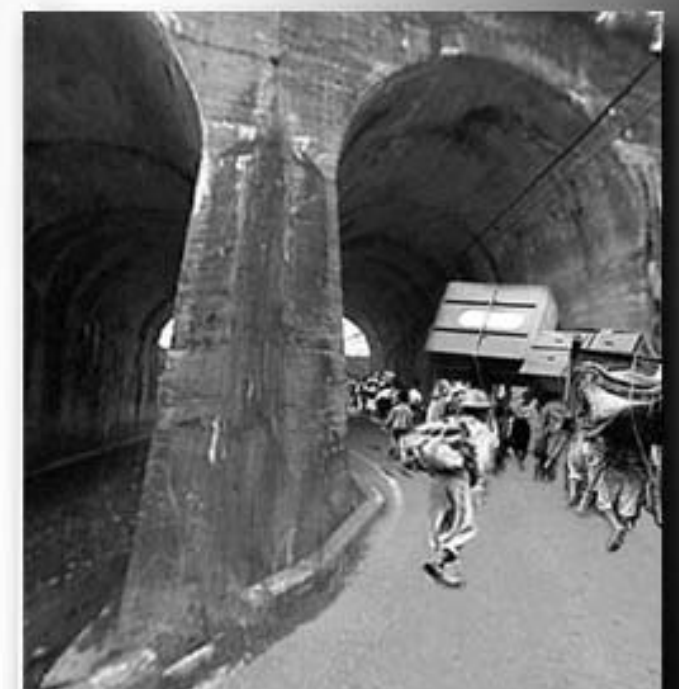
The Korean NGO Forum has a plan to establish a "Social Forum," which introduces proposals on an array of subjects. Actually, there is no formal organization for reflecting the suggestions and opinions of the general public in terms of influencing policy decisions at this time.

They visited European countries from May 15 to 26, and will pay Asian countries a visit in July to urge them to participate in the conference and discuss the common interests of various international communities.



No Truth,
No History!

The U.S. government should uncover all the truth on the massacre made by the U.S. army during the Korean War, and also should apologize sincerely to the victims and to the bereaved.



History of Taegeukki

National Flag Always in Koreans' Mind as Spiritual Supporter

Korea has developed its own culture over 4000 years. The culture excellent and surprising compared to other nations' ones. The fact hasn't changed and also available at the moment. So, it is a natural that Koreans should be proud of it, but they are not.

The attitude of the people about the traditional culture is very important when a nation opens its market to foreign countries. They must not adhere only to their own culture and follow only to other countries' ones as if theirs or others are the unique and the better. In Korea, however, the rule has not been properly kept. Koreans has been busy accepting, imitating and following others'. But full understanding of its own culture is the necessary condition for the true globalization realized.

So, The Argus intends to look over Korean National Flag(Taegeukki) at this month.

I. Taegeukki's origin

Korea has such a long history however there was no national flag until 1882. The 26th emperor Ko-Jong realized the necessity and the importance of national flag for the first time. The first made national flag was named *Taegeuk*.

Up to those days, there was nothing can be called as a national flag in *Chosun* Dynasty. A Chinese envoy, Ma Geon-Chung visited Finance Department said that *Chosun* Dynasty's flag should resemble in Chinese flag as triangular shape with blue background and dragon in it. As the country is located east side of China, so *Chosun* should use blue color, because Chinese honor east as blue. Also, the Chinese envoy recommended not to use gold color, because China already used it.

The Emperor Ko felt anger against Chinese's attitude and took the pledge not to make any resemblance with the

Chinese flag about the new creation of the national flag. So, the Emperor ordered to draw a rectangular shape flag which was designed with spiral *Taegeuk* circle that consists of red and blue color, 4 corners of each *Kwe*, and *Jade* color background.

II. Current flag

Current Korean national flag was designated by constitutional law which was enacted on Oct. 15, 1949. The members of "The Korean National Flag Designing Committee" which is made up of the total 42 members of journalists, artists, governmental officers and writers, drew and made a national flag with all members' consensus.

Days for hoisting the national flag in Korean society are March 1st as Independence Movement Memorial Day, August 15th as Independence Day, Oct. 3rd as the National Foundation Day, July 17th as Constitution Day and all kinds of ceremonial events at government offices, work places, schools and houses.

III. Symbol

The flag contains a deep philosophical thought. The circle is divided as two parts by spiral shape. One part's color is red and another one is blue. The red part means *yang* and the blue one means *yin*. This shape is called as *Taegeukwon*. *Yin* represents the dark and the cold and *yang* does the bright and the hot. It is originated from Oriental *Yin* and *Yang* Philosophy.

Several thousand years ago, Chinese book, *Juyek* explained the whole universal movements based on the philosophy. For instance, the sun, the heaven, summer and men belong to *yang* and the moon, the earth, winter and women belong to *yin*. *Yin* and *yang* are opposite parts and they struggle with each other. The best

harmonious state of the movement of *yin* and *yang* is called as *Taegeuk* which applied into Korean national flag.

As explained before, *Taegeukki* consists of the *Taegeuk* circle and four corners of the 3, 4, 5, or 6 pieces of stripe bars. All of these bars are called as *Kwe* which are harmonized together. Basically, each *Kwe* consists of three bars that can be disconnected or connected. For example, left upper corner *Kwe* is made up of 3 plain stripes called *Keon*, lower left *Kwe*, called *Yi*, consist of 2 plain stripes and 1 disconnected stripe in the middle.

Among all principle of movements of objects and events in the universe, 4 basic movements of *Kwes* are applied to Korean Flag. The *Keon* represents the heaven, spring and the east, *Yi* does the fire, fall and the south, *Kam* expresses the water, winter and the north, and *Kon* does the earth, summer and west. Each of these *Kwe* symbolizes each different forces or movement within universe.

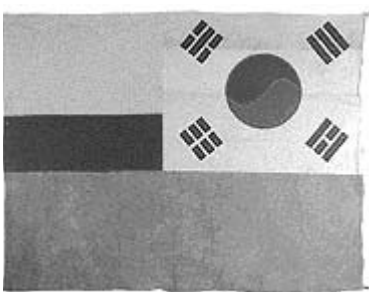
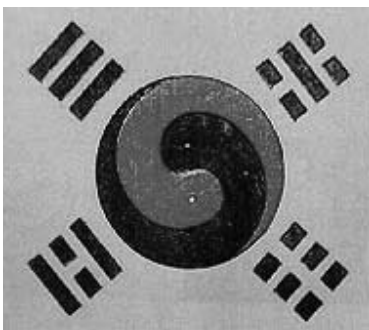
The white color of background stands for the peace and the purity of the Korean people who loved to wear white clothes.

IV. Reason of transformation

If the national flag is once made at a country, it is natural that it cannot be changed easily. It goes on almost every country. But, as the saying, "there is no rule but has some exception". Korea is the exception country in this case. *Taegeukki* has changed several times.

During the colonial period in Korea, Japan oppressed Korea so severely. The target of the oppression were not limited. The language, the land, the history, and the culture etc, there was no exception among them.

Especially, the degree of oppression on the national flag was so high, because the flag became the prop of Korean people whenever they



Various forms of Taegeukki

suffered from hardships.

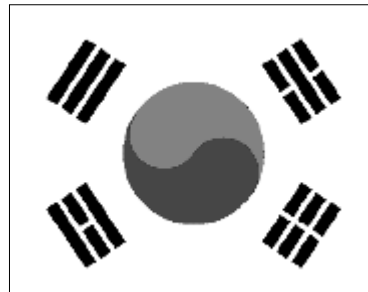
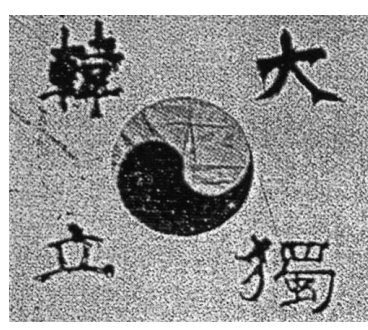
As Japanese oppresses Korean and its culture more and more, the *Taegeukki* had become more important to Korea.

Japanese tried implant the bad concept about the prop of Korea, *Taegeukki*. They made the wrong characters of the *Taegeukki* and forced Korean to use them. If there were no Japanese tyranny period, the *Taegeukki* would be preserved its own character as the same shape when it was first made.

V. Day of Taegeukki

There is a public opinion that the Day of *Taegeukki* should be legislated. Oct. 15th, 1945. legislated and announced *Taegeukki* for the first time. So, the day should become the Day of *Taegeukki*. At the public opinion poll, 92.4% people supported the idea among about 300 people.

In the U.S., it has been already 223 years since the Star-Spangled Banner's Day was legislated. That



<http://songgr.incity.com>

day, through many events, T.V. programs and schooling, they can understand well about their national flag, the Star-Spangled Banner. At some states, the Star-Spangled Banner's Day became national holiday.

In Korea, there are 56 memorial days including 12 national holidays. They are the New Years Day, Students' Day, Mothers' Day, and so on. Among them, the Day of *Taegeukki* was not included.

So, the necessity of making the day is getting persuasive more and more. As the result, the people could be able to think of the meaning of *Taegeukki* by drawing it at least one time, at the day.

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International Symposium on Massacre of U.S. Forces

An International Symposium for the inuesigation massacres by U.S. troops were held at the NADRK's auditorium on May 16. The symposium, hosted by National Alliance for Democratic & Reunification of Korea(NADRK), was mainly focused on the issue of USFK's bomb droppings at Maehyang-ni last May 8th.

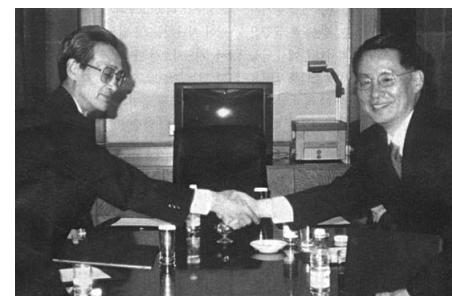
Brian Wilson, a former U.S. Air Force pilot, currently well-known activist of 'anti-war and peace keeping', said that the bombs dropped at the village were found to be Uranium bombs. He said that during his research around the village, he found a splinter with a print written 'BDU', which he claims it to be an abbreviation of 'Bomb Depleted Uranium.' The USFK officially denied with the explain that it stands for 'Bomb Dummy Unit.'

However, considering that U.S. had been denying the usage of Uranium bomb at Iraq, Puerto Rico and Kosovo which later they admitted as a fact, their stand point were treated unconfident. Currently increased number of nucleus side effects, such as cancel patients and monstrosities at the village, were claimed as a proof.

In addition to the statistics of dead and injured by miss bombings were reported, since the place nearby has been used as U.S. Air Force bombing target, 1955. This accident was caused by a troubled USFK plane dropping six 500-pound bombs near the village to balance its weight which injured several people and damaged about 200 houses and their livestock. The plain, A-10 which was carrying this bombs was reported to be known as 'tank killer' using its uranium bombs. The symposium which was attended by many civil organizations from different nations ended with a press conference.

Mock Submit Meeting for Unification Held

The seminar concerning on the summit between the South and the North Korea was held on May 30th 6 p.m. The seminar hosted by *Dong-a-ri* Union of HUFs. The events were lasted 30th and 31th.



At the first day, "mock *pyoungyang* news conference" reported the news about the submit meeting. The participants expressed the anxiety about the possibility of poor results from the summit, while the Koreans want to strengthen the cooperation by making a concrete one at this meaningful talk.

The event was intended to ask special attention to this submit with no fast conclusion on it. After the mock news reference was over, Park Yun-jung, Park Jee-eun, Lee Hyun, Min Chung-ki and Kim Myoung-soo, they announced a statement about their views on the reunification of Korea and the submit meeting between two the Korea. And they debated on the problem of the peninsula.

From upcoming June 12th to 14th, after 50 years division of the country, the first submit-level conference to be held. Former times, people was not able to participate in the reunification problem. The parties and the specific groups only had the opportunity to carrying their demands through. So, the participants insisted that the people's voice should be reflected to the summit by criticizing the current situation.

At the second day, Bak Gi-wan, a specialist of research on unification, gave a lecture. He expressed the concern on the submit can be taken the initiative by U.S. if the things go wrong. He insisted that the top leaders of two Korea should cope with the summit as a member who want to reunite nation.

He added that concerning on the abolition of the National Security Law, withdrawal of U.S. army in Korea, the reduction of the Korea's forces should be discussed and made some result. He insisted that we have to throw away the attitude of being hostile to the North and regard them as the same nation.

Real Equality of Cyberspace Lies Beyond Prejudice

On May 9, a planned lecture on gender in cyberspace was held at room 6311 of the graduate school building. Kim Eu-jeong, professor of Suwon University was invited for this lecture. This program is one of the long-term planned lectures on cyberspace that is to be held from May to June. Even though, this lecture vastly publicized, a lot of seats remained unfilled.

The lecturer pointed at that every people are treated the same while communicating in cyberspace, because their background can be ignored. That means their gender is behind closed doors and that is the big difference from social reality.

So the important issue in cyberspace shifts to equality of gender. Equality means that access to communication is opened to everyone and everyone has the right to express themselves freely.

Elements which help people distinguish between men and women are actions, appearances, voices and forms of expression. If these differences are excluded, it is impossible to distinguish between gender. People must communicate through text, because of this, the power of the male is useless in cyberspace.

The truth is, women have had less opportunity to use computers compared to men and men are better trained that women. Women have a tendency to think computers as a social tool and want to sustain their relationships in cyberspace through it. On the other hand, men have a tendency to send more messages than women and do not agree with other's opinions. Because of this, even if the topic related to women, their participation is lower than men.

Like the real society, in cyberspace men's language is different from that of women's. Women use moderate language when they are under aggressive debates while men use more aggressive language. That is the reason why men's opinions more adopted that women. Women's passive tendency expresses negative reactions.

That difference shows that the theory is not being applied in cyberspace as was the original purpose. Social prejudice is influencing the role of gender in cyberspace. When prejudice in the real society vanishes, true equality of cyberspace will be accomplished.

Neo-File

Environmental Management System (ISO14001) History

Two historical evolutions are especially important in this subject: environmental management and standardization. Environmental management has existed in some form for thousands of years but really started in earnest in the 1960s. Significant contamination discovered at that time prompted the enactment of many laws and regulations in the 1970s and 1980s. Waste minimization became a popular component of environmental management in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Standardization on a worldwide basis was accelerated with quality and occurred generally independent of environmental management. The work of Deming and other quality experts started getting considerable attention in the 1980s. Attempts to standardize quality requirements were made by many organizations; however, it wasn't until the 1990s that considerable agreement was reached. One standard that received significant attention was British Standard 5750, which in large part led to the current ISO 9000 quality standard in which most organizations world wide are investing incredible resources to achieve.

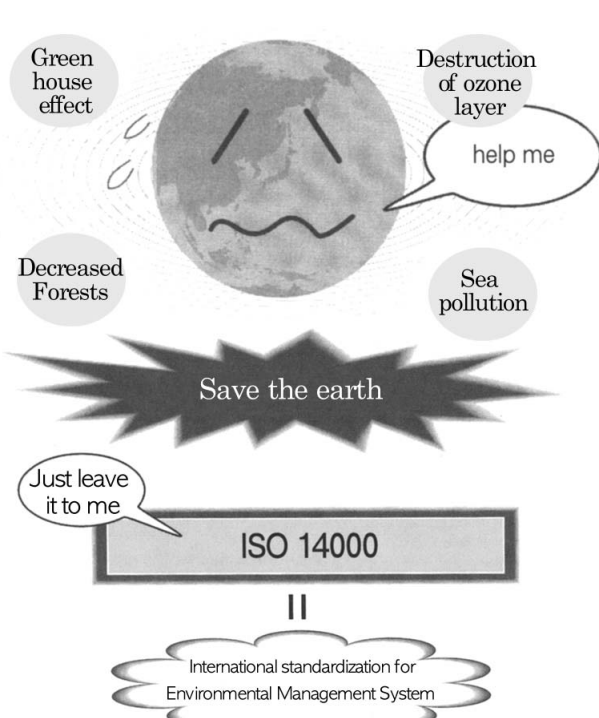
The environmental management and the standardization movements merged in the early 1990s. This has occurred through the hard work of many individuals and organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the British Standards Institute (BSI), the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and numerous other

organizations in many countries.

There are many proposed standards involved in this merger of environmental management and standardization. Figure 1-2 illustrates some of these standards, such as BS7750, that are being considered. Technical Committee (TC) 207 to ISO also has a draft standard which has a high probability of being adopted. Many different organizations and individuals around the world have worked on the proposed standards in an attempt to make them reasonable and acceptable to all the countries that have endorsed ISO 14000.

The major difference between the BS 7750 and TC 207 drafts is that BS 7750 generally requires more. For example, under BS 7750 impacts must be disclosed to the public. There are also tighter requirements for continuous improvement of environmental performance, use of best available technology (BAT) and use of performance standards for auditing. The standards being developed by TC 207 are not as rigorous as BS 7750; however the annex to the TC 207 standards includes most of the items mentioned above as suggested programs.

The International Organization



for Standardization (ISO) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 130 countries, one from each country. ISO is a non-governmental organization established in 1947. The mission of ISO is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity. ISO's work results in international agreements which are published as International Standards.

Standards are documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise

criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose. For example, the format of the credit cards, phone cards, and "smart" cards that have become commonplace is derived from an ISO International Standard. Adhering to the standard, which defines such features as an optimal thickness (0.76 mm), means that the cards can be used worldwide. International Standards thus contribute to making life simpler,

and to increasing the reliability and effectiveness of the goods and services we use.

The existence of non-harmonized standards for similar technologies in different countries or regions can contribute to so-called "technical barriers to trade". Export-minded industries have long sensed the need to agree on world standards to help rationalize the international trading process. This was the origin of the establishment of ISO.

International standardization is well-established for many technologies in such diverse fields as information processing and communications, textiles, packaging, distribution of goods, energy production and utilization, shipbuilding, banking and financial

services. It will continue to grow in importance for all sectors of industrial activity for the foreseeable future.

The ISO 14000 series is a family of environmental management standards developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), one of the world's principal voluntary standards development bodies.

The ISO 14000 standards are designed to provide an internationally recognized framework for environmental management, measurement, evaluation and auditing. They do not prescribe environmental performance targets, but instead provide organizations with the tools to assess and control the environmental impact of their activities, products or services. The standards are designed to be flexible enough to be used by any organization of any size and in any field. They address the following subjects: environmental management systems, environmental auditing, environmental labels and declarations, environmental performance evaluation and life cycle assessment.

Kim Sung-ho
Korea Management Association(KMA)
Environmental-Safety Team

Thought of an Acknowledged sociologist

Bourdieu, French Mouthpiece of Integrating Study



Pierre Bourdieu, he caught people's eyes for the unique result of his works.

I. Increasing Interest about Bourdieu

Nowadays, the central philosopher of France is Pierre Bourdieu, who is thought to be one of the most creative socialists in France. Bourdieu's admirers value him as the greatest humanist after Chaitre while on the other hand, objectors criticize his violence.

Bourdieu has become a strong opposer of the neo-liberism ideology that is sweeping the world. Study about Bourdieu is minimal, compared to contemporary theorists such as *Alyserre*, *Puco*, *Derripa*, *Lacan*, the modern figures in France.

The reason is because of the peculiarity of Bourdieu's study. His field of studies range from the social function of language to personal taste and everyday fashion. So, there is a lively discussion on his field of study high regard for sectional study by Korean researchers, there are heated discussions on this philosopher. It is bias to simply call him a socialist or an anthropologist.

Recently, there is a growing interest in him, as there is a necessity to integrate his

studies and the cultural aspect of social studies is becoming a larger issue.

Scholars who study culture are starting to use concepts such as *champ*, *field*, *habitus*, *disposition* and *symbolic capital*, which were made by Bourdieu. Though the concepts are accomplished of Bourdieu's constant effort, the concepts seem to be used out of habit, rather than to be used with an accurate understanding of his original purpose.

Bourdieu's concepts must be applied accurately and strictly, under the results of sociological study. This is because the concepts which were defined by him deal with the social class and capitalism principle which is easily ignored by the anthropologist.

II. Bourdieu's Life and His Academic Thought

Bourdieu was born in Bearn, in the year 1930. He excelled in his studies and went through the courses which other local students passed through.

He obtained a professor certificate of philosophy in *Ecole Normale* in 1951. He endured the *Guerre Alslyée* while working as an assistant professor at *l'université d'Alslyée*. This was recorded as his dark age. And in this dark age, he made the decision to study ethology and sociology, which he later said was the turning point of his life.

He went to *Alslyée* during the war to do research from the oppressed role of a socialist. This situation required him to be cautious and the reality of *Alslyée* was different from the image that intellectuals of Paris had. He realized that he had to do his research from the oppressed role of a socialist. His studies became famous after publishing books such as "*Travailet Travailleurs en OAlgerie*", "*Le Deracinement*" and "*Les Heritiers*".

Especially "*Les Heritiers*", which shed light on the reproduction of cultural inequality influenced the 68 students' movement. He has a great influence in wide scopes, ranging from anthropology, linguistics, politics, philosophy, esthetics to literature, anthropological study of *Alslyée* to the study of *Plovert* in "*Le Regles de l'art*"

through various research and profound analysis are some examples.

Bourdieu worked as the chief of "*Centre de Sociologie Euroreanne*" which is a part of the EHESS since 1968 and became head editor of social collections of learned papers in 1975. After he became famous, he was called not only a socialist but also an ethnologist.

It is said that he felt uncomfortable after people started recognizing him as the leading sociologist. This is due to the fact that some people saw him as violating more taboos as his fame rose.

III. His Notion of Academic Discipline

His sociology has developed through concrete criticism about subjectivism and objectivism.

According to Bourdieu's theory, subjectivism is a tendency of sociology which regards socialities as the object of study and as a result, observers themselves can be a participant. Objectivism, on the other hand, examines the regularity of social practices which Overrun personal experience.

Both have defects, as one might say that objectivism has a tendency to ignore possibilities which can happen due to the observer's lack of experiences whereas subjectivism does not recognize the accurate reason and results.

Bourdieu sought to combine them. Recently, as integrating study has been on the increase, and as a result, study on Bourdieu has also been picking up its pace.

He is famous for a scholar who feels awkward about appearance on TV, instead he gets critical attitude toward mass communication. He thinks the press purchases political and economical interests as an overwhelming group. He stands for the oppressed's place so, he often supports laborers by addressing statement. He criticizes the press as a symbolic of literal and verbal violence.

According to his studies, *habitus* can in no way be trifled with. *Habitus* means personal prosperity, and must be distinguished from consciousness or morality, making it

superior to objectism and subjectism. *Habitus* determines personal actions. He sought to transcend sociological contractions such as the opposition of subjectism and objectism, and the separation between experience and theory.

For this reason, he violate many taboos and by trying to break down, the walls of various studies to challenged to the existing way of thinking. He, also, emphasizes the critic's role of a sociologist.

IV. His Prospective Aim of Study

He insists that scholars should stick to their belief, and not to be mired by everyone's best interests. Sociology is difficult to understand from Bourdieu's standpoint, and his study is expressed in difficult notions throughout his book.

He attracts public attention by the difference between his logic and theory which lies in the concepts and method. He has developed his studies that allow him to produce the regularities he defines.

He is a sociologist at the same time, he can be a novelist and much more. He shows the differences of the existing way of thinking and integrates various fields of study. He still insists on the importances of field studies, and that's the reason why people cannot define as just a sociologist.

He represents the intellectuals of France. Even though his theories are difficult, the press hangs on his every words. Because there is a depth in his theory, which his books speak out, he still does his best to study about sociology. And today, he still tries to shed more light on the field of sociology.

By Yeo Jee-yeon
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Removing Remains of Korean War with Humanism



A special seminar was held at the Press Center on May 24th. Many specialists participated in this event.

On May 24, a special forum for the International human rights law after the Korean war was held at the Press Center. The forum was under the auspices of the Asian Social Science Research Institute and supported by the German Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

The ASRI is a citizen's organization aiming for the settlement of democracy and the internationalization of peaceful unification. The organization consists of many intellectuals such as professors, entrepreneurs and lawyers. Lee Jang-hee, professor of International Law Hufs is a head director of ASRI. Many professors who are specialist on this matter participated in this forum.

This forum has a special meaning, considering it's the 50th anniversary of the Korean War. However, there are still many matters that have not been solved. The isolation of human rights is one example.

International human right law is a kind of treaty to protect victims of war.

After the war, the residents of Nogunri requested compensations many times and close examination about the massacre happened 50 years ago.

The recent, Nogun-ri massacre raised the matter of compensation, because it has been proved that the rights of the innocent people had been violated. We must heal these wounds to forget the past and get a fresh start for the new millennium.

For this to happen, the truth must be found from a humanity standpoint. This forum was planned for just that. It focuses

on the supprape of private citizens and POWs(prisoners of war) from the human rights violation perspective.

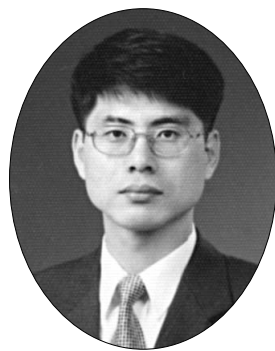
Especially, the Nogun-ri massacre is a hot issue, for it represents the suffering of the innocent citizens. The presenter stated that the case violated the International human rights law, so the United States must take responsibility for its actions. Based on the Geneva Conventions and The Hague Convention, both the governments of Korea and the United States must take responsible actions.

There are still no accurate statistics on POWs, and the situation is still under debate, solutions were raised, such as organizing an investigation committee, to make a tally of the dead soldiers. The forum's purpose was to try and find a solution for the problems of war and to ensure the practical effect of the law of war.

After the presentations, there was a debate on the matter. It was clear that the purpose of this forum was aimed at improving the South-North relationship, and the ASKI would focus on trying to find a solution for this, and also work for the development of this society.

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International Policy Coordination to Reduce Financial Volatility



Kim Yong-han

The Asian financial crisis in 1997, which was transmitted to Brazilian financial crisis after Russian liquidity crisis, has significantly changed the perspective of most economists in their understanding of the major factors behind the financial crisis. According to so called first generation model of speculative attacks, apparently random speculative attacks on policy regimes can be fully consistent with rational and well-informed speculative behavior.

In other words, according to the first generation model such as Krugman (1979), most of the financial crises occurred mainly because of the structural problems in their economic fundamentals and macroeconomic policy inconsistencies, such as the continuous government budget deficit and the simultaneous over-valuation of its currency in spite of continuous deteriorating current account balance.

However, after the Asian financial crisis, which has engulfed Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Korea within four months starting in July 1997, economists came to believe that the crisis can occur even when there is no policy inconsistency and that the speculators expectation or belief about the imminent financial crisis itself has a tendency to realize the crisis itself.

That is, what we can observe from the Asian financial crisis is that speculation emerged so suddenly and unexpectedly even though the economic conditions had been

deteriorating progressively and predictably for some time.

While the apparent shortsightedness of speculators may be attributed to irrationality, it has been shown that the speculation and the resulted financial crisis can be explained by rational self-fulfilling animal spirits, not by market spirits.

When the financial crisis is caused by the self-fulfilling tendency of speculators beliefs about the crisis, it is necessary to arrange some type of government intervention and regulation to control the side effects caused by the speculators herd behavior and self-fulfilling beliefs.

As a trial to reduce the financial volatility, it would be necessary to check the feasibility issue of introducing a financial transaction tax system, which can work as a sand in an over-efficient wheel to reduce the short-term speculative financial transaction.

Before the discussion of the feasibility issue, a short description of the recent international financial markets would provide us several implications on what types of policy measures are required.

The recent statistics of the foreign exchange market turnover show that the current amount of transactions in foreign exchange markets far exceeds the amount of trade in goods and services, and the growth rate of foreign exchange transaction volume is also much higher than that of international trade.

That is, in terms of notional principal amounts, global turnover in traditional foreign exchange market segments (i.e., spot transactions, outright forwards and foreign exchange swaps) increased 45% during 1992-95 and expanded additionally by 29% during 1995-1998.

However, adjusted for differences in the dollar value of non-dollar transactions, growth rate in the amount of foreign exchange transaction accelerated from 29% to 46% between two periods.

This growth rate far exceeds the growth rate of international trade in real sector (8%), and reflects the rapid growth of speculative

transactions in the foreign exchange market. In addition, the data of international capital flows show that an extended period of easy access by emerging market economies to international financing came to an abrupt end in the second half of 1997. The private capital sector, which flowed into emerging market economies at the level of \$140 billion in 1996, shrank to \$40 billion as the first waves of financial turmoil hit the developing world in 1997, and dried up completely in 1998.

However, some of the financing gap left by reduced private capital flows were filled by rising inflows of official funds. In addition, foreign direct investment flows have remained buoyant over 97-98, suggesting that confidence in the longer-term prospects of most emerging market economies has remained intact.

However, when we focus on the data of Asian region, the private sector capital outflows were dominant to the official capital inflow exceeding by 40 billion US dollars in 1998.

The huge outflows of the private capital (69 millions in US dollars in 1998) were proceeded by a huge inflows of private capital (81 millions in US dollars in 1996), and these statistics show the volatile movement of private capitals is a major factor behind the Asian financial crisis, which should be addressed in reducing the volatility.

There have been various policy measures already taken by several countries to reduce the financial volatility such as the Chilean system of deposit requirement on foreign capital inflows, and a currency board system as in Hong-Kong.

Recently, there are increased discussions on the Tobin tax system, a transaction tax in foreign exchange markets as suggested by James Tobin.

Among the various types of government interventions, a transaction tax system turns out to have the least distortion in the economy compared to direct quantity restrictions in international financial markets.

However, several serious limits of Tobin tax system have been pointed out, and the possibility of actual application of Tobin tax is seriously doubted. Two serious shortcomings of the Tobin tax system are i) economic distortions and inefficiencies caused by the Tobin tax, and ii) enforceability of Tobin tax system because all the related parties have an incentive to deviate from the coordinated Tobin tax rate to lower the tax rate or exempt the tax at all to induce more capital inflows and induce the foreign exchange business into their territory.

The most difficult problem in the actual implementation of Tobin tax system is to design a multilateral tax coordination mechanism because each country has an incentive to deviate from the policy coordination to induce more capital inflows to its territory as discussed before. A model analysis of the problem shows that when a country's foreign exchange reserves are decreasing or its current account deficit is increasing, the country has more incentive to deviate from the Tobin tax policy coordination.

This means that international efforts to arrange a Tobin tax regime will be more successful if the participating countries show more stable records in their current account balances and foreign exchange reserves. From this result, we can derive the following policy implication:

In the early stage of arranging international policy coordination to introduce Tobin tax in the Asian region, it is more likely that the policy coordination will succeed when the participating countries are relatively stable in their current account balances and foreign exchange reserves.

If a country is heavily dependent on the foreign exchange transaction business in its gross national income, or the political influence commanded by international investors are stronger, that country is more likely to deviate from the policy coordination.

This result implicates that Singapore and

Hong Kong, which are heavily dependent on the foreign exchange transaction business in their national income, might have larger incentives to deviate from the Tobin tax system coordination. Considering these aspects, it would be proper to design the Tobin tax system, which allows each country has 100% control of tax revenues from Tobin tax system.

In that case, even Hong Kong and Singapore will have a larger incentive to participate and keep the coordinated Tobin tax rate. In addition, considering the fact that the actual costs involved with migrating the foreign exchange dealing site is not insignificant from the perspective of the speculators, as long as the tax revenue is totally given to each participating government, it is highly likely that the system can be sustained.

These results show that at the initial stage of the introduction of Tobin tax, it would be more probable for the participating countries should be more stable countries in terms of the current account balances, and the countries whose share of financial business in the whole GDP is relatively small. However, as we can observe from the following table, Hong King and Singapore take the share of 4% and 7% in the volume of world foreign exchange transactions respectively.

Therefore, even if those two countries might not be strongly motivated to participated in the Tobin tax coordination system, as long as the whole tax revenue is given to the sovereign government, they will have enough incentive to join the tax coordination system.

The international policy coordination with respect to Tobin tax system becomes more complicated when the short-term speculators have relatively strong political influences, just as in UK and US. As has been observed, the US government has emphasized the necessity for more efficient information distribution systems.

However, the US government has taken quite reserved attitude with respect to

introducing any concrete government measure to regulate short-term financial transactions, and it is unlikely that the US government can join the Tobin tax coordination policy in short time. Theoretically, it might be assumed that as long as the big players such as the US and UK do not join the Tobin tax regime, this tax system might not work.

However, even if the US government does not join this Tobin tax program, when most of the major Asian countries agree to produce a financial transaction tax system, it would still produce a positive effect in reducing the financial volatility in the Asian markets.

There are several examples of successful unilateral capital controls in reducing the financial volatility such as the unilateral deposit requirement system of Chile, and Chinese direct control of exchange rate and foreign exchange transactions.

Especially, China, India and Sub-Saharan African countries, which have weathered recent financial crises reasonably well, have a common feature, i.e., taking a unilateral financial market control.

In that sense, when Asian countries coordinate with the Tobin tax system, it is highly likely that the policy coordination will be effective in reducing the financial volatility as long as the system includes most of the major trading countries such as Japan, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and other Asian countries.

In addition, the Latin American countries might share the idea of necessity to introduce some policy measures to reduce financial volatility. Therefore, it is also a possible idea for Asian countries to coordinate with Latin American countries.

By Kim Yong-han

The writer is a professor of economics, Graduate School of International Area Studies

Reviewing the performance: Seoul evening festival of '2000 The March for Thee'

Echoing Democratic Spirit in Seoul



The famous Minjung song group 'Life, Mind, Sound' gave the performance at Kwangwhamun Residents' Open Theater.

In the spring of 1980, citizens who were heartened by the hope of terminating two decades of military dictatorship began rallying for democracy, only to have their hopes crushed when another military government seized power. Exactly 20 years ago, residents in Kwangju, capital of Chollanam-do, rose up against the military government with the aim of realizing their dream. The movement, however, ended in tragedy. Tens of thousands of residents rallied and even took up arms as their fellow protesters and innocent citizens were shot and slashed to death by the military regime beginning on May 18. This tragic chapter in Korea's contemporary history has now been memorialized in the form of a cultural festival put on by several famous progressive Korean artists.

'2000 The March for Thee' is a big-scale cultural festival that was held in ten major cities from May 3 to 22. Unlike earlier years, when small Kwangju memorial events were organized by Kwangju Minyaechong (The Korean People's Artists Federation), this 20th anniversary memorial event was performed on a nationwide scale and included an evening festival in Seoul, along with local performances.

Among the various performances related to this ceremony, Seoul's evening festival is the first cultural event ever held in Seoul since the 5.18 Kwangju Movement.

The evening festival in Seoul that began with the commemorative ceremony was held in the Kwangwhamun Residents Open Theater at 7 p.m. on May 17. The main theme swept through the whole event was to sublimate the death at the Kwangju Minjung struggle.

This festival is largely divided into three parts. Departing from past Kwangju memorial events, they have decided to memorialize the entire history of the Minjung struggle this year. From Donghak Farmers' war to 4.19 Revolution, the first part reviewed them through performances of various genres including songs, dances, Pungmul and drama.

The second part, examined the height of the Minjung struggle, the 5.18 Kwangju Movement. Through a performance reenactment. In the last part, special guests set up the stage. The famous Minjung song singers Jang Sa-ik, Kim young-dong, Jung Tae-chun, Lee Jung-yeol and POZ Dance Theater took part in the festival. The Japanese ensemble the Utageo Chorus

Interview with Cho Young-shin, the representative director of '2000 The March for Thee'

Reporter: What distinguishes '2000 The March for Thee' from previous ones?

Cho Young-shin: As generally known, this year's 5.18 memorial festival is being held on a nationwide basis for the first time. As for now, the Kwangju Minyaechong (The Korean People's Artists Federation) prepared the festival every year and the performers in Seoul were the guests. However, this time, the situation has changed profoundly. In the Seoul performance, we greeted the Kwangju guests.

And the international music festival named 'Human Voice' was also our first trial. This music festival was joined by progressive guest musicians from the third world including, Mexico, Argentina and Peru.

R: Were there any difficulties in arranging the Seoul performance?

C: This time, many local teams worked together. Harmonizing the various groups was quite tough for me. For instance, the Kwangju team has their own know-how and skill, carrying out their task quite harmoniously. But I cannot say the same for other groups. The event was not

without its clashes. Considering the scale of this festival, the lack of people was one more serious difficulty.

R: There is a strong contention that the 5.18 Kwangju Movement has never been properly evaluated until now. What do you think is needed to improve that situation?

C: Past memorial events for 5.18 were a kind of ceremony for overcoming our grief for the dead souls in Kwangju. I think this traditional mood should be changed. For this, the Kwangju people's attitude must change, too. I want them to have more open hearts toward us all. We are the same people, one race. I want people to get more involved in it and participate systematically.

R: What are you planning for the next 5.18 festival? Do you have anything in mind?

C: I want it to be more 'festival-like', no longer a memorial ceremony any more.

And from now on, I want a mass gathering like the one at the Seoul evening festival to spur local performances throughout the nation. Though it's my personal dream, one day I would like to make a musical like 'Les Miserable' that commemorates the Kwangju Movement.

expressed the peace spirit particularly well through their heartfelt and harmonious songs.

Until the Kwangju Movement comes of age, it will never have the desired impact. Owing to the disregard of local self-governing bodies, the memorial events have not been held in any other areas except for Kwangju and Junju.

Since it was the first trial in Seoul, a few shortages were noted. Many performances throughout the nation were prepared in a short of time. For this reason, they have not relied on original dramas, but have chosen their material from those already in

existence. They also had some difficulties in gathering manpower.

Nevertheless, judging from the evenings events, we can expect more from future festivals. The audience never left their seats till the very end, and their response during the festival was spontaneous and very active. The Minjung spirit, which once failed to realize its goal, is now on the right footing to keep its dream alive. '2000 The March for Thee' is just one example.

By Hong Joo-hee
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OVERVIEW

Invisible Hand of Teaser Advertisement

Recently, some advertisements came a hot issue to many people. One of these advertisements has just an expression of Seon-Young, I love you, is written on the white ground of the paper. These papers were put up on the subways, on the trees, on the walls, and on the buses, etc. Therefore many people began to be curious about them. Some people thought these papers are stalker's acting who are interested in Seon-young. Certain women were envious of the name, Seon-young. Others stirred up doubts the advertisement would be an elector's propaganda because it has been seen during the time of election campaign in 4.13 general election. However, the reality of these papers was proved as an advertisement of some women internet company.

Likewise, for rising the curiosity of the people, the advertisement has showed products step by step, not at once. This is called, teaser advertisement. Meaning of the teaser is the man who irritates someone. Teaser advertisements can be seen at the advertisements of the new products commonly. Surely, teaser advertisements have a rule. First of all, to keep concern about people, same faces, same sizes and same spaces should be inserted. Specially, the sizes of the advertisements should be bigger than general advertisements for keeping consistency.

TTL advertisement by SK telecom corporation is a representative success example of the teaser advertisement. When TTL advertisement came on TV at first, people were curious about the meaning of TTL extremely. In this advertisement, one girl who has curious eyes adverts. She acts metaphysically in the metaphysical place. And, the advertisement didn't include explanation of the product. However, this advertisement was successful. Content of the advertisement, mystery of cellular phone can give freedom makes 70 thousands customers become a member of TTL. Therefore, TTL advertisement was evaluated the win-win product in the field of both advertisement circle and market. After success of the TTL advertisement, teaser advertisement began to drag concerns. Especially, as the advertisements to aim N-generation, boom of the teaser advertisements happened. From utilizing the material called blue blood, the advertisement connects internet and blue blood. In the contents, one girl finds the blue blood to flow her finger and tastes it from taking a finger away to her lip, which is difficult to understand. When the narration appears at the end of the advertisement, we can understand the true character of the product finally. Besides, teaser advertisements of the other mobile phone companies and the other communication enterprises are coming.

However, seeing consumer's view, teaser advertisement has an inclination that can incite blind consuming mentality. Explanation of the products never exists in the teaser advertisements. So, consumers can commit an impulse buying easily by considering only image of the product. As providing stimulus image to people repeatedly, people can remember it in the subconsciousness intensively. Moreover, teaser advertisement conveys not only the image of the products but also the concrete message. For example, in the TTL advertisement, sexual image is expressed through the message of N-generation's freedom. Small pieces which symbolize sex are used in this advertisement. People don't even recognize how harmful such advertisements can be.

People are exposed at a defenseless state in the offensive capitalism. This is a cultural logic of the capitalism. Logic of the capitalism are penetrating to the imagination and the spiritual field of the human beings. To get right understanding, therefore, people should reflect themselves continually.

By Kim Ji-yoon
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Interview with Kang Joon-hyuk, Head of Arts Management

Nurturing of Cultural Event Planners

"Be Aware of the Moment"



"I want to watch Pokemon 'cause it's my favorite! It's funny, funny!!" "Yes, darling. It's funny. But do you think the television is more important than people? You could be more polite to our guest."

It was a fine May day I met Seligson to report him as a cultural reporter of the Argus. Since I was one of his students, it was very exciting to see him personally beyond the classes.

When I first went to Professor Seligson's home, his adorable little daughter was watching television. Unhappy with his daughter Eloisa's manner, he suggested that she turn off the television and join the conversation. He tried to explain kindly the reason why she should not watch the video, even though Eloisa is only six years old. One can observe his teaching method and warm manner reflected in the way he raises his daughter.

Fred Jeremy Seligson is a full-time professor of the English Education Department. He has taught students at Hufs for about twenty three years. He is almost like a member of the family in the English Education Department. He has maintained good relations with the departmental chair and students for many years. Rhee Sung-ha, who is now the chairman of this department, was once his student.

My first question was to ask how he came to Korea and began teaching students. His answer was rather unexpected. What led him to Korea was one woman, who became his wife. When he was in Japan, he exchanged about a hundred letters with his wife, who was in Korea. It is said that his wife first question to him concerned Japanese Buddhism.

He is a member of the Association on the Study of Dreams. His philosophy is rather Oriental and he has expressed a particular interest in Korean dreams. He published a few brochures on dreams and pregnancy. 'Birth dreams' (1989), 'Korean dreams'

(1995), 'Queen Jin's handbook of Pregnancy' (1994) and 'Mom, I'm Here' (1995). These are his books. He is a good father who can write poems for his daughters and is now planning a fictional work based on his study of dreams.

In college, he majored in law. After graduating, he went to Africa for two years. He stayed in Ethiopia helping poor people for a time. There were lots of peasants who were cheated by their landlords, so at that time, he wrote a new law for them. And sometimes, he traveled to the jungles of the Congo to observe the Pygmy's life. In Japan and Korea, he gave lectures to the students. During his stay in these various countries, people's different ways of thinking captured his interest. This is doubtless what led him to these countries in the first place.

He has an open mind, particularly toward religion. He has studied extensively about the world religions, but is not bound by any one tradition. He has a wisdom that allows him to embrace all of these faiths. In his opinion, the world religions all have a common source, but when people have a religion, they often show little generosity toward the followers of other faiths. He wants to see the roots rather than the many branches. The concept 'root' is not necessarily confined to this area. He thinks of people as roots, so he does not analyze things abstractly, but enjoys observing people and his surroundings.

Finally, I asked him what he would like to say to the students of Hufs. His answer was brief. "I want them to be more free and inquiring, which means, they should know who they are and what they really want to do." He kept emphasizing the words 'here' and 'now' and advises students to think in this way. He is our guru always watching over Hufs and also our old friend who wants to share his philosophy with us.

By Hong Joo-hee
The writer is a sophomore of English Education Dept

The reporter of the Argus met cultural event planner Kang Joon-hyuk, who is the representative of Chugye Graduate School of Arts Management at Meta Studio, located in Daehakro. While being extremely busy, he still greeted me with a smile, offering me some bread and coffee.

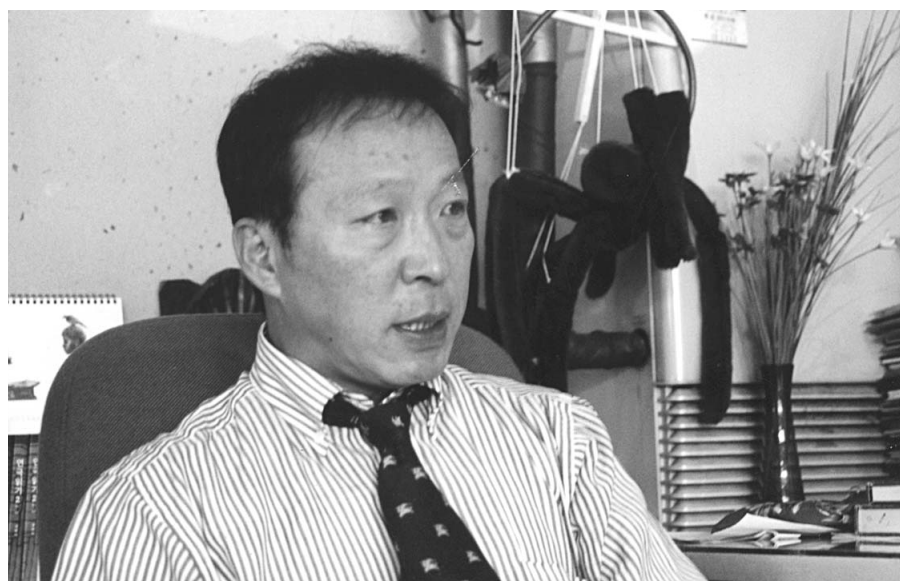
Chugye Graduate School of Arts Management opened March 4th with forty-five students. It is the first professional graduate school nurturing cultural event planners in Korea. Until now, there has been no public organization of this kind. The curriculum is largely divided into two sections: 'Arts Management' and 'Planning & Research of the Culture'. A program has been prepared for each curriculum, MAM (Master of Arts Management) and CEO (Chair of Economic Officer).

Kang Joon-hyuk is well known as a cultural event planner. A member of the first generation of arts planners in Korea, he has directed many big and small performances, among them, Kong Ok-jin's deformity dance, Lee Mae-bang's Seungmu(Buddhist monk dance), Kim Duk-soo's Samulnori (traditional percussion quartet music) and Kim Sook-ja's Salpuli (traditional exodus dance) are famous works he staged for the first time. And he also participated in many international festivals as a Korean representative. In 1998, he was a Korean events advisor in the France Avignon Festival. And this past May, at the festival, he directed 'The Korean Spirit in Brussels' held in Belgium. He gave a very Korean-style performance on that occasion. He presented the foreign audience with Korean folk music & traditional royal court music.

Despite his fame as a cultural event planner, he wishes to remain an educator. That's why he has worked for establishment of the graduate school. For this event, he has great ambition and a very detailed plan. The reporter met him to hear more.

Reporter: What was your exact motive for working for the establishment of the Chugye Graduate School of Arts Management?

Kang Joon-hyuk: Previously, there was



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

no notion of a 'cultural event planner' as it was not recognized as a real job. It is now taken very seriously within contemporary art circles in Korea. For that reason, people have referred to us as 'the first generation' cultural event planners. As part of this first generation, I always saw it as my duty to educate the younger generation about our infertile culture environment.

And with other countries, studies like arts management, administration for arts, and planning & research of culture are no longer new to people. 30 years of educational programs has produced a lot. We can consider adapting this program to foreign studies. However, the culture itself contains the unique characteristics of every country and their respective regions. There is no cultural formula that can be applied to all countries. I want to create the appropriate form of studies for Korea.

R: You said you want to cultivate the cultural directors that suit our cultural soil. What exactly would Korean-style directing consist of?

K: As for the United States, economics precede social concerns. It has a free enterprise system that guarantees people's freedoms. Culture is part of that competitive framework. For that reason, Arts

Management has greatly developed in this nation.

The situation in Europe is quite different. Of course, they are democratic on the outside. However, the inside is a different story. They think culture is for the benefit of people's spiritual welfare. Therefore, the government takes the credit. Since they place an emphasis on the efficiency of administration, among many other factors, arts administration has developed.

However, both of these policies are improper models for Korea. Each nation has its own idealism, culture, and emotions. Thus, the understanding of the Korean people and their cultural background should precede any practical concerns. That's why I have included related subjects such as 'the study of Korean characteristics' or 'Korean directing history' in our curriculum. I define the term 'Korean-style culture' as one which shows due consideration for Korean people.

R: In your school's curriculum, are there any notable characteristics?

K: The major is largely divided into two parts: Arts Management and Planning & Research of Culture. And MAM and CEO programs are prepared separately.

As a cultural event planner, I have always emphasized two things: First, the issue of

culture, a public first mentality is required. If one only cares about self-interest, the culture will not develop.

Also, as I said before, an understanding of the Korean people and their history is required to nurture a Korean-style culture. We included these related studies as required subjects in the curriculum.

A practical approach is another unique feature of our program. Instead of papers, we require individual projects that have their own practical experience. And the classes are mostly conducted in a conversation form.

R: Recently, many internal arts groups have started to introduce management and directing concepts. What do you think of that?

K: I think they are headed in the right direction. However, the problem is that they are just following the trend, as opposed to having sincere commitment. Before applying these concepts, it would be better to think of the cultural value it might have to the arts.

R: As an educator of cultural event planning, is there any consensus on which direction the practical studies of Korean culture should go? Please relate this to the actual situation.

K: In briefly, the most serious problem is that we are definitely short of skill. It is natural, because we have not had a cultivation center until now. No experts exist. And we do not even have a concept of what Korean cultural planning is. I hope the establishment of the Chugye Graduate School of Arts Management will turn this situation around.

And of course this is a controversial issue, but I personally think that the European policy is more beneficial to us from our cultural standpoint.

By Hong Joo-hee
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Problems of the restrooms in Korea

Staying Behind in Culture Pictured by Restroom

I. The rest room is coming outside.

Nature used to serve as a great rest room to the ancestors of the human beings. However, at the beginning of an agrarian society, a closed rest room appeared. As the society was civilized, excrements had to be controlled. And, at the time of the ancient Greece, a rest room with the door was made. This tradition handed down from generation to generation. As making a good rest room, excretion acting was aware of the brutal action. Everyone has to go to the rest rooms, making unrelated remarks when they went out of the rest rooms.

It is quite recently that a rest room is located outside. This is the new situation to take place around us. Dark lighting is not welcomed any more. Firefly rest room which is located in Suwon is a representative example of the modern rest room. This rest room looks like a museum. In the firefly rest room, lighting is coming to the windows of the rest room and visitors can see scenery of the lake through the windows of the rest room. So, it is selected of the best and the most beautiful rest room under the sponsorship of the Korea Tourism Corporation. Moreover, many other rest rooms tend to be renovated and redecorated from considering people's convenience with the trend of raising rest rooms to the cultural place. However, there are inveterate problems of the rest room in Korea.

II. Inveterate problems of the rest room in Korea.

After Seoul Olympic games, the campaign to keep the rest room clean has been continuing for about ten years. However, the situation of the rest room was not made better remarkably. Nowadays, according to Korea Tourism Corporation, foreign tourists point out a breakdown of communication, traffic congestion and the dirty rest room as the problems of the tour discomfort in Korea.



Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

Haewooso is the place to communicate opinions with students and GSC in HUFs. It is one of the examples to introduce the cultural concept to the rest room in Korea.

Likewise, the lack of awareness on the part of the providers as well as the visitors of the rest room is to blame. Before scolding visitors of the rest room, awareness conversion of the providers on themselves is needed. Since the rest room facilities are not good, visitors tend to use the rest rooms carelessly. Therefore, when the providers of the rest rooms give a deliberate consideration, visitors are able to keep rest rooms clean like using their home.

This is the best example of how important conversion of the providers is. A rest room of the Seoul Express Bus Terminal was selected the worst by Korea Tourism Corporation in 1998. However, this rest room is selected one of the best by Korea Tourism Corporation, nowadays.

The key was a decision of the highest official. He practiced the service program considering the customers. One of the service program was fixing the rest room. The rest room which the employees of the terminal even avoided using has changed after conversion of the providers. The toilet tissues, the aromatic and the soap are provided. And external appearance is changed

visit the rest room more frequently than men.

However, the number of the rest room for men and women are almost equal, which inconveniences many women. This is not the case, for example, in USA; California government decided the provisions considering that frequency of the women's visit to the toilet is two times more than that of men.

III. Try to introduce the cultural concept to the rest room.

Quite recently, people try to introduce the cultural concept to the rest room in Korean. They say that the rest room can serve as the place where people can relax and chat. This movement is taken step by step. People can talk with each other and read books. For example, in the firefly rest room in Suwon, strolling street is connected with the rest room. And people can talk on the chair beside the rest room. Also, vending machine is located in there.

And the school rest rooms are changing, too. In Hogye elementary school in An-yang, peculiar experiment is drawing people's attention. In the rest room, a round table, a bookstand and a chessboard are provided so that students can chat around the table. The typical rest room of the school is the gloomy place where students are punished and are smoking. However, this rest room provides the place to think, communicate and read. Such a place can show children that the rest room is a cultural place to rest.

In HUFs, the rest room can provide a place to exchange opinions between general students and GSC (General Student Council). This is Haewooso. On the white paper sticking on the rest room door, students write their opinions about certain issue. Actually, GSC has experienced a difficulty to communicate with the students about various plans. So, agony and argument of the college students can be alive through Haewooso.

GSC is planning a lecture meeting and is trying students' opinions to reflect about certain issue which is debated through Haewooso. Like wise, the rest room is developing to the cultural place in each society.

Before 2002 World cup, renovating and redecorating the rest room should be done. What is important is not just appearance but the culture of the rest room.

By Kim Ji-yoon
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Indonesia, Young and Alive

The election is over, but it seems like it never happened. Only the media have talked about it as if it was an hot issue, but nobody really feels that way especially the young ones like us. This quietness of the election in our country makes me think of this particular nation quite a lot; Indonesia.

Indonesian archipelago was known to be a nation full of mystery and wonder from many explorers from Marco Polo, Captain Cook, Sir Francis and to the time of Christopher Columbus. Beautiful islands, majestic wild forests, environment in marvelous harmony with nature and various cultural assets mingled with such beauty has been the source of endless admiration of the earlier spice merchants to the travelers nowadays. Indonesia, being the prosperous nation of natural resources, is also rich in human resources, with the population of around two hundred million, which is the fifth highest next to China, India, Russia and U.S.A. Among such plenitude, more than half of the Indonesian people haven't reached the age of twenty yet. Would all these prove that Indonesia is a young, promising country?

In this respect, the current of democratic movement that covered every mountain high of the nation over the past two years may have been a natural phenomenon. I had the chance to attend an international school in Indonesia due to my father's work, and I have to admit that I have heard many negative things said about Indonesia such as the country being uncivilized and under developed. To add more, I've also heard about Indonesian people, having lived in the tropics where people don't have to worry about winter, being too optimistic or rather lazy. However, even after hearing these, Indonesia that I saw thereafter was passionate and energetic, full of lively spirit.

In Jakarta, the capital of the nation, most of the major streets in the city are adorned with beautiful flowers and trees, creating a natural harmony with the skyscrapers. The buildings, unlike buildings in Korea which resemble square boxes built to save money and space, are various in design to fit the surrounding environment. Night time is the prime time for the city.

When the sun sets early at around 6pm, the whole downtown main streets light up their flower beds decorated with color light bulbs. Here and there, these fun loving people hum, sing and dance to the strong beat of dangdut(traditional Indonesian tunes made into popular music), while the sweet smell of bananas, guavas, mangosteen, durian, mango and many other of my favorite tropic fruits come from the market place where people talk, smile and happily make their lives go on.

In the middle of the changing wind, young kids listen to radio channels with English speaking DJs who play billboard charts. The older ones gather to a vacant lot nearby the neighborhood in a hot summer night to watch wayang kulit(the traditional Indonesian shadow puppet show).

However, among all the liveness that can describe this nation called Indonesia, the biggest incident that caught my interest was the election. Actually, the scene of the Indonesian election is more than interesting. The first and the last time I've seen the election, I believe, was the year of 1996, when they had a general election. At that time, three big parties - the PPP(the earlier form of National Manate Party), the governing party(Golkar), and the PDI(Indonesian Democratic Party) led by Megawati Sukarnoputri - were in vigorous opposition to one another. Unlike the usual election campaigns

life. Or if some careless person happens drive a red car among the crowd, the car, no matter how fancy it looked before it passed by the particular street, would instantly get jammed in the street surrounded by 'the green people', and lose its side mirrors, headlights and tires, and even get a nasty scratch at the sides of its body.

As if it's not enough, people would get on the top of the car and jump up and down, violently shaking the car. Foreigners, especially Koreans and Japanese who are Chinese look-alikes, were often targets of the attack, and that's why our school often suffered bomb threats(thank God most of them were false threats) and teachers took it as a primary duty to notify the campaign days and the colors to the students.

These rallies were very threatening to foreigners, that even Koreans, who have experienced the bittersweet victory of democracy and know the necessity of it, can't help but hope the conservatives to maintain the throne. This is often just a brief thought that occurs while situated among one of the wildest political wars, and of course, everyone would think it is best to avoid such violence.

However, when recalling this rather violent but impassioned, active election scene full of youthful ardor, the comparative scene that goes with our nation - decreasing voting rate, the indifference of the general public (especially the young ones) toward politics etc. - makes us all bitter.

Indonesia, in our country, might come to us just as another less developed country or a country with a name that's often misunderstood as India(Koreans call India 'Indo'). However, while living in Indonesia, I have often heard the elders say that this country resembles Korea when it was in its seventies and eighties. Especially after having spent the memorial of the 4.19 democratic movement recently through remaining photographs and feature stories on papers, I can't help but be sure that Indonesia is right in the midst of the similar phase towards improvement.

I hope this newly started country, full of hope to the future possibilities, would not fall into hasty satisfaction and indolence followed by cold indifference like ours did.

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Global Sketch

Indonesia

we have all personally experienced here in Korea, and unlike the campaigns of other countries we have often heard of which are carried out freely anytime anywhere, the election campaign in Indonesia is the most unique of all.

Each parties in this particular country, had their own 'campaign day' assigned from the government. For example, Golkar campaigns on the 17th, PPP on the 18th, PDI on the 19th, then Golkar on the 20th again and so on. Some people may find this very interesting, but the reason for doing this has not come from a fun cause, but rather from a spine chilling one, especially for the foreigners. The reason? Violence, of course! Let me give you an understandable example.

One of the uniqueness of the election campaign in this country, is that each parties have their own representing color: Yellow(Golkar), Green(PDI) and Red(PPP). Say that it was the day for the PDI to hold a campaign. The streets would practically overflow with the color green. When passing a street driving a car, people scream and go crazy at you on the sides of the street as if they are welcoming a bunch of marathon runners, streaming green flags in the wind.

Of course, they are wearing green shirts, let alone the green ribbons tied around their heads and wrists. Tragedy sometimes happen when an innocent person who happens to wear a yellow shirt walks by. This man would easily be the target of a mass attack which could lead to a loss of

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The Argus gives designated contribution fee to the articles.

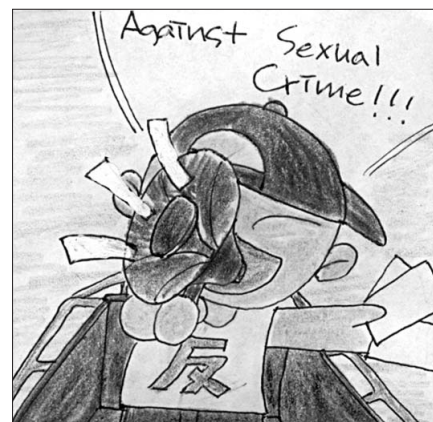
Column	Contents	Length
Letters to Argus	Suggestion and criticisms on Argus	1-2pages typed, double-spaced
The Owl of Minerva	Philosophical and critical essay	2pages typed, double-spaced
Contribution	Treatise and critiques on any subjects	4 pages typed, double-spaced
Open Box	Pros and cons on a subject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



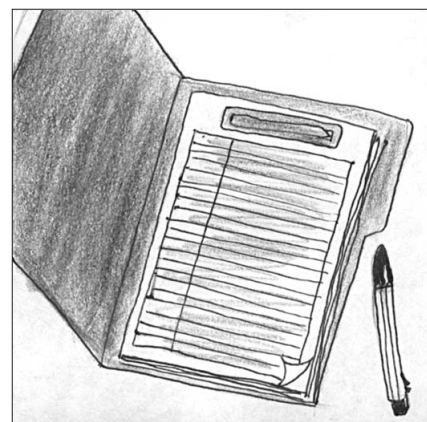
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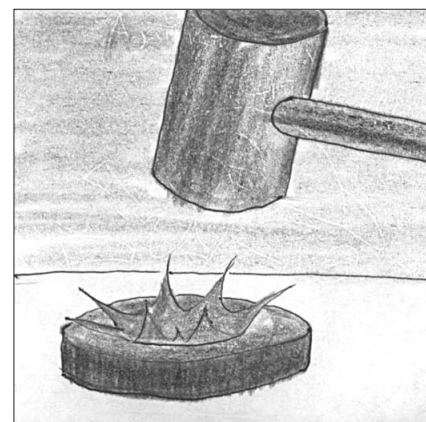
Choe Jay-hwa / Cartoonist of The Argus



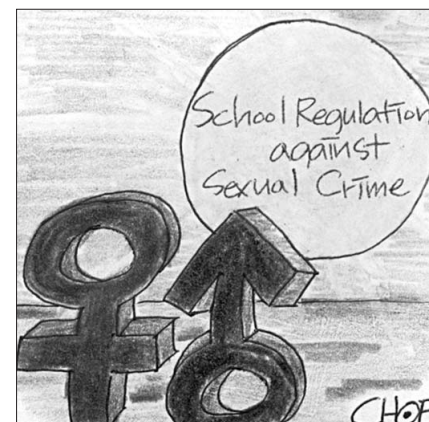
Establishment campaign of school regulation against sexual violence!



About 800 students sign their names in a signature-collecting campaign



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New aspect of HUFs

North Korea: Practicing Talk Softly, Without Big Stick

A famous Chinese scholar says that it is easy for a country to perish which is in close cooperation with only distant countries while neglecting its relationship with its neighbors. The same goes for the country that depends on a powerful country offering protection to a small and weak nation. It shows that foreign policy exerts a powerful affect upon a nation's future well being. Foreign policy is defined as one person holding the decision-making power, working out a strategy with other nations or some international body for the nation's advantage.

I. International change in Stance toward North Korea

Not only Korea, but other countries as well have an interest in relations between North and South Korea. Because the upcoming inter-Korean summit will be held on June 26, and this conference will have a direct bearing on the political and economic situation in the international community. So many countries are trying to foster friendly relations with North Korea because they already know the importance of North Korea's roll in the international community. For example, North Korea joined the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) voluntarily on May 19, and Australia, the Republic of the Philippines, Italy and many other countries have tried to establish connections with North Korea as of late.

In addition, it gives Korea an opportunity to recognize the importance of the maintenance of peace and unification on the Korean peninsula, and to enhance the nation's diplomacy in a democratic and independent framework. Thus, it is time to promote change in the domestic and foreign policy of North Korea by taking account of the present situation on the Korean peninsula. Multilateral foreign policies are also needed to enhance Korea's national security in the face of regional threats.

II. Relations Between North Korea and the International Community

Lately, many countries are trying to maintain amicable relations with North Korea, which is thought to be a closed society. North Korea has suffered from national economic problems related to political isolation, but is now maintaining an open-door policy toward other countries and promoting international relations to solve the economic crisis.

△ North Korea and U.S.

At the beginning of the 1990's, North Korea had a limited sphere of influence in terms of foreign policy due to the collapse of

the East European block, and the friendly relationship between North Korea and China, while Russia, which had protected North Korea's political structure, had only exacerbated the nation's state of isolation. Thus, North Korea is likely to invoke a revolutionary change in diplomacy to maintain its political system. Because suspicion aroused over its nuclear program in addition to its test firing of a missile increased concerns in the international community, with negotiations reaching a deadlock. However, the U.S. maintained it would adopt a change its policy toward North Korea to one of appeasement. Upcoming North Korea-U.S. talks in Rome will be an opportunity for the two nations to take a new turn, but some said that North Korea wanted to get financial and material aid on the pretext of agreeing to a certain nuclear development policy.

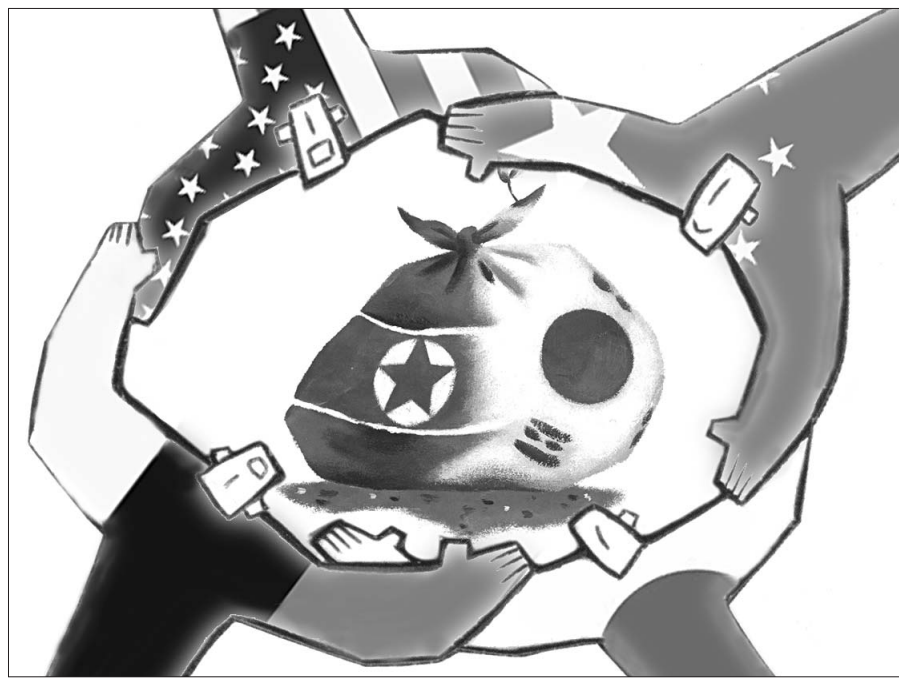
△ North Korea and China

China has tried to restore relations with the estranged nation since signing a treaty of amity with South Korea, and North Korea has obtained financial aid of 4 billion dollars per year, while maintaining amicable relations despite feeling that China had betrayed its trust. In addition, since China maintained an open-door policy toward the international community, it has adopted multilateral diplomacy toward western countries. Actually, China's open-door diplomacy is one of many successive models China has adopted since the 1970's, but it is hard to say whether North Korea will follow China's reforms. Because North Korea's situation is much more delicate and the domestic political situation much different from the one experienced by China in the 1970's. North Korea also agrees with this suggestion, but lately relations between two nations have become strained on the surface because North Korea has appealed to western countries for economic aid.

△ North Korea and Japan

Japan has been considered one of the countries most able to help North Korea economically, primarily in compensation for its period of colonial rule. In fact, talks between the two countries have not been successful. However, in line with North Korea announcement that it would adopt a more open-door foreign policy, Japan has also announced that it would give North Korea full support along with the U.S., Italy, etc.

Some have argued that North Korea and Japan are establishing independent relations, which exclude South Korea, in addition to financial aid. Relations between the two countries have been maintaining balance



The Argus

with those of North and South Korea, but it is doubtful whether this balance will be maintained.

△ North Korea and Russia

Since Russia has cooperated with South Korea for economic reasons, Russia and North Korea have gradually become estranged, but lately they seem to be uniting their efforts to recover relations and establish political cooperation in order to hold the U.S. and Japan in check. The new president Putin announced that Russia expects to participate in North-South railroad construction, and he plans to make a state visit to North and South Korea. That means Russia does not want to lose its influence over the Korean peninsula. In addition, Russia is interested in profiting from the results of the inter-Korean summit meeting.

△ North Korea and EU

Many EU countries have visited North Korea lately since Italy announced recently that it would establish economic and political exchanges with North Korea. Italy is the location of the U.S.-North Korea conference, and they seem to be making a display of their diplomatic leadership as the first countries to cooperate with North Korea among the G7 nations. Britain also sent delegates to assist in North-South talks and to address questions affecting human rights. In addition, a plan was hatched by EU corporate interests to create a fund for North Korean children and adopt investment plans for North Korea.

△ North Korea and Other Countries

Restoration of diplomatic relations between Australia and North Korea is

constructive because of its symbolic meaning and long-term effect. New Zealand, the State of Kuwait, the Republic of the Philippines, Malaysia and several third world countries also expect to talk with North Korea to establish possible economic benefits. North Korea could function as a stepping-stone for many nations to improve relations with the West

III. Conclusion

Hwang Jang-yeop, ex-minister secretary of the central committee in North Korea said that North Korea has been making detailed plans for foreign policy initiatives with western countries for a long time. So recent political activities in North Korea are not a temporary phenomenon. That means North Korea has tried to strengthen diplomatic ties with the international community.

Considering the present situation, South Korea should prepare to go with the trend of the times and hold international exchanges because North Korea and South Korea have to play an independent role in solving the problem of unification and national security. Balanced multilateral diplomacy, which gives priority to economic prosperity and security, is needed. These changes will be both an opportunity and challenge for South Korea to improve its diplomacy and strategic thinking in terms of negotiation and compromise.

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World Eye - KSDN

For Whole New World

SDN is the abbreviation of 'Sustainable Development Network'. Since UNCED(Rio Conference), 1992 which suggested the ESSD, Environmentally Sound & Sustainable Development as the world project for the next generations, UNDP has been going ahead with the worldwide plan to build an international network concerning environmental information. To realize the ESSD and to make the effective exchange of relevant information available, this network was urgently needed.

During the UNCED, in 1992, the head from all of the world adopted Agenda 21 for the sustainable development in each country. In that agenda's chapter 21, the necessity and the method of information for ESSD are proposed. UNDP is on the way of constructing this kind of international communication network in need of coming true the previous agenda's purposes. So, SDN is being constructed world-widely.

SDN consists of the national SDN and SDN Headquarter of UNDP. National SDN is made by each concerned nation and supposed to be independent. The way used by national SDN to exchange information depends on the situation of each country's telecommunication organization.

There are many different ways ranging from DOS-based Fidonet to UUCP and internet. In case of international communication, it's made possible through e-mail. UNDP is strongly recommending the use of Internet, a good measure of international communication. For example, SDN headquarter in New York is giving the environmental information service through its internet website and all over the world about 40 national SDNs opened their website and are constructing an international network.

The main concern of SDN is, undoubtedly, the environmental problem, but in case of international affair, co-relationship between environment and development is more importantly considered. Because the environment crisis that we're facing now are basically due to misleading development project. KSDN is not only the donor of any environment information, but also the pioneer to find out many different donors,

make them a group for this and allow them to exchange their information voluntarily for the contribution to improve our society's environmental condition.

To realize this great 'mission', primarily the information donors should manage the host and the public network for the exchange of information and public interest should also exist. Unfortunately, due to Korean society's situation, there are a lot of obstacles against the circulation of environmental information because we can hardly find proper information donors and commercial network is even taking charge of the function of public information.

But KSDN is a nonprofit organization, so all the information that is shared by the information donors is furnished free of charge by the Department of Environment, the environmental research institutes and the civilian environmental organizations. Anyone who wants to give his or her information to KSDN or look for some needed information can contact the manager or webmaster of this service by e-mail. KSDN's ultimate goal is firstly to offer helpful information to public service personnel who are in charge of the realization of sustainable development projects and to make that kind of information shared by every citizen in our society, which will make this effort socially meaningful and finally promote the advent of sustainable society.

KSDN's first goal is to make the domestic environmental and developmental information for the sustainable development accessible to any ordinary person in our society. But, to save our the only home in the universe, planet earth from destruction by the circulation of this kind of information concerning domestic and international problems is our final goal. So, KSDN will proceed with the project that will enhance the circulation of domestic environmental information and also try to exchange the environmental information with other countries in dimension of civilian or official area later.

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REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Farewell to Dictators

Looking at the news of CNN, people around the world were inspired by the report that the Chilean court took the senator Pinochet's parliamentary privileges on 22. Since the court judged the 17-year dictator Pinochet guilty of murder, he can no more enjoy his privilege as a senator for life. At first glance, there's nothing special in this case. It's no wonder that a person who killed others should be punished. However, looking up the record on the dictators in human history may bring you to another side of the justice. Although some are encountered by their competitors for power or by the people, others enjoyed luxurious life until they died. The problem is more serious in modern history because the law sometimes functioned as a safeguard for a dictator.

As you know in the case of Pinochet, there are rare chances for democratic government to succeed military regime peacefully. In case of revolt, most rulers have no choice but to be sentenced to death or assassinated. However, they prepare safe system to protect themselves from the anger of people. Although another government got the power, most power elites may be the supporter of the dictator. Pinochet also is not an exception. Commanders of Chile's armed forces and the powerful right-wing opposition already have made it clear that they support 84-year-old dictator. If people overcome the limitation of the law, there are another enemy inside them. In each society, there are groups which misses the period of powerful dictatorship. It is interesting enough that not all of them are the beneficiaries of the dictatorship.

Because those rulers are symbolized by mighty charisma, people have a tendency to find the dictators when they are in social disorder. You can look the case of Japan and Germany. Have you ever thought about the reason why skin heads praises Hitler? The answer is on the way dictators used wars to soothe the dissatisfaction of the people and eliminate political competitors. By making enemy, they are able to get mighty power. Right wings often are seen ill-using these psychological system to raise the support from people in the nations which experienced a war. In underdeveloped countries, the tendency is more related to economic factors. Although the secret of economic development mainly contributes to the sacrifice of the weak, laborers exploited by low wage, dictators make an illusion that their powerful leadership was critical to the success, if they call it.

As you know in the case of the former Indonesian president Suharto, who ruled the country for 32 years and took the role model of Korean president Park Jung-hee, dictators in underdeveloped countries blames democratic requirements as barriers to the way to economic development. Regarding the recommendation to secure human rights as the unfair interruption from the westerners, he publicized as if he got special philosophy for Asian market. He, however, was deposed by the people facing irrecoverable economic crisis, and found to have thousands of millions of dollars in his deposit illegally.

Now, the situation changes along with the movements for democracy. People around the world are learning from the cases of what Mussolini did in Italy, Franco in Spain, and Peron in Argentina. Knowing that it's next to impossible to recover the results once a president is chosen even from unfair election, a candidate for presidential election in Peru refused to run for it as long as there are rooms for fraud.

History is said to repeat itself. However, the pencil to write the future chronicle lies in the hands of people of the age. Apart from passive slaves, we should practice things to eliminate the remains of distorted past. Clearing off the remains of dictators also needs the support of people of the global village and should be understood in cultural, social and psychological aspects. This is the way history evolves.

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Contribution

USGS Reassesses Potential World Petroleum Resources: Oil Estimates Up, Gas Down

The U.S. Geological Survey's latest assessment of undiscovered oil and gas resources of the world reports an increase in global energy resources, with a 20 percent increase in undiscovered oil and a slight decrease in undiscovered natural gas. This assessment estimates the volume of oil and gas, exclusive of the U.S., that may be added to the world's reserves in the next 30 years.

"There is still an abundance of oil and gas in the world," said Thomas Ahlbrandt, USGS World Petroleum Assessment project chief. "Since oil became a major energy source about 100 years ago, about 539 billion barrels of oil have been produced

outside of the U.S. We now estimate the total amount of future technically recoverable oil, outside the U.S., to be about 2120 billion barrels." With the evolution of technology and new understandings of petroleum systems, the USGS World Petroleum Assessment 2000 is the first of its kind to provide a rigorous geologic foundation for estimating undiscovered energy resources for the world. The results have important implications for energy prices, policy, security, and the global resource balance.

"These assessments provide a snapshot of current information about the location and abundance of undiscovered oil and gas

resources at a point in history. Such an overview provides exploration geologists, economists and investors a general picture of where oil and gas resources are likely to be developed in the future," said Gene Whitney, USGS Energy Team Chief Scientist.

The USGS periodically estimates the amount of oil and gas remaining to be found, and since 1981, the last three of these studies has shown a slight increase in the combined volume of identified reserves and undiscovered resources. In USGS World Petroleum Assessment 2000, the world was divided into approximately one thousand petroleum provinces, based primarily on geologic factors, and then grouped into eight regions roughly comparable to the eight economic regions defined by the U.S. State Department. Significant petroleum resources are known to exist in 406 of the 1000 geologic provinces.

Additionally, estimates of reserve growth at the world level were made for the first time. Reserve growth estimates nearly equal those of undiscovered resources. Reserve growth results from the following:

△ As drilling and production within discovered fields progresses, new pools or reservoirs are found that were not previously known.

△ Advances in exploration technology make it possible to identify new targets within existing fields.

△ Advances in drilling technology make it possible to recover oil and gas not previously considered recoverable in the initial reserve

estimates.

△ Enhanced oil recovery techniques increase the recovery factor for oil and thereby increase the reserves within existing fields.

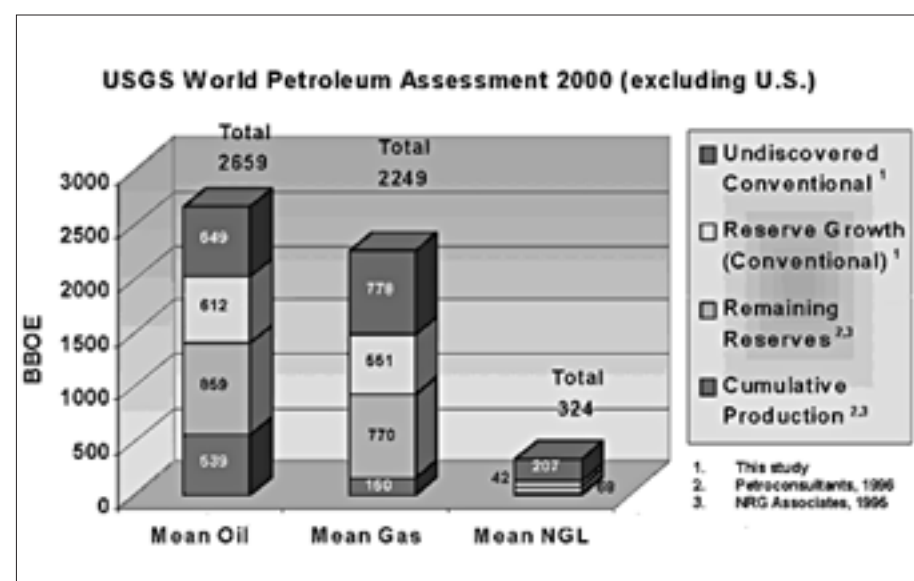
Ahlbrandt and his colleagues will discuss preliminary results of the World Petroleum Assessment with the International Energy Agency in Paris on March 21. The final report will be released at the World Petroleum Congress in Calgary in June. Supporting geological data have already been released for the Former Soviet Union; Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa; the Arabian Peninsula; South Asia; the Asia Pacific Region; South America; and Iran.

As the nation's largest water, earth and biological science, and civilian mapping agency, the USGS works in cooperation with more than 2,000 organizations across the country to provide reliable, impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, and other customers.

This information is gathered in every state by USGS scientists to minimize the loss of life and property from natural disasters, contribute to the sound conservation and the economic and physical development of the nation's natural resources, and enhance the quality of life by monitoring water, biological, energy, and mineral resources.

By Bert Simon

The writer is a member of office of management service USGS



Daedongje 2000

Place of Youth, Campus of Variance



"Cooking Time!": Famous performance, Nanta was a great draw.



Where there's Chinese spirit : Students of Hansung Overseas Chinese school visited HUIFS, and performed a dance with lion's mask.



What's left after the Party...

