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20,000 students and workers are shouting "DJ Out" in Taehangno on May 1st.

Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

Workers Declare DJ Bankrupt

On May 1st, the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) held the nationwide rally commemorating 111st International May Day.

More than 20,000 workers, farmers, poor people and university students came together for protesting against the massive layoff policy, abolishing the discrimination of irregular workers, expanding public welfare, shortening work hours and the abolishing of the National Security Law and so on.

At the rally in Taehangno, KCTU strongly denounced the economic policies of Kim Dae-jung government.

"Last 3 years prove that the incumbent Kim Dae-jung government was a complete flop. Also the government has sold us over the capital market and made our country into little more than an economic colony of foreign investors. Unless it makes an effort to save the situation, we will fight with all our

might against the government," said Dan Byung-ho, head of the KCTU.

Demonstrators also protested against the Neo-Liberalism beginning to make inroads on the world. They criticized recent brutal police breakup of Daewoo Motor Workers and prosecution of bank unionists.

After the main rally, the demonstrators began to march from Taehangno to City-hall, chanting the slogans: "Down with Kim Dae-jung" and "Fight for survival rights." Some protesters clashed with riot police in an effort to go toward the Kwanghwamun district, but no one hurt seriously and their marches finished up peacefully in City-hall at 7 pm.

The second rally by the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) was held a celebratory event for May Day at Seoul Station Plaza with some 4,000 people. They marched to Myeongdong Cathedral after the rally, but no serious conflict broke out with the police.

4.30-May Day Eve

The nationwide university students celebrated the eve of International May Day on April 30th.

After an afternoon rally in Chongmyo Park, they gathered at the playground in Imun Campus, then started the event under the chairmanship of Yong Hwan-sam (N-95), vice president of Imun GSC. The topic of this event was "We youth students declare Neo-Liberalism and Kim Dae-jung government bankrupt."

The main event began with the performance of *Gilnolee*, a youth *Pungmulpae* of Kyunghee university and HUFs. Throughout the event, they stressed that the DJ government failed on the whole and strengthened their will as Korean university students.

By Kim Mi-ji / The Argus

20 Days, Success in First Round

The tuition fee struggle ended at Wangsan campus as the school and students finally reached a negotiation on April 19th after refusal classes for 20 days. On April 18th, General Students Council (GSC) actually opened each front door in Language and Literature Building, before the previous negotiation with the vice-president of HUFs, Lee Jong-jin. The students announced the end of refusal classes at the place of Emergency General Students Meeting.

The meeting was held around 2 o'clock in front of Language and

Literature Building on April 19th. Students gathered to make certain of the victory of tuition fee struggle and celebrated it.

Park Jong-ho, the representative of Occidental College (Af-96) announced the 32 agreed items between school authorities and GSC after struggle by boycotting classes and cleared up many rumors on terms of mid-term test and return the price paid. "The schedule of mid-term test remained unchanged. 2 percent of tuition fee which is already paid will be returned according to students' decisions of each department," he

said. Especially a few school authorities' participation created a great impression to students during the meeting.

GSC members and representatives of college gave a short speech on result of tuition fee struggle and then, GSC president, Yang Kyoung-soo (PL-95) red aloud peace declaration between school and students to urge belief of school and students and make their best for improvement the education surrounding of HUFs.

An address of the HUFs president, Cho Kyu-chul was followed. He said

that he was so glad to meet Wangsan students and professors, faculties and students would do their best to improve HUFs as three main bodies of school. Their shaking hands raised hope of develop HUFs as they went down the stairs of stage.

The 4.19 marathon and culture festival were followed in memory of this historical day. Students also celebrated a close of tuition struggle and successful negotiation with school.

By Song Hye-min / The Argus

Students' Voices Of Anti-Gov. Reach Climax

Conference for the adjudication of bankruptcy of Kim Dae-jung's government by nationwide university students was held at the Little Theater in the Graduate Schools in HUFs on April 19th. This conference was held to greet with the 4.19 Revolution on its 41st anniversary.

The conference started with Lee Seung-joo (PD-97), the president of the committee's declaiming writing of the conference. He said, "During coming into power of Kim's government, the laborers and the people living this place have not cherished their hopes any more. The annihilation of the right to live of Kim's government cannot force us to wait any more. We declaim to endeavor to make a place of struggle which will be full of shouts against Kim's government."

Continuously, the president of the union of *dongari* in Hongik University announced the analysis of the results of the survey for evaluation of Kim's government.

By Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

April Spirit Handed Down with Marathon

Imun Campus

A marathon for succeeding the spirit of 4.19 Revolution was held on Thursday, April 19 on the Imun campus. About 200 students ran from the open theater to the 4.19 National Cemetery in Soouri rethinking the spirit which had protested against the dictatorship and oppressive government.

At the 4.19 National Cemetery, Lee Seung-joo (PD-97) president of Imun GSC and other representatives paid tribute at the victims' tombs and the students offered a silent prayer in front of the memorial monument.

"I participated in this event to feel something. It could be an opportunity to think about the spirit of April 19 Revolution. But it's a pity that there has been no change although many people died as martyrs for liberty," said Baek Bong-soon (Sc-01).

After the 4.19 event, the students came back to school and had the Regular General Students' Meeting (RGSM) at the open theater.

By Kim Mi-ji / The Argus

Wangsan Campus

The 4.19 Memorial Event opened with a marathon as it does every year to memorialize the historical revolution at Wangsan campus. April holds importance for developing democracy with the Cheju 4.3 Strife

and the 4.19 Revolution. Students had to return in front of the Language and Literature Building through the *Jeongsimdaedo* monument.

This marathon created a rather different atmosphere when compared to last year's in two ways. Firstly, this marathon was not only for students as the president and a few faculty members of the Student Affairs Department ran together with the students. Before the marathon, a somewhat peaceful mood between the school and students was created at the Emergency Students' Council Meeting. They encouraged students running together with the members of the school administration. Another is that a special prize was prepared for *Bitmos*, a movie *dongari* (university student club), and students of College of Eastern Europe who spared no pains in the educational struggle. In this marathon, the Electronic Physics Department got first prize by having a high number of participants-20 and running the marathon quite quickly.

After the marathon, there was a culture festival to celebrate their victory after a long and hard period of struggle. Delicious Psycho, a band of the Occidental College, opened the festival singing three songs. Performances of *Yuldongpae*, *Han-al*,



Jeon Kyu-man / The Argus

HUFsians are participating in marathon for succeeding the spirit of 4.19 Revolution.

and HUFs, a cheering group of HUFs followed and students enjoyed them vigorously clapping in spite of the cold weather. Each representative of different colleges said a few words about what they would do to keep the agreed items with the school. Vice president, Hwang Joong-hwan (L-94) said, "We got to win and I will do my best to make the GSC with Wangsan's 7000 students." At final stage of this festival, all students attending and the council members joined together dancing to the music, "Just like a stone" and shouting "hurrah".

By Song Hye-min / The Argus

1980. 5. 18



2001. 4. 10



5.18 HAS NOT ENDED YET

The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academic excellence.

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Editorial

Discuss Again Human Rights Committee For Essential Purpose

The human rights of Korea was discouraged by the political circles, regardless of the NGOs attempts to carry out the bill about the National Human Rights Committee. Of course, the National Assembly passed the bill on April 30th, but, it was far from meeting the demand of the Korea NGO Coalition for Realizing Human Rights Institution, an official non-government committee for establishing the human rights law. There was little substance in the bill. There were many movements pointing out the need for a government organization focusing on human rights, however, the "revised bill" is only the food that is pleasant to the political circles.

Above all, the heart of the committee was to check and prevent the oppression of national power. National power such as prosecution, police and secret services was so powerful at the time that no one dared to defy them, authorities even used to violate the law for their power. The 4.10 Daewoo violence case showed the wrongful notion of national power about the human rights. The police inflicted the fatal injury on naked laborers illegally, but was penalized lightly for "accidental occurrence". The committee for human rights is needed to check the violation of human rights by national power. But, the "revised bill" had not even a line or phrase about checking power. This is damaging the purpose of establishing the committee.

The second problem of the bill is that it is limiting the power of criminal. The committee, however, cannot investigate the case that the prosecution and the police are in progress or in conclusion. This regulation would bring serious problems.

In Korea, the crimes against human rights have been occurred by national power and the ones who have the power. Not much effort on revising laws on human rights was considered because, the current provisions were few of the ways for the authorities to dodge the consequences of their serious crimes. The prosecutor and the police might even say that they are too busy and give the indulgence like the 5.18 revolution and the 4.3 defiance.

At third, the status of the investigating authority is too weak. On the investigation about the violation crimes on human rights, the committee should have the rights to demand the suspect to be sent for a statement without a summons investigation. This provision is reducing the investigation power about the assaulter of human rights and giving rooms to escape. Also, the suspect and witness are imposed on penalty fees of maximum of 10 million won when disobeying the demand about presenting data and attending the investigation. Moreover, the false evidence as the witness can escape the penalty. These problems are making the new committee look like a gimcrack.

For the three reasons above, the bill should be corrected again. The desirable status of the committee is to have the power to check and investigate an unjust cases. To check the violence crimes that is hurting human rights and distinction act by national power, to relieve the victims of the crimes are the essential functions for true human rights in Korea. The power of this committee should be independent from the national power.

The President Kim Dae-jung should think about the veto on the "revised bill" and start discussing about it again. If he wants to be the "President of human rights", it is not too much to say that he should not pass the damaged bill by political distortion or else he is demonstrating himself the saying, "He looks one thing and means another".

Interview with Park Chang-hee, a lecturer of the Department of History of HUFs

Distorted History: Repeated Whitewashes of Japan

In these days, the distortion of Japanese textbooks has been aroused as a big issue in Korea and also other countries in the world. This issue makes a big protesting voice in the point that they have again repeated the distortion of history concerned with Korea in 1982.

Nonetheless, Korea has gradually opened its cultural market to Japan in three moves since President Kim Dae-jung's visit to Japan in 1998 that led to the establishment of a "future-oriented" bilateral partnership.

The Argus met with Park Chang-hee, a lecturer of the Department of History of HUFs. He was dismissed as a professor of this department after being prosecuted for violation of the National Security Law just because he exchanged a letter with his elder brother in North Korea in 1995.

He had led a national campaign as president of the National Campaign on Changing Elementary Schools' Names and also has been a member of the Council on Japanese Issues.

Reporter: What is main problem of Japan's textbook distortion?

Park Chang-hee: There are many omitted and aborted parts in the history books such as details; however, the most serious discrepancy is that Japan colonized Korea not entirely by force, but in cooperation with local supporters and with the endorsement of Western nations.

Some of the textbooks also justify the Pacific War and Japan's aggression against its Asian neighbors, saying it was geared to protect them from domination by Western nations. Actually, Japan just pretended to help for the independence of Korea and other Asian countries, encroaching upon

their land, diplomatic rights and also other freedoms. This is not just in Korea but many Asian countries, in fact.

R: Why on earth would Japan distortion facts of history?

P: It is caused from the fundamental social dynamic of Japan. They always have faith in respecting the Japanese Emperor who is regarded as a sacred and inviolable and the greatest leader and moralist. He is predominating in every field; therefore the Japanese will do anything for him and make others follow his orders. They do not want him to be harmed in any way at the same time. Another conception is that other Asian neighbors are not equal people to them, but inferior people. Japan is a leader of Asian countries because it is more likely to be developed than any other country in Asia and equal with Western countries. If this fundamental social dynamic is not changed, these history distortion will be continued.

R: There was a similar history distortion of Japan in 1982. Is there any difference between them regarding the responses in Korea and Japan?

P: In Korea, it was enough to make it focused only with television and newspapers in 1982. People were so annoyed that they established the Independence Hall to memorialize domestic independence with each person's donation regardless of the amount of money.

At present, there are not any active movements comparing to the old ones; instead detailed and specialized persons have increased, I think. Political parties criticizing its historical crimes are also more extended in Japan; however, the conservatives still

have more power than they do in Japanese society.

R: This issue raises an inner reconsideration on our history education. What is the purpose of history education and how does it work?

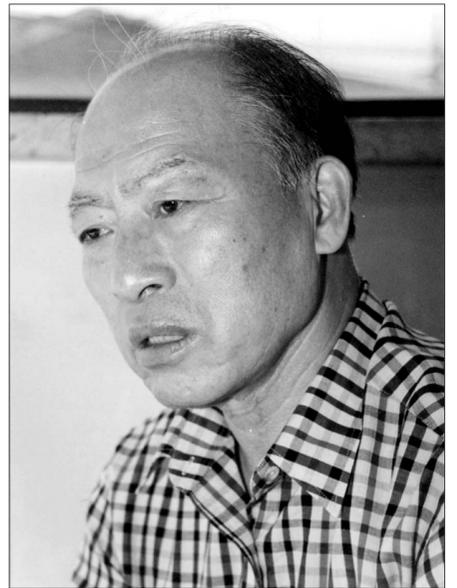
P: History education will go through a concept with a people. It will bring local development and good relationships between neighbor countries due to inspiring this spirit of patriotism into the hearts of the people.

If we, Koreans have a merit, we can think of it proudly and if we have a mistake, we can reconsider. This is just the right concept of people. In the case of Japan, they have fallen in the self-dilemma not reflecting on their past mistakes.

R: What domestic measures can be expected?

P: We should not be lenient but look for measures among the people. It is not desirable we expect it to revise some distorted and omitted parts whenever this trouble is aroused.

It is so important that we exercise our independent rights as an equal neighbor country with continuous monitoring by a specific team in the long run. Because this indirect or direct aggression has been



Song Hye-min / The Argus

committed so far and also it will be continued.

A joint control of South and North Korea is expected to exercise an influential power on Japan. I hope international street protests or rallies among Asian countries will be held in Seoul some day.

By Song Hye-min
Editor of News Section

Teacher, Oh My Teacher

Love of Korea Makes Me Translate Korean Literature



Heidi Kang

Professor of Department of German

The Argus reporters met Professor Heidi Kang for the May issue. As we arrived at her Room No.309 in the Main Building, the German professor had been already waiting for us there. We began to talk with simple questions concerned with her husband. She said, "I met him in France thirty years ago. My last name was taken from my husband's family name." she retorted with a brightly smiling face.

She had once served as an instructor in "DAAD" which is a German exchange students' program in Sogang University. After that, she has been teaching students in the Department of German, and the

Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation in HUFs. Whenever some students of hers wanted to give up, she encouraged them to study constantly even just ten minutes a day. Also she made them aware of the fact, "Motivation, patience and ability to understand are essentially necessary to translate well."

During her teaching career of thirty-eight years, she felt the necessity for some change in her life even though teaching was not boring for her. At this time, Simultaneous translation attracted her. It was not only just because of the fun of translation itself but absence of an excellent dictionary which is needed in translation. She started to translate Korean literature into German. However, she encountered some hardships which were caused by the difficult words of the Korean language. Nonetheless, she studied the words, the cultures and customs of Korea with more passion than ever.

"I think that literature is more efficient means in introducing a culture of one country to another than any other mean," she said. Actually, she has tried to introduce Korean literature to Germany though this type of translation is not well known there. She remembered having difficulty in looking for publishers who would publish the books

she translated. She said, "I had a trouble in getting the books in print. However, the passion for Korean literature had supported me."

"Yi Mun-yol's <Der entstellte Held> remained in my memory more than any other works.", she answered when the reporter asked what kind of books were impressive to her. "This book mainly covers the abuse of authority. Germans who possess a similar experience where freedom was limited by dictators were also comprehended the contents of the book well." and she added, "I like Yi Mun-yol's works very much because the subject was not only confined to 'Han' which expresses Korean's unique spirit of lament. He has also been giving a message of hope to his readers."

At the same time, she said that students should read many books to translate materials well. Whenever she observed her students carefully, however, she deplored that they hardly read any books. She has thought that the very books were one of the best means to develop a perspective on the world. So she has been advising students to read many books. She said, "The Armed Forces Network (AFN) is not the only thing for us. There are so many books around us." Nowadays, she is reading two or three books

every week. Though she was not frugal in her scolding concerning her students to read books, she was also grateful to her students for their interest in her works of translating Korean literature into German.

She suddenly felt homesick missing her family who lives in France and while she worked here in Korea so hard. To mitigate her homesickness she used to soothe her mood while listening to German music from the radio on the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) FM. Also she spends her vacation in her hometown twice a year.

She gave some advice on translation with her various experiences saying that it is necessary to know and understand the words and the culture of that country. Continuously, she said, however, "there are no Korean unique things in Korean culture. For this, some measures should be established to develop Korean culture and publicize them as soon as possible." And she emphasized the steady trial on studying translation. After interviewing, The Argus could feel her love of Korean literature as well as her passion for translation.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Reporter of News Section

Letter to The Argus

Importance of experiences

There are many *dongaris* that are based on a taste in our university, HUFs. Plenty of students take an active in *dongaris*, and I'm also a member of one group, International Relations Institute. Thanks to the group activity, I have had a fruitful life in university. I can enjoy my life without being boring. I think that many *dongaris* play important role in university life.

Firstly, they improve personality and competence. Secondly, they expand human relationships among people. Also *dongaris* lead us a lot of assistance not only to our life in university but life in society in the near future. In some cases, the students find their vision or goal not from their major but these activities. Namely, *dongari* activity is just important factor for the young students who are young.

But many university students haven't solved their adolescent problems. Sometimes they make a mistake and experience

difficulties. For example, the attitudes of showing and protecting the character of their group have made people get the narrow sight. There is not any self-development more. Another serious problem is that some of them who neglect their major owing to too much group activity. In my viewpoint, that's a kind of fallacy. That's an unbalanced and undesirable life. Also they often waste time because of unnecessary works.

We are still young. Also we have much dream and passion. However, our point of view is often confined with limited thoughts. It is required that the students experience many things, think many things and feel many things through group activity. At last, these activities should come together and may develop themselves.

Kim Min-soo (E-00)

Ban against noises More facilities

I believe that many freshmen dream lots of things before entering university, and I hoped many things as my friends did and as my other classmates did. So far, not much let me down and I am still enjoying the life as a college student.

However, there was one thing which I cannot get on with, and that is making noise in classes. It is common knowledge that when a person speaks you pay attention, or at least, you keep your lips closed.

Unfortunately, it seems to be that such knowledge does not always work in reality. Professors often have to say "Please, be quiet." or "Stop making noise." in class.

Everyone must cooperate in the lessons because we are college students are adults, not kindergarten children.

Lee Joo-hyun (S-01)

The weather is getting hotter than last year. Therefore, many people start to put on lighter clothes. This year, the temperature is higher than the usual years. Even the weather cast announced that the summer will start earlier in this year.

However, only some of classrooms have air-conditioners and the other classrooms even don't have fans. Moreover, there are a lot of noise from the building site of constructing new main building. Because of these noise, students cannot open the windows when the weather is hot.

Many students get hot when they study, but the school authority has no preparation for the summer, they need to get more air-conditioners in classrooms quickly.

Lee So-jung (FE-01)

Taxi drivers should keep manners

Cars are easily spotted on streets violating traffic regulations. They make other drivers be afraid and also threatened. Especially, taxi drivers are one of them.

Taxis have many problems. For example, there is stepping of the pedal like crazy, ignoring signal lights and disturbing passengers.

Taxi should be safe as a means of public transportation. When yellow signal changes to green lights, taxi drivers honk loudly because they want to go faster. Also when I want to go to far place, they refuse to go only thinking of their conveniences.

When taxi drivers have to pay me in small changes, they are obvious to show irritation. Also they often smoke in taxis and disturb a comfortable ride.

In 2002, Korea will hold World Cup. If many foreigners take these taxi, I don't know how they will respond. Taxi drivers should

really keep traffic laws and regulation. We require taxi drivers that are more considerate.

Lee Young-sang (G-01)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Argus is pleased to announce the new three cub-reporters who were selected through examinations. They are : Lee Joo-hyun (S-01), Lee Young-sang (G-01) and Choi Hyun-woo (C-01) from the Inun campus.

The Argus expresses congratulations to the cub-reporters, hoping that they will become true journalists.

Criticizing the absence of students' participation in recruitment process of professors

Student's Opinion to Be Reflected

Securing the right to be educated properly has been raised as one of the big problems in HUFs now. Students are said to take an average education at a minimum of expense compared to other schools.

What is true is that they don't receive an average education in spite of paying expensive tuition fees. The problems on recruitment of professors also cannot be an exception here.

A few months ago, HUFs didn't recruit professors for the English Division because of getting into an altercation over fairness in connection with the recruitment of professors. At this time, the students were repelling strongly about this. As expected, in recruiting and reappointing of professors, it is necessary that students' participation is guaranteed to reflect students' opinions in a systematic way.

I. Present process of faculty recruitments at HUFs

The process of professor recruitment has several evaluation processes. Firstly, each department which lacks professors requests a supplement of professors to the Office of Academic Affairs. Then the Office of Academic Affairs examines this proposal and determines whether it is acceptable or not.

Next, the evaluation committee of this pertinent department carries out the basic selection steps with applicants' academic papers and achievements. All professors of the pertinent department participate in this step. The committee chooses six applicants and submits the list to the pertinent dean. The evaluation committee consists of professors of the pertinent department and professors of other departments who are able to examine the major of the chosen applicants.

The chosen applicants have to pass an open lecture evaluation and an interview which is open to pertinent professors and the students for examination. In addition to, evaluation of their research works is done by some professors of other universities. Then the evaluation committee of the department decides on three applicants for recruitment deciding the ranking with the combined

results.

Finally, the Personnel Committee recommends one applicant after conducting an examination of all these steps. Although an applicant is ranked in first place by passing these steps, he or she may not be the most suitable applicant. In this case, he can be turned down as a result of the screening of the pertinent department. Then university president recommends the applicant to the chief director of foundation.

II. Absent students' opinions in the recruitment of professors

As outlined above, the process of recruitment of professors has so many complicated steps. But the only way that students can participate in this process is through the open lecture. Even the open lecture, however, is not carried out in a practical way. In a word, there has been no route for students to raise any concerns though the open lecture from last year; however, only graduate students have participated in the process.

In addition, students' participation is not reflected at all in the evaluation which can influence the recruitment of professors directly. There are no detailed evaluation items for students in the process. The recruitment of professors, in fact, has been the "professors' own right" for many years although the three main bodies of HUFs are said to be students, professors and staff members.

It is natural that the students also have a right to select their professors because they have their own right to guarantee a high quality of their education. It is not unreasonable that the news about a power struggle among professors in the process of recruitment of new professors is openly rumored.

The Lecture Evaluation System (LES) is a detailed evaluation of educational work which is reflected in the reappointment of professors. This system for evaluating the quality of lectures is carried out by students; however, it does not have any effect on reappointment of professors at all.

Lectures are now examined through an evaluation format of students and is a voluntary activity, monitoring lectures by



Kim Jae-hyuk / The Argus

A Professor is giving a lecture in front of students.

non-regular class attendants.

Even the contents of current lecture evaluation form at HUFs is not sufficient to reflect the students' voices. Because the lecture evaluating form consists of only a few formal questions. The weight of reflection of this evaluation to the final grade is so small that it cannot have enough power to show students' opinions.

III. Students' substantial participation is essential through open lecture and the LES

For solving these problems, it is required that the school administration should lead students' active participation in the first place. Because a large majority of students actually don't know the fact that students can participate in the process of recruitment of professors because they haven't been informed.

A detailed list of evaluation items should be prepared so that students can judge well the applicants' quality for their position. For instance, teaching method or attitude which is fundamental for teaching can be one part of the evaluation items by students as a due process. Also the school administration should open the results of the screening to

the students. Because the most important thing, anyway, is to secure fairness.

The LES should discard formal questions, and more specific and desirable questions should be supplemented on the list to distinguish the quality of the professors' lectures. Increasing subjective questions would also be a good improvement. Like the open lecture, of course, the LES also should open the results to the students.

The root of democracy is essentially the members' participation. Therefore, students and professors should take active parts in these processes as the main body of the university. The alternatives, open lecture and the LES can be a good opportunity for students to obtain their rights to demand a high-quality education.

At the same time, students should take a serious, considerate and also responsible attitude when they participate in the process of professors' evaluation and also recruitments.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Reporter of News Section

The tuition fee struggle which had been continuously carried out from the winter vacation was ended at the Imun and Wangsan campus with different results. Two General Students Councils (GSC) of both campuses started together, however, different focuses made different results. In the case of the Imun campus, they failed to lead the indefinite boycott of classes. Then, the 7% raise of tuition fees was accepted and the school promised that 2% of the money was definitely guaranteed for student welfare facilities development.

On the other hand, the Wangsan GSC tried to negotiate with the school for increasing the tuition fees only 5%. More than half of voters agreed to boycott classes for a more strong struggle. At last, the school and the GSC reached an agreement by negotiations which decided on an increase of 5% and ended the 20 days of class boycotts on April 19th. However, both GSCs didn't show unified strength or even an effort to cooperate in the tough struggle.

The tuition fee struggle has been carried out almost every year against the one-sided resolution of increasing fee in HUFs. No matter how differently they pursue the goal, they should overcome their dissimilar viewpoints.

There is a famous saying: "Two heads are better than one." isn't there? Consider the united and more powerful strength of students. It is doubtful if the school authorities will look down on the GSC and students who rise in unity against them. In fact, two campuses were urged to unite for the tuition fee struggle by students of HUFs according to the survey of The Argus in December of 1999.

As a good example, there was a united struggle of both campuses in 1998, which claimed to expel the undemocratic trustee board of the

foundation. The democratic payment movement of the tuition both campuses in 1998 also showed a strong joint struggle in tandem which was helpful in arousing public opinion.

Another problem is the drastic and old-fashioned measures of this latest Wangsan struggle. Most Wangsan students took classes on the first day of boycotting classes though every classroom entrance of each building was closed by the result of the poll.

In addition, they could not show one united body of colleges under the GSC as College of Natural Science and College of Engineering did not participate in this boycott of classes.

In fact, most universities have pursued to renew their method of conducting their tuition fee struggle as time goes on since this proposal was aroused in 1994. They actually succeeded to bring students to their movement through their renewed ways. Some students of Dong-eui University and other some

universities paid tuition fees in kind such as paying with their home stuff like refrigerators, closets and livestock. In Konkuk University, they undertook a demonstration in the water and stayed on an island in a lake on the campus, as a protest against the school authorities.

The Wangsan GSC just stuck to the old customs like boycotting classes that have come down from their seniors, so students cannot follow with it. Therefore, it is hard to lead an influential activity for students and also the school authorities. The Imun and Wangsan GSC should change with creative ways of propelling the student movement criticizing themselves and keeping pace with students. They are also expected to be united and show powerful strength.

By Song Hye-min
Editor of News Section

Pandora's Box

New
Clothes
On GSC

CAMPUS BRIEFS

Cherish Meaning of 4.3 Defiance

The Cheju Island Home Town Association held its "Unfinished History, Commemorative Event for the 4.3 Defiance" for three days from April 2nd to May 4th. This event has been held every year to commemorate the people of Cheju Island victimized at that time and approach the 4.3 Defiance from a diverse angle. For this event, the Cheju Island Home Town Association set up some memorial altars and held a photographic exhibition. Unlike last year, during the period of this commemorative event a seminar also was held at the little theater in Graduate School at five p.m. on April 2nd. The participants saw the documentary concerning the 4.3 Defiance and discussed the content with each other.

A planner of this event related that the compensation for the victims was very negligible although a special law for the defiance was in force. He added this commemorative event became the place to evaluate the defiance properly to capture the emotion of Cheju Island people at that time from an objective viewpoint.



Lee Min-a / The Argus

Cutting off hair opposing about the governmental policy of the USA on April 26th

First Int'l Conference Of Translation and Interpretation

On April 10th, the first International Conference on Translation and Interpretation Studies was held at the Aekyung Hall of the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation in HUFs. The group of specialized work of Interpretation and Translation in BK (Brain Korea) 21 in the Graduate School of Interpretation and Translation sponsored this conference and the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, Korea Research Foundation supported the conference.

The conference mainly discussed the theory of translation and interpretation studies and the problems on translation and interpretation of Korean language. In the section on different countries, Stuart Campbell, professor of the University of Western Sydney Macarthur, Australia gave a presentation on practical issues in constructing a translator accreditation system. Also Kim Hyo-jung, professor of the Catholic University of Daegu gave a presentation on interpretation and culture in the domestic part.

Analyzing the problems of private schools

Hidden Problems of Private Schools Revealed

The ruling Millennium Democratic Party has laid out a landmark reform proposal for private schools. The origin of this movement was due to the excessive intervention concerning school affairs of the foundations and the distorted personnel administrations. Actually many educational and civic groups have steadily reported on the problems on private schools. Such problems, however, were not resolved clearly until now.

In the meantime, some acts of violence between the school staff and students happened at Dongsung Women's University. On April 19th, school authorities raised an objection concerning the students' boycott of classes, occupation of the administrative offices and forced them to take out some fixtures. In this process, some school staff members resorted to force against the students who were protesting.

The second encounter took place around some tents at six p.m. Some school staffs wanted to remove the tents of the professors who were on strike for a democratic administration. However, the students who tried to obstruct the removal also were treated with violence.

For this series of incidents, the students requested an apology, however, they had no fruits. Dong-a Ilbo reported that the disturbance on campus was due to radical



students, and the students and the professors of this university were requesting the Dong-a Ilbo to correct the distorted report. The president of the GSC in Dongsung Women's University said that they would send a note of protest to the reporter and boycott the Dong-a Ilbo along with the students.

The disturbances of Dongsung Women's University started from the 1990s. Park Won-kuk, the chief director of the foundation had been dismissed by the

Ministry of Education on his omitting reappointment of democratic professors, and intervening school affairs excessively in 1997. However, he came back to the university in the year 2001.

The students were saying that Park appointed Professor Kwon Sun-kyung, his aide to the university president, reappointed the professors being acquainted with the foundation in the process of reappointment of professors as soon as he returned. On the

other hand, he handed over the eleven professors belonging to the Faculty Association to the disciplinary committee, and incurred blame for ignoring the democratic procedures of the administration of the school.

The students have been struggling against the return of Park, the undemocratic administration of the school authorities and the foundation through occupying the administrative offices from March 29th. They recently and rushed in rejection of classes.

As shown above, the problems on private schools are related to a kind of absurdity of the foundations. Actually, until now, private schools have had the type of organizations where corruption cannot help being concealed. Presidents were appointed through their loyalty to the foundations rather than on the actual results of their performance and the teachers who made a protest against the governing of the school were mostly reported to other schools officially. Therefore, the laws on the private schools should certainly be revised to ultimately solve their problems.

By Kim Jae-hyuk
Reporter of News Section

Reporter's Note

Getting Organized with Good Manners

As a reporter of the Theory & Critique section, I have been to many seminars and debates. But at most of them I was disappointed and at times even annoyed at the manners or, the way the seminar was carried out. There would be people going in and out of the room, sometimes cellular phones ringing and even answering it inside the room. All these noises disturbed the seminar to go on, it took my attentions, how were the lecturers to react.

The debates that were held on April 30th, in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the worlds' May Day, in all three I was pretty much satisfied. In all the debate rooms, there was a poster on matters concerning attentions. For example asking the participants to restrain oneself of going in and out of the room.

Another was that the seats arranged, made no squeaking sound when people moved. There were four or five people involved in

preparing the debate. When participants enter the debating room, those helpers handed out a sheet where you could write your questions you want to bring out to the lecturer.

When you are done with it the helpers will collect it and give it to the moderator to ask. Due to the time limit, when the questions were not able to be answered the email address on it came handy. Because the lecturers were happy to answer the questions

individually by email.

In every little section, I think manners should be recommended for you and others. Some things are just a matter of course but at times people seem to fail in acknowledge it. Hence, we should reflect ourselves in the mirror and examine our actions.

By Kim Na-hyun
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique

Laborers in Swirl of Daewoo Crisis

Meeting the Daewoo unionists at the Sangok Cathedral after the police crackdown

People stopped passing by the Sangok Cathedral and took another glance at the pictures on its walls that were known fairly well to the public by now. Pictures of people covered with their own blood were posted on the brick fence. They were pictures, or proofs that workers at the Daewoo Motor were severely beaten by the armed police. Such outbreak was on April 10th at Pupyong, where Daewoo's main car plant was placed, some 30 kilometers west of Seoul. These bloodied faces have been looming over the internet and other sources of the media stimulating curiosity to some mass and outrage to the other since the day of the clash between the riot police and the workers.

I. Bloody April 10 clash

The tension between the Daewoo Motor unionists and the company have existed since last year when the company announced

that 6,884 workers, which is 30% of the entire laborers at the factory would be removed. Then in this mid-February, a total of 1,750 Daewoo Motor workers were actually laid off as the government and creditor banks moved to reshape the company as part of its efforts to sell the automaker to General Motors.

Continuous struggles were made from the Daewoo Motor unionists to obstruct the process the government was undergoing to sell Daewoo Motor, only to kick out themselves of their working line. The only "success" for the unionists were that they were prohibited to enter the union headquarters near the factory despite a local court's ruling that they must be granted access. The police kept refusing to grant the Daewoo unionists and their lawyer unhindered access to their office.

Eventually the violent clash broke out in the afternoon of April 10th. The police

attacked the unionists that were sitting on the concrete road waiting for the police to make way for them to enter the office. One of the members of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) videotaped the entire situation. There were clubs, deliberately sharpened edge of riot police's shields, broken bones and chasing of the workers until they were screaming in pain. "The police have planned the whole barbarism from the beginning," scoffed Kim Il-hwan, one of the 600 unionists, resting in shifts at the Sangok Cathedral. "We should have known earlier why the government suddenly announced strong warnings to the carriers of the firebombs, few days just before the attack on the 10th. The police is saying that we were beaten for 'provocatively leading an illegal rally' on the streets threatening the police."

II. Living in canvas for 60 days

The Daewoo Motor Unionists were driven out of the factory in February and the only place for some of them on the run to be safe was at the nearest sanctuary, Sangok Cathedral. Two tents were temporarily set up for bed and board in the church yard. In the tents, clotheslines hung just above people's heads. April wasn't a cold month but quite thick jackets were seen beside other baggage. A few unionists have returned from another protest and were resting by a portable stove waiting for instant noodles to cook. "Don't sympathize us, we are doing this for our existence as lawful workers," one of the men said quietly.

More than 600 people were coming and going to hold meetings for upcoming protests and propaganda activities. "About 40 people are with us throughout nights and days. We continue contacting the company or the governmental organizations to prove that our idea will and can save Daewoo

Motor without laying 7,000 workers off like the GM have asked the Kim Dae-jung administration," Lee Kyi-soon, one of the female unionists poured out her desperate stories.

Lee was at the spot to witness the riot on the 10th. No unionists tried to harm the young police officers first. The young officers that they were accused of holding as hostages were in fact having a cigarette break with the unionists in the back, she implied. Misunderstanding the situation, the colleague officers barged into the union ranks and started the assault. Fortunately, the public opinion started to find out the truth and the main concern went to the Pupyong Police Agency and chief officers for giving such violent orders, for no younger officers can act without orders from the top. Civic and labor groups and bar associations denounced what they call "violent suppression on the part of the police," and opposition lawmakers claim that the incident signifies the ethical failure of the current administration.

III. Daewoo, creditor banks and DJ government

The union have tried to concede to make deal with the company. Instead of ridding 6,884 workers, which they literally have done already in ways of persuasion, compulsion and threats since last year, the union suggested rotating a temporary rest among the workers. When the company refused to take in the proposal, another idea was that all workers raise a fund for their fellow workers and not accepting the pay for 4 months. They insisted that only sixty billion won was needed, contrarily a small amount compared to the government have poured into Hyundai, to make the factory operate again for another year. And this would help them to put Daewoo Motor in

the black.

However, there is no use of demanding these plans be implanted by the company for they have no power over running the management. There is no owner and no money left at Daewoo and the decisions are up to the creditor banks that have stopped supporting the financial needs. Creditor banks would rather vote for liquidation than to make Daewoo a state enterprise and lose more money than they already have.

The present government is also uncertain in managing the economical issues including the Daewoo Motor unionists. DJ government seem to have a strong belief for the miracle on foreign sales. Selling Daewoo Motor to GM was just one of the ways to save Daewoo to bring normalization. DJ, on the other hand, is thinking the other way around, that selling the company will bring an economic fortune.

As days go by, the unionists are suffering more and more and the inclination is that Daewoo would go over to the US enterprise with no benefit for the Korean laborers. The only way for Daewoo to survive this disaster for the nation is when the creditor banks, the Daewoo Corp. and the union start to cooperate. Whether Daewoo Motor is sold to a foreign enterprise or becomes state-run, these will be just thoughts to save Daewoo and people who have worked for it for many years. "I worked for Daewoo Motor for 20 years and I lost my job suddenly," Park Sum-mok, one of the leaders at the Daewoo Motor Union opened his mouth. "I am angry at the government, worried that other corp. will fall into such crisis and most of all, I am very scared."

By Lee Min-a

Associate Editor of National Section

Series of Protests on Daewoo Followed

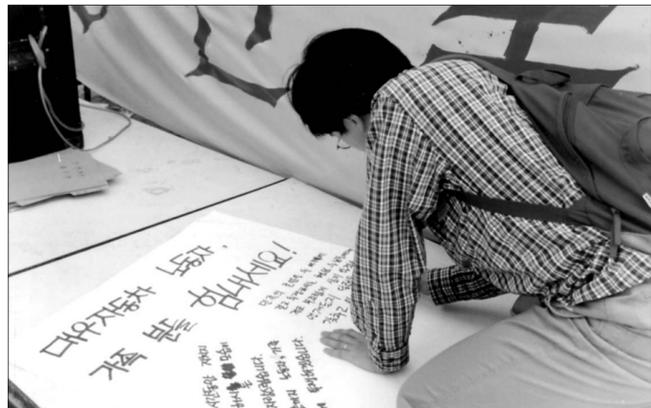


After the riot lead by the police in Pupyong on April 10th, rallies denouncing the politicians did not stop. On April 21st, a rally lead by the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions (KCTU) and Daewoo Motor Union was held at the square of Seoul Station. The rally was also held in 28 other regions of the country at the same time.

The main ideas of these rallies were on making President Kim Dae-jung resign along with Lee Moo-young, the head of the National Police Agency. The crowd gathered for the rally was angry, shouting rather vulgar chants demanding Kim government to go down. Park Chang-il, social activist and who is also a priest stood on stage to give a political speech. "Even in Catholic world, we believe that violence is just when the opposition performs violence first. We have our rights to fight back for our lawful rights," The priest roared and the crowd cheered.

At the end of the rally, the crowd jotted what they wanted to say to the politicians on the gigantic banner that was to be sent away to the National Assembly. Then the crowd walked in lines for a march yelling, "Down with DJ!!" up to the National Police Agency. No physical defense was seen between the police and the marching crowd and ended the rally rather peacefully.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



A student visiting Sangok Cathedral writes encouraging messages to the unionists.

THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

Shade on "Sunshine"

Relations between South and North Korea, which dramatically improved following the inter-Korean summit talks last June, are currently showing signs of a lull. Skepticism in our society is also mounting over whether North Korea leader Kim Jong-il will visit Seoul this year for a second summit. At the same time the present government is confronted with the opposition party and ultra-rightists' knee-jerk criticism of Kim's Sunshine Policy while reading the feeling of Bush's government. Many people pointed out that the current downturn in the relations of South and North mostly resulted from the new US administration's policy, 'based on a power principle'. Actually, Bush's hard-line diplomatic policies continuously make high international tension in each part of the world. It is said that 'the throwback to the Cold War era' can be applicable to East Asia considering the diplomatic conflicts with China and Russia due to the NMD, TMD policies. On the Korean Peninsula, especially, the new US administration has shut down all channels of dialogue with the North until the full setup of its foreign policy team and the reassessment of its North Korea policy will have been completed.

And they recently denounced the maintenance of the designation that considered North Korea as a terror-supporting country. This policy of Bush' for North Korea formulates a principle that it is based on the Geneva Agreement of 1994, which aimed for the freezing of North Korea's nuclear issues, or they request the reduction of nuclear development, missiles and conventional arms' power with a linkage of fulfilling the Geneva Agreement. And, with the predominance of military power, they plan a "neglect policy" with regard to the additional agenda in negotiation, which neglects the North's requests until their requests are firstly accepted by North Korea. These policies of the US are pressing North Korea and translate into a political burden on the part of Korea. And the Kim Dae-jung government has accepted the US insistence to settle the problem of the North's missiles first of all in North Korea policies since the government begun. And the Kim Dae-jung reconfirmed that South Korea-US military alliance would never change irrespective of whether the certain progress of inter-Korean dialogues and relations is made or not and has put his own heart to proceed in a policy of cooperation between the South and the US.

Consequently we can recognize a very simple fact that the key element of the Sunshine Policy depends on not our own government but the policy of the US. Above all this phenomenon can be proved by the fact that Kim's Sunshine Policy does not have his own inducement which can be distinguished from that of the US. For example, his policy does not consider the peace agreement with North Korea or the change of the military alliance between the US-South Korea by which North Korea can be severely endangered, and this question has been raised continuously by the North. In other words, Kim's government has not suggested an independent agenda of negotiation irrespective of the policy of the US, but has repeatedly tried to take the North into a dialogue with the agenda which is premised on North Korea - US dialogue such as economic aid, food support, fertilizer and electricity. Internally, he has only tried it to be seen by the conservatives as a good policy rather than to get together the public's will for reunification, which can be represented by the scrapping of the National Security Law. To recover the downturn of inter-Korean relations it is necessary for the present government to eradicate the contradiction of the Sunshine Policy under the umbrella of the US.

South and North Korea signed a landmark five-point accord which includes calls for the two Koreas, who are the main parties on the peninsula to solve the question of the national reunification in an independent manner, while pursuing reunification on the basis of similar elements of the South's and North's commonwealth reunification formula. The present Sunshine Policy should try to be faithful in an independent manner, which is free from the influence of the US.

By Seong Kuk-hwan

Editorial Consultant of The Argus



Migrant Workers' House / Korean-Chinese House

Mending "Broken Korean Dream"



A foreign laborer walks for equal rights on May Day.

Under the current Korean law, foreigners' employment in any job except for professionals such as foreign language instructors and professional entertainers are strictly prohibited. In reality, however, more than 140,000 migrant workers (65% of the all the foreign workers) are working in Korea. The Korean government has given tacit consent to illegal migrant workers to make up the shortage of laborer in 3D (difficult, dirty

and dangerous) work places.

Due to the lack of a suitable law system and short history of importing migrant workers in Korea, most of migrant workers are in a defenseless state in the labor market. Although there are salary delays and back pay, there is no way to help migrant workers except appealing to the employer's conscience. In dangerous working places, a number of migrant workers are in the industrial accidents. However, those illegal workers receive neither compensation nor adequate medical treatment for their injuries. Other many problems like working conditions, violence, fraud, language barrier and prejudice break down "Korean Dream (earning money in a short period through hard working)" of many migrant workers. And the Korean-Chinese worker's situation is almost the same as the migrant worker.

Migrant Workers' House / Korean-Chinese House was set up to solve problems of them. Founded 1994, the civil organization has been entirely dependent

on backers and voluntary supports because of the government policy that cannot assist an illegal person.

Regardless of financial difficulty the civic group provides free housing and counseling for them until they are ready to live by themselves. They have demanded the government to introduce new laws related to the employment of migrant workers so that their human rights can be protected. The group also provides them with opportunity to learn Korean and the various cultures. A number of volunteers offer the medical service through this group. And they also hold a funeral for the alien and send back to their mother countries.

Recently, Migrant Workers' House concentrates its efforts on conducting the campaign to remove "Salsae" (literally means "skin color" in Korean for the color "peach") crayon from crayon sets. "Managing this counseling office, I have also come to realize that the problems at the grass roots level. Of course it is necessary

to establish regulations for their rights. However, the real problem is looking at them from a biased viewpoint. We started this campaign in last March believing "Salsae" crayon as a catalyst which stimulates prejudice in people," said Rev. Kim Hae-sung, the president of Migrant House. "I hope that there will be deeper understanding about many migrant workers and Korean-chinese workers residing in Korea. Migrant Workers' House will keep on working for their rights."

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Homepage: www.migrantworkers.org

By Kim Mi-ji

Reporter of National Section

Strong Government on the Weak and the Hurt

There are 9 stations between Janghanpyong station and Jongno 3-ga station on the subway number 5 line. It takes approximately 18 minutes to travel the distance by subway. But this is the way for an ordinary person to travel.

When a disabled person gives a try, this may take as twice as much or more. Not because they are slow, but because the Korean subway may not be such a good idea as a transportation for the disabled. And some 200 people proved this is so on April 20th.

April 20th, was the Day for Handicapped. 23 different organizations concerned with problems on the disabled and being disabled themselves, they came out to denounce the poor welfare system in Korea. This year's Day for Handicapped was, however, mainly concentrated on the problems on Seoul Subway and people were more aggressive in fighting for the rights of the disabled.

More than 100 disabled in wheelchairs wheeled their way through the subway to show how hard it was to transfer into another car or even move inside of the same car. They travelled from Janghanpyong station to Jongno 3-ga station, helping each other get

across and passing out fliers to the passengers that Day for Handicapped must be known for its true reasons.

They decided to "Wheel down" the aisles of subways when a physically handicapped man died at the Oido Station few months ago. He was using the small lift for going up the staircase in his wheelchair. The machine failed to work and the man fell. Many activists were angered by this news and planned the unusual "peace march" in the subway.

Those lifts were cheaper for the city to afford than elevators and still stood as one of the nominal facilities for the disabled no matter how useless it was, stated Park Suk-hwan, chairperson of a group for helping the unemployed disabled people.

Park also commented that the rate of employment for the handicapped is 10 times higher than the physically ordinary people and that there is no social safety net.

At Jongno 3-ga, about 250 people filled the Chongmyo Park for an hour-long assembly. The participating organizations encouraged the one-man strike at the Seoul Station on the accident at the Oido station on the subway number 4 line, and urged the

followings.

Firstly, industries and the government should keep the law of hiring the disabled up to 2%. Secondly, such law should apply to an industry of at least 50 employees. Thirdly, establishing a long-term plan for the handicapped was needed. After the assembly, the fifth annual march for employment on the disabled ensued.

"I heard that Korea is the only nation in the world to have a designated day for the disabled but not much have improved. It is sad to see how government treat the problems rather in bias," Kwak Mi-ja, one of the marchers frowned and added that she hoped there was no such day if the situation is going no where.

By Lee Min-a / The Argus



"We wait extra 30 minutes in subways, because of useless lifts."

Looking into Free Trade Area of the Americas(FTAA)

Free Trade for All Americas? NO! Only Plan for the USA

President Bush and other 33 leaders of the Western Hemisphere's democracies gathered in Quebec, Canada affirmed their commitment to complete negotiations on the world's largest trade block, Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) on April 22th. 34 widely diverse societies and economies into the FTAA and it is a community of 800 million people stretching from Canada to Chile by a deadline of January 1st, 2005. FTAA is the formal name given to an expansion of NAFTA which would dramatically reduce barriers to trade among nations include nearly all of the countries in the western hemisphere. Bush declared: "The people of Canada, Mexico and the United States have benefited greatly from NAFTA which is created good jobs in all three nations. Now we must extend those opportunities to all with a free trade agreement for the entire Western Hemisphere."

The objectives of the FTAA is ▲to promote prosperity through increased integration and free trade among Americas, ▲progressively eliminate barriers to trade in goods, services and investment, ▲maximize market openness, ▲strive to make trade liberalization and environmental policies mutually supportive, ▲secure observance and protection of worker rights. This consensus for FTAA is reflect desire of American states which want to make 21st Century age of Americas and cope with Asia and Europe by united effort.

In spite of these positive prospect, however, high tension atmosphere surrounded the three-day summit with clouds of tear gas. Thousands of demonstrators from the Americas and Europe protested intensely against Neoliberalism. Canadian police Thursday finished sealing off the heart of Quebec City, to prevent the kind of disruptive protests that led to the breakdown of the 1999 World Trade Organization talks in Seattle.

I. FTAA, instruments of America expanding policy

Under the NAFTA, U.S. and Canadian based multinational corporations and speculators see Latin America as a land of their opportunity. It offers a low-wage workforce and less stringent environmental and health rules, to say nothing of the lure of privatization and opportunities for

speculation: under International Monetary Fund (IMF) mandated policies, many Latin American countries are being forced to sell off public assets - such as telephone and television services, ports, airlines, hospitals - often at good sale prices. As well, Latin American currencies provide opportunities for speculators given that most countries - again as required by the IMF - have removed currency safeguards.

Indeed, the one holdout, Chile, has its capital controls to thank for its singular escape from the so-called "tequila effect" of financial instability after the 1995 Peso devaluation. Yet, the U.S. has made it clear that Chile must eliminate these rules if it is to be allowed to join an investment agreement with the United States. A centerpiece of the FTAA negotiations is a investment agreement much like the Multilateral Agreement on Investment. Indeed, FTAA's investment chapter has been tagged as an "early harvest" chapter because the NAFTA Chapter 11 Investment text is being used as a draft, with negotiations only covering if and how it might be changed. There are also FTAA negotiating groups for: Market Access, Services, Government Procurement, Dispute Settlement, Agriculture, Intellectual Property Rights, Subsidies, Antidumping and Countervailing Duties, and Competition Policy.

More than one million U.S. jobs have been lost due to corporations relocating to Mexico since NAFTA went into effect six years ago. Some eight million Mexicans have fallen from the middle class into poverty, and an explosion in industry-related illnesses. The malignant effects of NAFTA were anticipated by the indigenous people of the Mexican state of Chiapas, the Zapatistas who revolted the very day it went into effect.

For the Americans, international agreements like the FTAA are instruments of U.S. policy. The U.S. is the worlds dominant power and has no plans to give up any of the advantages that status brings with it. On trade, for over 50 years, they have pursued a carrot and stick approach. Under the NAFTA and FTAA the carrot is reduced tariffs and apparent increased access to their market. The stick is that U.S. trading partners have to give up the industrial policy measures they need to develop products for American customers, world exports, and even the home market.

II. Increase in environmental damage

The FTAA will be problematic than the WTO services agreement. Instead of a system in which countries have some options about which service sectors they will liberalize, the FTAA could require that all countries open their markets in all service sectors. The result is likely to be a substantial increase in environmental damage as harmful service operations expand. For example, fossil fuel extraction and mining are already among the leading causes of forest destruction. The hotel construction and tourism activities that already create great pressure on many ecologically sensitive areas, including beach areas and coral reefs, will also likely be expanded. Meanwhile, water extraction and supply services will be increasingly privatized, even in areas where private operators may deplete scarce water supplies.

III. Serious impact on employment

FTAA is likely to have a serious adverse

and their domestic partners. Another attack on small farmers has been the trade liberalization policy, under which Mexico has opened up to imports of cheap, often genetically modified U.S. corn grown with subsidies. Mexican corn farmers are unable to compete and are driven off the land. The picture that emerges is of a Mexican economy in which livelihoods are being destroyed, particularly in the agricultural and small business sectors, and people are being driven into unemployment and poverty, but the export-oriented economy is failing to create a sufficient number of jobs to replace the ones destroyed. As can be seen above, it is manifest that FTAA, the expansion of NAFTA is going to drive American a precarious position.

By Kwon Hye-mi

Reporter of International Section



Int'l Summer Camp Making Foreign Friends in Korea

The Korea National Commission for UNESCO invites young people to its 36th International Youth Camp being presented on the theme "Volunteer for life, Life for volunteer". 100 foreign students from all over the world and 50 Korean students will meet together and promote a more active and constructive role of youth for world peace from July 15th to 28th.

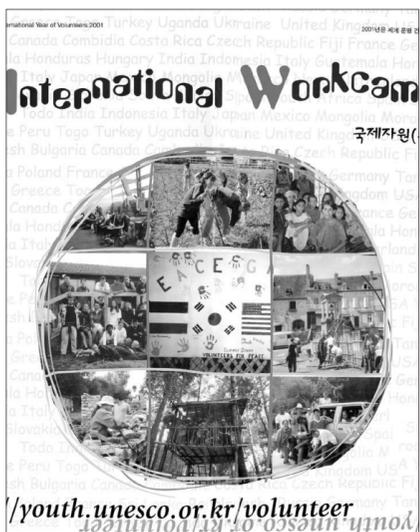
The UN set up this year as the "International Year of Volunteers 2001". This camp is going to be a place for understanding the meaning and background of the International Year of Volunteers and leading students participation. Through an international cultural exchange program, you can promote mutual understanding for each culture and realize the identity of your own native culture. From July 17th to 27th, students will participate in The Work Camp where a group of 15 students visit organizations related to human rights, the environment, volunteerism and cultural heritages such as Korean Federation for Environmental Changnyong Movement and the Shelter for the Woman Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan and the Chongsun Arari Cultural Research Institute. Most of the work places are organized in small towns or villages which are not tourist oriented areas and where campers can experience the real side of people's daily life.

The age range for participation is between 18-27 years-of-age. English is used throughout the entire camp as the common language. Campers have to be able to

communicate in English, but it doesn't need to be perfect. 130 dollars is payable upon registration at the camp. A self-introduction English essay and a recommendation of a head of a department are also needed. You can download an application from "youth.unesco.or.kr/iyec". Applications should be submitted by 5:00 p.m., May 4, 2001 to:

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By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus



University life in Universitas Pelita Harapan, Indonesia

Easy to Enter, However, Hard to Graduate

While I was in Indonesia, I spent my freshman year at Universitas Pelita Harapan, which is a private Christian institution of higher education. It has the task and function of expanding the intellectual ability of the people, especially those attending higher education.

As an institution of higher education located in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, UPH is responsible for nurturing and developing human resources to meet the needs of development, especially in the big cities, and for being integrated with the universal scientific community. The university's programs are directed toward major scientific developments, that is, global harmony through wisdom and technology. This main scientific pattern is a basic principle, which has to be manifested further in the execution of the educational program in UPH.

Influenced by the Netherlands' colonialism, Indonesian universities have their first semester of the year from September to December and the second semester term is from March to June, exactly the opposite from Korea. There isn't a fall semester nor a spring semester, what they have there are called the "odd semester" and the "even semester." Indonesian people call them this because Indonesia is a tropical country and it only has summer throughout the year.

Entering universities in Indonesia is not as difficult as it is in Korea. It is more difficult for Indonesian students to graduate than to enter a university. Being accepted in a university is not the end of a war but it is the beginning. There, high school third grade students do not have to spend most of their time in schools or institutes. In Indonesia,

being a second grade student is more difficult because when you enter the third grade of high school you can choose the department you would like to study; natural science, social science and economy, language and religion. They don't put too much stress on you. Only students who are willing to go to public universities have to study hard.

There are two kinds of university entrance examinations. One is for entering public universities and the other one is for entering private universities. Usually the entrance examination for the public universities is held in few days earlier than private universities on the same day all over Indonesia. We can say that the competition to enter public universities is as tight as the competition to enter universities in Korea. Only qualified or lucky students can pass that examination.

These exams contain English, Math, Social Science, Pancasila (the basic ideology of Indonesia), and some other subjects depending on what department you are planning to enter. They also have courses preparing students for exams. And if you pass the exam you will receive many advantages including a good quality education with a lower tuition fee compared to private universities.

The second type of exam is to enter private universities. These exams are much easier than the other type. They are called Ujian Masuk Perguruan Tinggi Negeri (UMPTN). When they are given depends on the universities. So students must take the examination at the university related. Some universities only give a psychological test, IQ or EQ test. We can see here that they give priority to a student's talents not to their

knowledge. So being accepted in a university is not such a big deal for Indonesian students.

The biggest reason why there are many students who do not pursue a higher education is that because they do not have enough support from their parents and it is impossible for Indonesian students to find a part time jobs to pay their own tuition fees. There are not many part time jobs and if you get one the salary will only be enough for snacks. You cannot find a student with a part time job who earns more money than a company's employee.

The first week of academic year for freshmen is the week of orientation. This is the most difficult week for all of the freshmen. Freshmen are required to get their senior's signature but there is a rule. The rule is to do whatever the senior wants you to do. They may have to sing, dance, reading a love poem, act like a movie star, drive them home or even wash their cars. On the last day of the orientation they make freshman dress like a clown.

For instance, they wear socks with different colors, girls have to braid their hair, depending on how old they are, with colorful ribbons and guys have to cut their hair like a soldier and carry balloons of different colors. They make freshman do humiliating things and then make them take public transportation. After a week of orientation freshman understand what a mental training really is.

Every university has their university's jacket. So when there is an occasion where students from many universities gather it signifies which university a student attends and it is also a symbol of pride.

Unlike Korea, generally the relationship



The writer is on the left.

between senior and junior is just like dogs and cats. In Indonesia, seniors do not expect you to greet them and they also do not have the "obligation" to buy their juniors a meal nor to help them with their reports. They do not have a drinking culture because more than 90% of Indonesians are Moslems. If a senior does not greet a junior than the junior should not greet him. Sometimes students may face trouble just because they are being friendly.

As mentioned above, being accepted in a university is not the end of the war but it is the beginning. Mid-term and final exams are very difficult. Students cannot choose a "generous" professor and easily get an A+. The exam questions are uniform, so the professors have to follow the university's curriculum and there is also country exam. Another qualification for graduation is to write a thesis, which causes students to spend more time in school before graduating.

Yang Chan-sim (M-98)

REFLECTING OF THE ARGUS

Labor & Capital

The festival day of labor is May-Day. But the Korean workers do not feel such. About over one million of workers were driven away to the street in course of the rearrangement of economic structure in Korea, whose fury and depression goes up and up. Furthermore, most of people and citizens were angry at the government, because of the riot polices' recent over-repressions to Daewoo automobile's workers. Anyone including workers of other companies, who saw the violation of police, if conscientious, should feel false to the Kim's Nobel prize for peace. They now are claiming the Kim's resignation. And we will think why only workers are clubbed hard, why they have no the assembly right to live, and what make them so angry. They are recovering their labor sense.

The labor class and the capitalists are bearing from the Kapital economic system. And the two class will be always there until the collapse of capitalism. They feel alienation and aloneness to the society and the capitalist class. The labor never can be free from menace to unemployment and machine(automation). It is that is called for capitalism. The labor class is renamed of the proletariat. The proletariat is the class that has only labor power for production. They must sell the labor power to an employer in labor market like other commodities. If do not, they get little piece of bread to live their life and their families'. They sell themselves to live.

The capitalists are always devoted to their capital. Their duty is to double their capital continuously. If stopping to make a double money even for a second, they will be defeated by other competition soon. They work for more money with faithfulness. That is logic of capital. Therefore, capitalist shall treat worker as a factor of product.

The labor is usually against the capitalist. Human heart has workers. Soul and spirits have workers. To be handled as a piece of machine and not to get a fair payment, they are not in factory anymore. They shall fight for themselves. Anyone who is human vital and is threatened with their living, has the right to struggle against no mater what it is. That is the legitimate self-defense. Their claims is reasonable.

Although the revolutionary socialism movement has regressed backward along to collapse of social communities following the Soviet Union's, the labor class remains and will always does with the capitalistic productive system. These is no usefulness to human economy without the blue workers' fundamental production. Because commercials, services or transport department of economy all can exist on existing commodities. Even if the machinery are forcing out human's works and social productive force is rapidly developing, human being comes to feel alone, alienation and discouragement more than before. Labor had gotten their rights to make a sacrifice of their bloody from factory since the history of capitalism.

A couple of bourgeois revolutions had occurred in the early history of western Europe, along with a serial of capitalistic revolutions. And then proletarian revolutions also had followed soon. The proletarians had stopped the machinery and striked for life and against capital. It is that they rised in anger and violence. But more enormous violence armed with the gas gun, clubs, and economic fetters to suppress the violence striked back to the labor. None of society to the labor, by the labor and for the labor shall not survive and be developed for always. The fall of human nature it is. Fortunately, however, the essential conditions to globally unite the labor along with development of productive forces are coming to reach.

Who does not know what capital logic is. The logic is structure logic to hack the human heart, and the human labor, not the logic that money bears more money as egoism. Capital is not deposits money for worker to save a half of their wages and for millionaire's prosperity to earn from a lottery. Capital make capitalists so work hard to accumulate more capital. They also shall be free from the risk of capital. Only if capitalists fight against the logic of capital all together, they can regard a worker as a human vital, not a factor of production, and make efforts to do something in partnership with workers now. Now capitalists of all countries, Unite! And Working men of all countries, Unite! May-Day shall be the festival day that human claim the all release of ourselves from the capital.

Lee Sang-jin

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

TOWER Theory on image influencing all our senses

Images Controlling People's Mind

Today, we are living in the world of images. They are everywhere we look. What you see right now is an image, what you dream is an image, what you think is an image. We are surrounded by images in our lives, especially sight images as it is the digital times. The images are not always positive like the 31 ice cream baby or Mashimaro, the bizarre rabbit. For example considering homosexual as weird and unright or thinking of *Hanchongryon* (Korea Federation of University Student Councils), images of red, fighting, blood comes to mind. This is also an image.

I. Overflowing imagery in our life

As we are living in an age of visual senses with TV, movies and advertisements, people seem to understand image is something visual. The visual aspect, is however, only a part of an image. Image is everything you feel, therefore it involves all the senses including smell, taste, touch and hearing. Despite being surrounded by images without our awareness we are affected by it. Images show our thoughts and feelings for things. For example, when we think of an angel we think of a pretty person wearing white clothing with a yellow band around its head. We consider an angel as something good, that is why the image of an angel is something bright and nice. On the other hand, when we think of a devil, we imagine a red evil looking bad person with horns. Something we do not like, our image shows this by negative imagery that comes into our minds.

Not only does image show our likes or dislikes but it adds value and therefore affects one's sense of values. At times images are implanted in our minds so that we are taught to like or dislike something without our own thoughts intervening. Like considering black people dangerous, even if one might not have met a black person. In this sense image is very important and is a



These are two images that come to mind based on their experiences with the word "DOG".

subject to carefully consider.

II. Image filtering is needed

When we think of an exact definition of the word "image", what comes to mind? Image is such a broad and familiar subject that we know what it is, however, hard to put into words. Image is not a stable thing as it can change from a person's perspective and understanding. Even the origin of the word image comes from three different words, that is eikon, eidolon and phantasma. They are all Greek words, eikon means resemblance, re-expressing reality or the things of the mind or dreams. Eidolon means looking at an appearance or form and lastly, the word phantasma means vision, dream and phantom.

Image is a process of putting meaning to its existence. It varies from one person to

another, but basically what image does, is to reproduce something with a new meaning to it. When we face any image in our lives, we should try to acknowledge it with a new perspective in our lives today. We should not just accept an image with an absolute affirmative thought. Because, this will cause a person's values to become biased with many prejudices.

III. Shaping one's values

Image has very a significant meaning in our lives. First of all, it helps develop one's mind. Picturing yourself ten or twenty years later in the future is also part of image. The ideal self is also an image. These images, allow us to develop as a human being and at times makes us go through the process of self-examination. To put it another way, image is important in the sense of

developing oneself and going a step forward in developing the society and the world.

In the process of imaging, it makes people think once more about the world and get a hold of it in meaning. Lastly, we can get a new meaning for oneself. It enables us to look at the world and put it into ideation. Also, as explained above, image plays an important role in shaping one's sense of values.

Another significance of image is that it assists us to use our imagination, is facility is not used well in our technological era. Trying to analyse the hidden meaning in books or dreams into images and trying to decode the symbols in everyday life into images is crucial in education of humans.

Even in the area of science, developing a hypothesis cannot be done without an image. Accordingly in stepping forward to another era, the importance of image is enormous.

IV. Why we should rethink and reproduce our thoughts on image.

Image is something very universal. It is as universal as language. For example, you do not have to know the word mad in any other language, you can just frown. Then people would know you are not happy about something, or even mad. This universal image's importance is great.

It influences our daily life and image is related in every aspect. Image helps us develop ourselves, creativity, idealism and even our values in thought. Indicating reality and expression human beings, this is all imagery, and we should not keep going through with our life with out stopping and acknowledge the importance of imagery. Not only that but also try at all times to perceive of human life in a new way.

By Kim Na-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

TIME
&
TIDE

Witch Hunt Repeats

Grand National Party (GNP) made a political issue out of the fact that the Hankyoreh newspaper carries Prof. Song Doo-yul's regular column. On April 10th, Park Won-hong, a member of GNP asked Minister Lim Dong-won whether or not he knows the fact that Prof. Song writes for Hankyoreh in a plenary session. Then the question "Do you believe that Prof. Song and Kim Chul-su are the same person?" followed. The Minister said, "Yes". Concerning this, conservative presses including the Chosun Ilbo now throw their support behind the GNP.

Song Doo-yul, a sociology professor of Germany's Muenster University is known for his pro-democracy and unification activities in the 1970s and 1980s when South Korea was under military rule. And now he is in the middle of a lawsuit against Hwang Jang-yop. Hwang branded Song as a candidate for North Korea's Workers' Party politburo having an alias of Kim Chul-su.

In the case of the view of Grand National Party being right, the government would be derelict in their obligation and Hankyoreh would be carrying a spy's writings in their newspaper. Kang Joon-man's book "Red Complex" provides us with useful information concerning this issue. The famous controversialist Kang attack a Red Complex problem that had swept over our society throughout 50 years. This book explains about those who have spread the Red Complex and for what reasons.

Kang's Red Complex holds the delicate shades of psychology that approves even outrages against human rights under a distorted fear towards communism. Koreans once experienced the tragedy of fratricidal war. They learned the Red complex by experience thus the fear is beyond reason. When the conservatives direct events stimulating the fear nerve, the whole society changes into a battlefield and the words "democracy" or "human rights" are put into a wastebasket. The problem lies in that antidemocratic governments politically abused this Red Complex. The conservative presses are the directors of these events. They are the part of the conservatives as well as enterprisers who know well about the commercial value of this Red Complex.

Prof. Song's case is well revealed in this light. The controversy the GNP gave rise to is unsubstantial. It is just for tripping up Kim government's sunshine policy and for leading to an "unfavorable wind" taking advantage of Bush's skeptical policy about North Korea. Prof. Song has been active in public channels including Dong-A Ilbo and Joong-Ang Ilbo before contributing to Hankyoreh. He has already published ten books. Considering this, the GNP's calling the contribution to Hankyoreh into question seems to be very intentional. Some presses' conspiracy branding Hankyoreh as a pro-North paper is understood as an implicit strategy against press reform.

The Red Complex has not made affirmative influences on national security problems at all. Rather it has been abused and killed thousands of people who have made sharp criticism against the corrupted government for obtaining real security. Korean history holds the twenty thousand bleeding people in Jeju who were charged as being right wing rioters. The Red Complex is not a matter of ideology. The "dignity of man" is enough of a condition to overcome this useless complex.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee

Editor of Culture Section

Here & Beyond

Little Note on Idea of Kohyang or Home



Shin Myoung-sup
Professor, School of English

it in the unconditional way that a child loves his first home... It was these three huts that I associated with all my happiness, with life itself..."

Closer home, we Koreans seem to have an especially acute sense of home as attested by our massive home-bound exodus during the Chusok holidays, an annual event reminiscent of the suicidal march of lemmings. When we meet people for the first time, we generally begin a conversation by asking such personal questions as "Where is your home town? When and what school did you graduate from?" and the like so that we can establish our relationship properly with respect to age, possible kinship ties, and other acceptable social coordinates. "Kohyang" is also a major theme underlying many of our literary works including essays, poems, travelogues, and pop song lyrics. In them abound references, either direct or vicarious, to the sorrow of people dislodged from their home base, the awful consequences of industrialization, urbanization, and mechanization which render us powerless, helpless. When thus feeling despondent, we return at least symbolically to what we remember as good

old days back home. Attempts to recapture our past either physically or symbolically imply a keen sense of nostalgia, a psychological need to restore our natural pace of life and identity as Koreans.

Therefore, in order to create a healthy community of human beings, we must seriously consider the meaning of our inner feelings associated with kohyang. What does kohyang mean to us. What does Qunu mean to Mr. Mandela? Why do we so desperately long for it? To me kohyang means familiarity, comfort, and security. These are the stuff we want reflected in our society, in our everyday life. Without them we feel lost. In other words, kohyang offers us clues to the meaning of our life. Kohyang functions as a mirror of the prototype of our pre-industrial life. Thus, by enabling people to recover a sense of home, we can muster up a collective wisdom and courage to combat the widespread anomie wrought by the rapid dehumanizing changes of science and technology. In this regard, it is important and necessary for us to reexamine the essence of kohyang (which literally means "an old village").



Neo-file

Home Shopping Confronts Deadlock

Along with the strong winds caused by cable television, home shopping television has had remarkable growth. According to the statistics, in the year 2000, 4 million houses has been linked to the home shopping channel. The home shopping television market consists of the well known LG45, the CJ39, also including home shopping in the form of advertisements on other channels. These statistics exclude the illegal market which also would make the market even larger by 20 billion won.

Recently industrial conditions effecting the television channels has changed. These changes are the enforcement of satellite broadcasting and the conversion of the relay wire to System Operator (SO). This will result in an increased market,

settlement of the monopoly and the interest in the SO, Program Provider (PP), new and old enterprises. In addition, the compulsory transmission of the home shopping channels has been abolished.

Currently the PP and the SO are in competition against each other. It will differ on the spreading speed, however, due to the cost of the receiver and the quality of the channel the PP would have difficulty in insuring large number of houses. For the SO, this channel is purely a profit channel, only three home shopping channels are to be carried out. This is due to the postponement of the up-grading, other technical problems and most of all the complaints of the viewers saying the quality of the programs are very low and it is too infomercial like.

The LG45 has a 60% influence on the home shopping market and CJ39 following it. They have already earned the trust of the consumers and therefore it would be hard for the three new companies to find places in the market. The outlook of the home shopping market is very hard to clarify. The professionals presumption of the market size in the year 2005 is 3 to 7 trillion won which is a very big gap. Hence, the home shopping industry's bases are not in a definite state. Still, there is a possibility of growth with the various forms of on-line retailing.

By Kim Na-hyun

Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

Debating on meaning of MayDay this year

Three Issues Concerning Workers

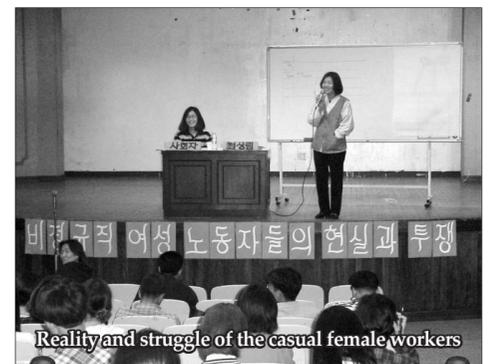
Three debates, part of the celebration of the 111th anniversary of the world's May Day took place at Kyung Hee University on April 30th. Assisted by the planning group of the Solidarity Festival, and sponsored by the Liberal Labor Party's student group, the debates were held at the same time. Starting at 4pm the moderator with the lecturer carried out most of the debate until 6pm. At the end there was time for questions and answers with participation of the participants.

The debate on the reality and struggle of the casual female workers by Choi Sang-rim the chairwoman of the Korea Working Women's Labor Union was held in the welfare faculty of the Kyung Hee University. Here she explained who these workers are and the types of work. Those involved in the area of house work like the housekeeper are not even recognized as a laborer so attention is required. Internationally in some countries, the society is slowly started understanding but not in Korea. Then with statistics they presented the current situation, that 7 million which is 54% of the workers are casual. Especially the women are treatment unjustly. In order to solve the problem that is confronting us, we should settle the social security system and organize the workers. She also suggested that workers have representation in the area of politics.

Hong Keun-su, a member of a standing committee of the Korean committee against NMD-TMD and for Peace, under the topic of the NMD-TMD threatening world peace was held in the Oriental Medicine Department of the Kyung Hee University. Just by looking at the relationship between China and Russia tells us, that NMD-TMD is not for the sake of peace but it can become the key to another war. He emphasized that peace cannot be established by military force or weapons. "Peace can only come from the mind and morality." While explaining NMD-TMD, he added that the D standing for Defense. But who are NMD-TMD defencing? The answer is America, whose behaviours seem not to be for world peace. Of course he did not forget to mention its ill-effect in the reunification of Korea with examples.

Cha Mi-kyeong from the International Liberal Solidarity talked of the globalization of the resistance against neoliberalism in the library of Kyung Hee University. Currently the influence of neoliberalism is overshadowing Korea. Therefore they have made it a common thing to firing workers and made people the laborers of the capitalistic society.

She shared her experience in expressing her point, saying that to her, even the karaoke culture seems to be part of the main current and therefore she feels some detachment from it and that she also changed her consciousness and her actions. People might have a consciousness in refusing the capitalism, however, it does not lead to the general life. And that this was only a problem for the workers in the 70s and 80s, but now it has become a problem for everyone of us. For that reason she ended the debate by "I know it will be hard, but we should be troubled by the fact that capitalism is dominating our everyday life."



Reality and struggle of the casual female workers



NMD-TMD threatening world peace



Globalization of the resistance against neoliberalism

Ears & Eyes

Interview with Kang In-hwang, president of Yeesan Publishing Company

Honesty Makes Mountain of Books

When the reporter first asked what motivates him to manage this small publishing company, Kang In-hwang simply answered "just to make good books". Kang In-hwang, the representative of Yeesan Publishing Company, is the publisher who has attempted to change the publishing world with the artisan spirit of merely, cherishing books.

Against the stream of a capitalistic market, he manages a small business with three employees including his wife and himself. The area of their books also do not fit for market. Yeesan has dealt with books concerning East Asia, especially they have clung to the modernity problem of East Asia. Since the company has limited funds, they publish books by of planning the next book according to the former book's earnings.

When a book sells well, they sometimes bring out a two series books changing their original plans. Considering the above features, the name "Yeesan" is well-suited to them. "Yeesan" comes from the Chinese old saying "WookongYeesan" that means a man named Woogong moves the mountain. This means that only unceasing effort will attain a goal even though it seems silly. It is equal to the English proverb, "Honesty is the best policy."

Yeesan now attempts to move the mountain with a slow but prudent manner. They dream of someday their books filling up the bookshelves and making a 'book mountain'.

Reporter: You said you would like to make good books throughout your life.

What makes you have this aim?

Kang In-hwang: My passion for books started from the self-satisfaction firstly. I ran a social science bookstore "AI" in front of Yonsei University. My wife was a member of the editorial staff of Dolbaekae Publishing Company. We met in the late 80's and agreed to start a publishing company.

I want the readers to build up their identity through good books. That is related to the reason why Yeesan attaches to the modernity problem of East Asia.

R: Yeesan's small-scale operation is well known to the publishing world. Please tell us more about it.

K: What we do is really no different to other publishing companies. Just the scale of manpower is different. In the planning stage, we choose the right author for the chosen subject. Normally this is my job. The editing, including proofreading, revision and layout are done by my wife. Since our aim is to make good books, the process is very detailed and it takes three months to one book.

R: You have any standard for choosing the author or subject?

K: Until now, books concerning Japan or Chinese are large in terms of quantity but not quality. They are contrastly divided in two, theoretical books or light essays.

You might know the book "Japan doesn't exist" or "Japan exists". In my point of view, it cannot plant the right consciousness in the readers' mind since it is very emotional.

We, at Yeesan focus on releasing high level of cultural books.

R: Yeesan is the publishing company specializing in East Asian books. Is there any reason you chose East Asia for your specialty?

K: I thought the familiar area would be good as a specialty. And my major, oriental history was important in choosing this.

Yeesan especially has clung to the modernity problem of East Asia since our first book was "Beyond Orientalism". Recently people have developed interests in our traditions.

Rather than seeking to find the original characters inside, it's worthy to see widening views. Studying East Asia, especially Japan and Chinese that have coexist with Korea for a long time would help us a lot to understand our conditions.

R: What about the readers' responses concerning the recently-published books, "Emperor of China: K'ang-hsi" and "Yongzheng Emperor"?

K: The response is pretty good, beyond our expectations, in fact. In the case of "Emperor of China: K'ang-hsi", it has sold in big figures, taking the record among our books. The unusual form of biographical life story might appeal to the readers.

R: Please tell us about your way of communicating with the readers.

K: Yeesan has a homepage at



Cho Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

www.yeesan.co.kr. We started it quite early comparing to the scale of company. Entering our homepage, you see the activated free board or review columns. We send e-mail our members regularly and introduce our new books. We sell the books at a discount of 50%.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee
Editor of Culture Section

Reviewing films : Girlfight vs. Billy Elliot

Open Mind Break down Fixed Gender Role

I. Same answer lies in two movies.

Starting from April 15th till 22nd. The Third Women's Film Festival in Seoul held. During the festival, many women's films, which dealt with various aspects of life through women's eyes, were screened. Especially attention-grabbing this year were films that portrayed women that challenged testosterone-filled realm of sports. Among them, Karyn Kusama's film "Girlfight" showed a high school girl's story which came to find the new world of her life by coming in contact with boxing.

A female boxer is a stranger to general people with one-sided stereotypes. Most of people think that boxing is an only men's sports. So were people around the girl Diana, including her father and her brother, her trainer and etc. Despite her strong will to be a boxer, she often run up against difficulties, however, she realizes her desire in the end. Then what led her to success?

Here is another movie that have the same answer to that question - "Billy Elliot". This is a story about a poor miner's son, Billy Elliot who comes to realize his dream to be a ballerino, with a coal town in England as a setting. Billy also experiences difficulties till becoming a ballerino due to the prejudice of society. By the same virtue with that of "Girlfight", however, Billy was able to appear on the screen as mature ballerino in the final scene of the movie.

II. Hard ways to realize their unusual dreams

A girl glares at the audience with hot angry eyes. She seems to be filled with discontent about society. Taking no notice of her, people inside screen passes by her. As her face becomes more zoomed in on, the fiercer her eyes come out. This is the first scene of "Girlfight". In this movie, a heroine Diana with a fiery temper cannot be beyond her control. At school, she often strikes someone without repressing her anger and was branded a problem child. One day, such a rough girl gains acquaintance with the world of a boxing and falls into the macho



sports, boxing.

Billy Elliot, a boy eager for ballet in contrary to Diana, is living in a coal town in England with a father, a brother and a grandmother. In the town, there are continually fierce demonstrations of striking coal miners. Parents in that town let boys learn boxing, girls learn a ballet. Despite a serious poverty, Billy's father also sends Billy to a boxing gym. Though the surroundings are different from that of "Girlfight", both Billy's father and Diana's father have a similar stereotyped idea on gender role in the fact that Diana's father also put his son to boxing gym despite poverty.

Both Diana and Billy come to know boxing or ballet by chance. Diana, who had gone to boxing gym to pay for her brother's training fee, decides to be a boxer. However, people including her father would not accept her determination. Even a trainer in gym refuses her, saying "Boxing is a men's sports". In the case of Billy, as a ballet class come to lie beside his boxing gym, he cannot help falling into a ballet according to his latent ability inherited from his late mother. Though he is caught taking a ballet lesson by

his father and brother, he sticks to his belief. Billy's father thinks that only women dance ballet and men who dance ballet are all gays. Charmed with their new world, the boxing and the ballet, Diana and Billy choose readily the thorny way to break down the wall between gender specific things. The reason is that they really want to do them.

III. Affectionate supports cheer them.

Though they made great efforts to realize their dreams, it would have been hard to achieve their goals without affectionate supports of those around them. Enduring hard trainings, Diana is accepted her possibility by her trainer. Her trainer who said that boxing is a men's sports changes his utterance and said to her, "Women can also do boxing well." Besides, she falls in love with a boxer in the same gym and receives many help from him. Billy also comes to learn the ballet for free by a ballet teacher who recognizes his gift and a desire for the ballet.

As such their efforts bear fruit, even people who opposed their determinations begin to support them. Diana's brother gives his training fee to Diana for he is no interest

in boxing. With the support of her brother, lover and trainer, she becomes the gym's first female champion. Billy also comes to foster her ability with his father's active support after his father happens to see his dancing. From then, they rush into their goals at an exhilarating speed with their supporters.

IV. Are you sure you have no prejudices?

When last year "Girlfight" released in USA, it is said to that Karyn Kusama, a director of "Girlfight" got angry more after releasing the film. Because the press evaluated the film as a movie, which dealt with just a romance between a woman and a man, though she focused on a woman who expresses her suppressed desire through boxing.

Diana in this movie, not only realizes her own dream of boxer but also shows that boxing is not a gender specific thing if there are a strong will and an enough ability. Also Billy's dancing scene shows the powerful beauty of man's ballet forming a contrast with the scene of the coin worker's struggles. This seems to present a breaking of traditional man's ideal for which the industrial society has required to laborers.

These two movies tells us successful story of overcoming prejudice on gender role. One of the most important elements was their strong will to realize their own dreams. But the reason why they could overcome such a stereotype lies in people who helped and cheered them. Without those affectionate supports, they maybe cannot achieve their goals no matter how their abilities are excellent. Perhaps, there may be people like Diana and Billy around us. Which one will you give them between the affectionate support and the prejudiced eye?

By Kam Eun-jin
Associate Editor of Culture Section

Expressing True Meaning of Feministic Values Through Films

The opening ceremony of the 3rd Women's Film Festival In Seoul (WFFIS) was held on April 15th at the Dong-soong Art Center. Organized by the Feminists Artists Network and sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the City of Seoul, Korean Film Commission and KBS, the Women's Film Festival screened 67 films from April 15th to 22nd.

This year's festival was significant in that it was funded also by the government and along with the increased number of films,

they have reached beyond Asia. The films being introduced come from 15 different countries in Central and South America and Asia in addition to those from the US and Europe.

Before the main ceremony was held, there was a performance on "Women's Dream", showing true beauty with the formality and artificiality removed "Whisper" revealing power and delicacy. Then the films which were divided into 7 sections was introduced. Starting with "New Currents" organized

with the recent films, there was "A Special Exhibition of Agnes Varda" containing the films of the leading senior director of France. Then, "Exhibition of contemporary Taiwanese women directors", "polemics section on the subject of women under gunfire", "Korean cinema Retrospective", proposing alternatives for feminist activism the "Feminist Film and Video Activism Communities" and "Asia Short Film and Video Competition" followed.

The opening ended with the film called

"Koryu; Southern Women, South Korea" which lasted for 75 minutes. As this film was made digitally, it offers not only an example of technical experimentation but also an alternative for the expansion of women's films.

Not only these, the WFFIS has organized other events such as the "International Forum for Women Filmmakers in Asia" providing an opportunity for women filmmakers to meet and network.

By Kim Na-hyun / The Argus

OVERVIEW

Shadow Behind Outrages on Japan

Newly-approved Japanese history textbooks are now creating a stir across Korea. The textbooks deny Asian aggression including the Nanjing massacre, and the manpower mobilization for war. They don't carry any reference to "comfort women", that is Korean women used as wartime sex slaves for Japanese soldiers. Besides they argue that the past use of sovereign power over Korea was legitimate and it helped in Korea's modernization.

The Tokyo government announced on April 3 that all eight history textbooks submitted for government screening, including one authored by a group of right-wing scholars, had been approved for use in Japanese junior high schools beginning April next year.

The Seoul-Tokyo ruckus over Japan's history textbook revision is now spinning out of control. Korean government authorities plan to formally object to Japan's revision on the parts that have been distorted, reduced or omitted. Korean civil societies will censure Japan through various strategies including boycotting Japanese goods. Koreans living in America also demonstrated in front of the Japanese Diet Building over this revision issue. Koreans have ample reasons to feel angry about Japanese history distortion. We were enslaved, tortured, murdered and raped by Japan in the 20th century. And Japan has constantly tried to whitewash its ugly past.

Before relying on short-lived emotion, however, Koreans need to examine their environment carefully. While reflecting these simultaneous events with textbook problem, they might become aware of the true nature of anti-Japanese sentiment.

Immediately after the hot potato textbook issue, suggestive head lines concerning Japan appeared in sporting newspapers day after day. That is kind of "Japanese Secret Camera Infringes upon Korean Women's Rights" or "Releasing Book 'Decadent Korea' in Japan Causes Sensation". And in front of them, brief editor's note that starts with "While rising the anti-Japanese emotion concerning the textbook issue..." is never missed. If you have second thoughts, you'll find the wrong point of this news. The first clip of news dealt with Japanese secret camera problems in Internet, yet we know that Japanese women also have suffered from Korean secret cameras. It is just a kind of commercialism using people's emotion over Japan.

In addition to the sporting news clips, amusing things have happened. After escalating the textbook stir, members of the in party and the out party gave up visiting Japan, who were supposed to see the Korean create opera "Hwang Jin-ye" first staged on April 16 in commemoration of 2002 Korea-Japan world cup. Famous singer Kim Sung Jip inserted the scene burning up the national flag of Japan in his music video.

These phenomena suggest that Koreans' anti-Japanese feelings are deeply rooted in hatred and emotional rather than rational. As the beer ad says, "I never miss Korea-Japan football match", Koreans' emotion over Japan is quite interesting. Koreans have many images on Japan. For instance, it's a very common thought that the reason for Japanese kindness is because of their shrewdness. Most stereotypical ideas about the Japanese are made and reinforced by images through anti-Japanese education or various media. And some of these are highly irrational.

It's time that Koreans shed their old habits of responding with unreasonable emotion. Surely Japan's way of glorifying its military past is irrational. At the same time, however, Koreans who are wildly excited at the third-rate novel saying "nuclear bomb to the Japan land!" are never said to be rational. Overcoming these emotional aspects towards Japan would consequently be the best policy for Japan's falsehood.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee
Editor of Culture Section

Sketch On Spot



A team of Cosplayers is playing a scene of a Japanese animation.



A boy in girl's costume is dancing before audience.

Being Leagued Within Comics

On the afternoon of April 8th, young people in extraordinary clothes were seen around Youido station. There were a girl wearing a loud dress and also a boy in an armor and etc. Some passersby could not take their eyes off them with curiosity. Keeping up with them, tremendous crowds of people who are wearing the clothes of characters in the comics were filling the front of Seoul Youido Exhibition. Just that day, The Second ACA Comic Fair was taking place at Seoul Youido Exhibition.

ACA (Amateur Comics Association) is composed of amateur comics circles over the country and they hold ACA Comic Fair which publicize them and sell their bulletins and fancy goods twice a year. This events were held from 7th till 8th for two days.

The inside of the event hall was also bustling with spectators and each comic circle's booth. The highlights of this festival were a "Cosplay (Costume play)" competition. Cosplayers who mainly assume the costume of a Japanese animation, "X", "Tokyo Babylon" and etc. appeared on the stage and displayed their ability. They did not only dress as their own characters in the comics but also play the part of them.

During the performance, spectators sometimes laughed and sometimes send up rousing cheers, comparing the performance with the original. This ACA Comic Fair was indeed the festival of amateurs of comics.

By Kam Eun-jin / The Argus

Looking into the fandom culture

Fandom Rises to Reform Society

I. Music fans stand for reform of popular music.

Recently, the "People's Solidarity for Reform of Popular Music" was inaugurated. Various organizations including Committee of Changing Popular Music, Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), and fan clubs participated in this solidarity for reform. They had a press conference about the fandom movement on April 2nd. They announced to set about a grass roots movement that covers a wide music range of consumers to settle fan culture.

Up to now, only a few music critics or NGOs have advocated reform of popular music, and reform has not made great progress. In this situation, music fans began action to reform popular music after realizing that their long-term and continuing efforts are needed.



Doosan Bears fans are taking silent demonstration against Doosan management at Chamsil Stadium on April 5th.

II. Fandom in our society

In addition to fans of popular music, there are various kinds of fans such as movie fans or sports fans. All of them are generally labeled "fandom". But "fandom" is not merely the antonym of "stardom" but also a representative word which indicates a trend of the mass culture in 90's. The dictionary defines "fandom" as groups of fans who admire stars or their closed and unique attributes. Fandom in their teens who are encircled with study, school, and adults are likely to use their fascination with stars as a means of escaping reality.

When drunk driving accident of Kang Ta, a member of group H.O.T. was under investigation at Kangnam Police Station, his fans expressed their hostile feeling against authority. Putting aside moral judgement they protested outside the police station where their idol was being held. A case of terrorizing G.O.D by toxic chemicals last January also shows fandom's mistaken act of an affection towards stars. These accidents occurred because fandom's desire to identify themselves with stars brought about an obsession for stars. Such cases have often given rise to public discussions. So far, fans

were seen as passive beings who just followed their star.

III. Let's see fandom from a new viewpoint.

Recently fans are inclined to stop following their stars passively as we can see in the case of the reform movement for popular music. They are turning into active righters of wrongs, instead of being merely bound to the stars. Observers of culture called this "fandom culture". Fandom culture means fans' trends which perceive a star's reality without burying themselves in a star's individual disposition and finally go beyond the personal bounds of stars.

A series of events connected with organization of Korea Professional Baseball Players Association (KPBPA) is a good example of mature fandom culture. Since late December of last year, "Bears-fence", a federation of fans of Doosan Bears has developed a movement for retrieving fans' rights. Doosan management traded a Bears'

leading player Shim Jong-soo in April just because of his joining in KPBPA. Bears fans were indignant at the retaliatory act of management and started a mass protest. Besides gatherings, they placed advertisement against Doosan management in the newspaper on April 5th and also launched a boycott for interrelated enterprises of Doosan Group.

"Nosamo" is also good example of fandom culture. "Nosamo" is the name for the group of people who love No Mu-hyun. This is the first fan club for a politician in Korea and came into being spontaneously. They made a homepage for a base for on-line meetings to discuss his political activity with each other and suggest some ideas to him. They also opened an office to ensure their efficient and systematic campaign.

IV. A fandom culture in Japan

Mass culture in Japan has been much affected by fandom culture. This is named "Otaku (mania) culture" Otaku is originally a

second person pronoun in Japanese, however, its modern meaning is a person who is absorbed in the study of something unique. In the 80's when TV were popularized, youth wanting to express their individuality produced Otaku. Their target of the study has wide range from sports to teenage singers. Otaku is proud of their knowledge in their particular fields of study. Besides, they have a high-degree encyclopedic knowledge because they also have interested in other fields in order to know more about their favorites.

Otaku has made Japanese mass culture balanced in the meantime. They demand cultural commodities for comment. This brings about creation of a new demand and produces cultural creators. Moreover, as producers become afraid of Otakus, the quality of commodities become improved in the result. Such Otaku culture is one of the causes of strengthening international competitiveness of Japanese mass culture.

V. On being cultural troops

It is said that fandom has formed and lead the 90's Korean mass culture. However, mass culture has rather utilized fandom with its thorough capitalistic marketing. At that time, fandom was no more than a consumer of mass culture. They only blindly followed stars and were not able to overcome stars.

Fandom's recent movements are evidence that fandom started to overcome their stars. Though fandom culture originates from love and admiration for particular stars, a distinctive thing with blind love is their affectionate comment. If such fandom's efforts continue, in the end, they can reform inappropriate society including mass culture. Being cultural troops, it is time that they show their full potential.

By Kam Eun-jin

Associate Editor of Culture Section

Street Art Insufficient to Share Meaning of NMD

The URart Center is a non-profit organization that has held street art events since the late 1999.

The center promoted an art event under the banner of "NMD/ABM (National Missile Defence/Anti-Ballistic Missile)" in of Insa Art Gallery on April 15th. This aim was to tell the community the influence

NMD has in the domestic and international scenes and express opposition to NMD.

Using a form of maze, they caught passers-by's attention. The maze was made by 3 feet boards having the concepts of NMD, ABM or BMD and explained on them. While going around inside the maze, passers-by could form a judgement concerning NMD. The passers-by themselves also join in completing this maze with crayons in their hands.

However, the street art did not reach its aim. Since the subject itself was difficult, it failed to induce many people contrasting to their expectation. An installed maze does not have visual effectiveness hence it was harder to display the abstract meaning of NMD. "People normally show interest in bomb shell fragments rather than the maze. We found it hard to express the complex meaning of NMD through street art." said Park Soo-jin, a volunteer of URart Center.

By Cho Hong Joo-hee / The Argus

Film Festival Looks back Growth Of Independent Animations

The Special Film Festival for Korea Independent Animations was held in ArtSonje from April 20th to 22nd. This film festival showed us films which was put together by each director and time.

It told us about history of origin of Korea Independent Animation using a metaphor as a vertebrate - Ordovician Period Section, Silurian Period Section, and Devonian Period Section.

Ordovician Period Section screen works before 1996 - "Billboard Shine" by Lee Yong-bae, "The Soul" by Lee Seung-gang and so on.

And "Prison Breaking", the video work by Hong Soeng-dam who gave a new trial in 90's art movement was invited special guest. Ordovician Period Section was time to reflect passionate of early animation.

In Silurian Period Section, the second evaluate period, various drawing animation products such as "Mask" by Shin Yong-a and "Jungle" by Jeong Seung-hee were run off.

Through the early works of animation editor in 90s, we could realize the meaning of animation as a new medium and find the trace of agony and passionateness of them "Kongmoodohaga" by Na Ho-won expressed with object and drawing technique.

"Angel One" by Lee Won-sun with painting on glass technique and "The Cycle" by Hwang Ji-young pin screen in Devonian Period Section that is various animate got birth.

It was a opportunity to introduce diversity of independent animation express technique: painting on glass, pinscreen, etching on film, 3D, clay animation and so on. As a fish which was born in Ordovician Period stepped out of water, the Special Film Festival for Korea Independent Animations was a good chance to look into all kinds of animation at once.

By Kwon Hye-mi / The Argus



A girl is writing something in an installed maze against NMD on April 15th.

2001 Seoul Human Rights Film Festival

from May 18th to 23rd
at Art Cube, Kwanghwamun

Presented by Sarangbang, group for human rights

CHAFS

CHAT + HUFs

Lee Sang-hyun / Cartoonist of The Argus

The company dismissed me suddenly.

United we stand, divided we fall.

Secure our rights to live... Owvv!!

'That could happen to me, too.'

Dating on Sunday



Bae Gi-jung (IC-94)

Lee Min-a / The Argus

"Ajanet Is Open Place to Discuss Future of Internet Broadcasting."

Have you ever heard about "Ajanet"? It is the Internet broadcasting station of the Department of International Communications in HUFs. The reporter had an interview with Bae Gi-jung (IC-94), the chief of Ajanet and asked all about it.

Ajanet started service from November, 1999 with 3 graduate students and 5 undergraduate students of the Department of International Communications. Bae Gi-jung is one of the founders. "We had a lack of opportunity to practice what we have learned not having any broadcasting instruments and equipment." After the Studio of the Department of International Communications was opened, Ajanet could set up the basis of its broadcasting equipment. "We have had a critical mind on the Korea broadcasting system. Ajanet started from that kind of thought which wanted to overcome the limits of existing broadcasting stations and present an alternative media" Two Web masters designed and manage the homepage of Ajanet. The updating meeting is held once a week.

Ajanet consists of three channels- video, audio and educational. Channel 1, the video station is the place that displays independent pictures made on their own- music video, documentary, news and drama. From the viewpoint of students, creative, experimental, new and striking ideas about our society are incorporated into these pictures. And if you might feel like listening to music you want to hear, enter Channel 2, the audio station. Here everybody can be a DJ and speak over the Internet radio station, select music and introduce their letters. The most essential part of Ajanet, Channel 3 is the open class that Professor Choi Young of the Department of International Communications delivered a series of lectures on the producing of Internet broadcasting. It offers academic data and articles about the significance and practice of Internet broadcasting and recommends good Internet broadcasting stations.

Bae Gi-jung said "Ajanet put more value on education than entertainment. There are plenty of Internet broadcasting stations being set up; however, people do not reflect on the future and role of it. As it is one of the university Internet broadcasting stations and not commercial, we hope Ajanet is going to be a place that tries to search for sound and desirable aspects of an Internet broadcasting station". During vacations, they regularly hold workshops on the Internet and make Internet broadcasts to HUFsans.

Ajanet also is utilized as a training field for producing broadcasting programs in the Department of International Communications. The members of Ajanet instruct undergraduates in the usage of equipment, the skills of editing film, camera techniques etc., twice a week. In April, the training of Ajanet bore fruit results. Kim Tae-min (IC-95) received a prize for a program on foreign laborers from the Korea Video Journalist Association.

Through keeping in close contact with the Advertisement and Broadcasting Society in HUFs and HUFs Media, Ajanet will enrich the contents.

Because they are amateurs, many problems break out occasionally. Most of all a stable server is an urgent need. Due to an insufficient budget, the school couldn't offer a HUFs server. It is difficult to develop new contents and update them every week. "Ajanet is open to everybody. I hope HUFsans who have lots of interest in broadcasting take part in Ajanet." said Bae Gi-jung.

You can watch Ajanet by contacting www.castservice.com/ajanet

By Kwon Hye-mi

Reporter of International Section